

INGLISE KEELE ÕPIK

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Teine, parandatud ja täiendatud trükk

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Kaane kujundanud I. Pääsuke

SAATEKS ESIMESELE TRÜKILE

Et võõrkeelte õppimine on viimastel aastatel tublisti laienenud ja senini on meil puudunud inglise keele algõpikud täiskasvanutele, siis on püütud käesoleva õpperaamatuga seda lünka mõnevõrra täita. Antud õpik on mõeldud kasutamiseks esmajoonelise kõrgemate õppeasutuste kaugõppijatele, kes pole varem inglise keelt õppinud või on selle õppeprotsessist eemal olles unustanud. Kuid käesolevat õpperaamatut on võimalik kasutada ka keeltekooolides ja -kursustel. Õpiku koostamisel on samuti silmas peetud Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli erivajadusi, kus teatavasti saksa filoloogidel inglise keel on obligatoorseks õppeaineks, mistõttu nad suhteliselt lühikese aja jooksul peavad omandama rahuldava keeleoskuse. Eelnimetatud laiaast kasutajateringist on tingitud ka käesoleva õpiku struktuur.

Õppepalades esineb kokku umbes 1500 sõna; õpiku lõppu lisatud kodulektüüris, mis tuleb iseseisvalt sõnaraamatu abil läbi töötada, lisandub veel umbes 600 sõna.

Õpiku sissejuhatavas osas on antud inglise keele kõigi häälikute ligikaudsed hääldamisjuhised. Inglise keele foneetikakursuse põhjalikumaks omandamiseks on aga soovitatav hiljem kasutada dotsent O. Muti koostatud foneetikaõpikut ("An Introduction to English Phonetics for the Estonian Learner", Tartu, 1965).

Eelkursus (§-d 1–10) sisaldab õppematerjali 10 õppetunniks. Eelkursuse vältel tutvutakse abiverbide *to be* ja *to have* olevikuga, küsilause moodustamisega, umbmäärava ja määrava artikliga. Igas paragrahvis käsitletakse ka mõnda uut häälikut.

Põhikursus koosneb 30 õppetükist. Iga õppetüki oluliseks osaks on tekst. Tekstid on osalt autori poolt koostatud, osalt kohandatuna üle võetud Nõukogude Liidu ja teistes sotsialismimaades kasutusel olevaist inglise keele õpikuist. Samuti on valitud adapteeritud katkendeid inglise keelde tõlgitud raamatuid (Y. Gagarin "Road to the Stars" jt.). Põhikursuse tekstide valikul on silmas peetud ka kõnekeele harjumuste omandamist. Lugemispalade hulgas on dialooge ja vestlusi mitmesugustel teemadel. Tekstidele järgnevad 'Seletused teksti kohta'. Nendes selgitatakse lugemispalade esinenud grammatilisi iseärasusi, mida õppetükile järgnevas grammatikaosas enam eraldi ei käsitleta. Seletustes antakse samuti tekstis esinenud raskemate ja idiomaatiliste väljendite tõlkeid.

Õppetükkides 1–10 esinevad uued sõnad on antud õpiku lõpus asuva alfabeetilise üldsõnastiku ees tekstide kaupa, mis kergendab algajail õpiku kasutamist. Alates 11. õppetükist tuleb uusi sõnu otsida juba alfabeetilisest üldsõnastikust.

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Oppetüki teise osana on antud reeglid tekstis esinevate grammatikanähtuste seletamiseks. Grammatikaküsimustega põhjalikumaks tutvumiseks on soovitatav kasutada L. Kivimäe, O. Muti, J. Silveti ja L. Võsamäe koostatud käsiraamatut "Inglise keele grammatika" (Tallinn, 1962).¹ Et käesolev õpik on mõeldud kasutamiseks algajale, siis on selle grammatikakursusest välja jäetud ajavormid *Present Perfect Continuous*, *Past Perfect Continuous*, *Future Perfect*, *Future Perfect in the Past*, *Future Perfect Continuous*, gerundium, kesksõnalised konstruktsioonid, lauseanalüüs ja ebareaalse tingimusega kõrvallused.

Oppetüki viimase osana järgnevad grammatilised ja leksikaalsed harjutused. Need harjutused on soovitatav süstemaatiliselt läbi töötada, sest nad kinnistavad tekstis esinenud sõnavara, samuti grammatikat, ühtlasi kordavad eelmiste õppepalade materjali. Viimase harjutusena on alates neljandast õppetükist antud üks lühipala iseseisvalt läbitöötamiseks. Selles on mõningaid uusi sõnu, mille eestikeelseid vasteid tuleb otsida sõnastikust. Põhiliselt esineb aga palas varem õpitud sõnavara. Neid lisapalu võib ka lasta pähe õppida, jutustada või kasutada kirjalikuks ümberjutustuseks.

Alates põhikursuse 11. õppetükist on pärast teksti kohta käivaid seletusi lisatud A. S. Hornby grammatiliste asendustabelite eeskujul koostatud tabelid, mille abil on võimalik moodustada väga palju ühesuguse struktuuriga lauseid.

Õpikule on lisatud vokaalide hääldamistabelid ja hääldamisharjutused. Viimaseid võib õpetaja kasutada oma suva järgi, kui ta leiab, et mõned häälikud vajavad eraldi harjutamist. Samuti on lisas toodud väljendeid artikli kasutamise kohta, mõningaid süstemaatilisi avaldisi ja ebareeglipäraste verbide põhivormide tabel.

Õpik on varustatud inglise-eesti ja eesti-inglise sõnastikega, mis sisaldavad õpikus kasutatud sõnavara. Sõnade hääldamise märkimisel on aluseks võetud J. Silveti "Inglise-eesti sõnaraamat" (Tartu, 1948) ja Daniel Jones'i "Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary" (London, 1960).

Õpik on määratud kasutamiseks I ja II kursusel (120 õppetunni ulatuses).

Iga õppetüki läbitöötamiseks on arvestatud keskmiselt 2–3 akadeemilist tundi. Seda võib õppejõud muidugi vastavalt oma soovile ja vajadustele ka lühendada põhikursuse alguses ja vastavalt pikendada põhikursuse lõpuosas.

Õppejõud on võimalik saada õpiku tekste helilindistatult Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli inglise keele kateedrist isikliku lindi vastusaatmisel.

Õpiku koostaja avaldab siirast tänu Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli inglise keele kateedri juhatajale dotsent O. Mutile ja kogu inglise keele kateedri kollektiivile, samuti Tallinna tehnilise Instituudi vene keele ja võõrkeelte kateedri juhatajale dotsent P. Vaarasele osutatud abi, kasulike näpunäidete ning paranduste eest.

Autor

NAATEKS TEISELE TRÜKILE

Käesoleva õpiku teises trükis on tehtud rida parandusi õppepalades, mis aga üldjoontes on jäänud samaks. Parandatud ja täiendatud on ka õpiku grammatikaosa, lisatud on uusi harjutusi. Sellele vaatamata on õpiku mõlemad väljaanded võimalik kasutada paralleelselt ühes ja samas rühmas.

Mõningal määral on ümber töötatud inglise-eesti alfabeetiline sõnastik. Sõnade häälduse märkimisel on aluseks võetud A. S. Hornby, E. V. Gatenby ja H. Wakefieldi koostatud teose "The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English" teine väljaanne (London, 1970). Käesolevas õpikus ei olnud võimalik kasutada nimetatud sõnaraamatu kolmanda väljaande (London, 1974) foneetilist transkriptsiooni, sest see erineb mõningal määral meil seni ilmunud inglise-eesti sõnaraamatutes kasutatavast transkriptsioonist. Uue transkriptsiooni kasutamine inglise keele algõpikus viiks õppijad asjatult segadusse.

Kodulektüüris on mõned populaarteaduslikud vananenud sisuga lühipalad asendatud uutega.

Suur tänu kõigile õpiku kasutajaile, kelle kriitilised märkused on õpiku koostajani jõudnud. Erilist tänu avaldab autor Tallinna Pedagoogilise Instituudi inglise keele kateedri juhatajale dots. G. Kivivälile õpiku teise trüki käsikirja retsenseerimisel tehtud näpunäidete ja asjalike parandusettepanekute eest.

Südamlik tänu ka raamatu toimetajale B. Betlemale hoolika ning asjatundliku redigeerimise eest.

Autor

¹ 1968. aastal ilmus selle grammatika teine, parandatud ning täiendatud trükk. Toim.

INGLISE TÄHESTIK

Trüki- täht	Kirjatäht	Tähe nimetus	Trüki- täht	Kirjatäht	Tähe nimetus
A a	A (A) a	[ei]	N n	N n	[en]
B b	B b	[bi]	O o	O o	[ou]
C c	C c	[si]	P p	P p	[pi]
D d	D d	[di]	Q q	Q q	[kju]
E e	E e	[i]	R r	R r	[æ]
F f	F (F) f	[ef]	S s	S s	[es]
G g	G g	[dʒi]	T t	T (T) t	[ti]
H h	H h	[eitf]	U u	U u	[ju]
I i	I i	[ai]	V v	V v	[vi]
J j	J j	[dʒei]	W w	W w	[ˈdʌblju]
K k	K k	[kei]	X x	X x	[eks]
L l	L l	[el]	Y y	Y y	[wai]
M m	M (M) m	[em]	Z z	Z z	[zed]

SISSEJUHATUS

TÄHT JA HÄÄLIK

Nagu teada, tähistab eesti keele õigekiri üldiselt sõnade häälduslikku kuju. Inglise keele õigekiri tänapäeval ei vasta aga enam hääldamisele. Õigekiri on juba mitu sajandit püsinud enam-vähem muutumatuna, kuid hääldamine on selle aja jooksul kirja pildist tunduvalt lahku läinud.

Igas keeles on teatud kindel hulk häälikuid, milledest koosnevad kõik antud keele sõnad. Häälikuid hääldatakse kõnes, tähte aga kasutatakse hääliku märkimiseks kirjas. Keeles kasutusel olevad häälikud alluvad kergemini muutustele kui tähed, mis on suhteliselt püsivad pik- kade aegade jooksul.

Paljud inglise keele häälikud on sarnased eesti keele vastavate hää- likutega, kuid täiesti nad siiski ei ühti.

Põhilised erinevused on järgmised:

1. Inglise keele häälikud [b, d, g] on helilised, mitte helitud või pool- helilised nagu eesti keeles. Ka sõna lõpus jäävad nad helilisteks ega muutu vastavaiks helituiks häälikuiks [p, t, k], nagu see toimub vene (год [r], луг [k]) või saksa keeles (und [t], sind [t]).

2. Kaashäälikud [k, p, t] on aspireeritud. Nende hääldamisel tekib tugev õhuvool kaashääliku ja järgneva täishääliku vahel. Aspiratsiooni saavutamiseks hääldame vokaalile eelneva [k, p, t] järel hääliku [h].

3. Inglise keeles puuduvad peenendatud kaashäälikud.

Inglise keeles ei ole astmevaheldust. Ka kirjas kahe tähega märgitud konsonante hääldatakse lühidalt.

Inglise keele häälikuid hääldatakse üldiselt tagapoolsemalt kui eesti keele häälikuid, samuti ei ole huulte liikumine nii intensiivne nagu eesti keele hääldamisel.

Inglise keeles on 26 tähte ja 44 häälikut. Täishäälikute märkimiseks on 6 tähte ja kaashäälikute märkimiseks 20 tähte. Tähte y kasutatakse nii täis- kui kaashääliku märkimiseks.

Kaashäälikute lugemine on inglise keeles üldiselt lihtne. Raskusi teeb aga täishäälikute lugemine, sest 6 tähte a, o, u, e, i ja y abil tähistatakse inglise keeles 20 täis- ja kaksiktäishäälikut [i, i, e, æ, u, u, ʌ, ɔ, ɒ, ɑ, ɔ, ɔ, ei, eə, ai, au, iə, uə, ou, oi].

Kuna inglise keeles häälikute arv ületab tähtede arvu tähestikus, siis võib sama täht või täheühend tähistada erinevaid häälikuid. Ja vastupidi, sama häälikut võib tähistada erinevate tähtede või täheühenditega.

Iga võõrkeele omandamise aluseks on vastava keele foneetilise ehituse, s. o. häälikute süsteemi, sõna- ja lauserõhu ning intonatsiooni tundmaõppimine. Et keele kasutamise põhiliseks vormiks on kõnelemine, siis on ka võõrkeele omandamisel esmase tähtsusega vastava keele kuulamine ja kõnelemine. Ükski häälikute kui tahes põhjalik kirjeldus ei aita omandada õiget hääldamist. Parimad oskused saavutatakse ikkagi õpetaja hääldamise või heliülesvõtete pideva jälgendamise kaudu.

Et inglise keeles kirja pilt hääldamisest oluliselt erineb, siis on hääldamise tähistamiseks kasutusele võetud transkriptsioonimärgid. Igale häälikule vastab ainult üks kindel transkriptsioonimärk. Diftonge tähistatakse kahe märgi abil, näit. [au, oi]. Selliste märkidega kirja pandud hääldamine asetatakse nurksulgudesse. Rahvusvahelisteks transkriptsioonimärkideks on võetud ladina tähed ja mõned erimärgid seal, kus ladina tähtedest ei piisa. Pika täishääliku märkimiseks kasutatakse kooniit [ː] vastava lühikese täishääliku järel, näit. [iː]. Foneetiliselt transkriptsioonis asetatakse rõhumärk rõhulise silbi ette, näit. happy [ˈhæpi]. Uhesilbilistes sõnades rõhku ei märgita, näit. lamp [læmp].

INGLISE KEELE HÄÄLIKUTE HÄÄLDAMINE

Inglise keeles on 20 täis- ja kaksiktäishäälikut ning 24 kaashäälikut. Järgnevalt on antud ligikaudsed juhendid nende hääldamiseks.

KAASHÄÄLIKUD (KONSONANDID)

- [p] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *p* sõnas *sepp*, ainult intensiivsemalt, s. t. aspireeritult.
- [b] — hääldatakse heliliselt, umbes nagu eesti keeles *b* sõnas *õmblema*.
- [m] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *m*.
- [f] — hääldatakse nagu *f* sõnas *telefon*.
- [v] — hääldatakse nagu *v* sõnas *kivvi*, kusjuures alumine huul surutakse tugevasti vastu ülemisi hambaid.
- [t] — hääldatakse eesti keele häälikust *t* tagapoolsemalt ning aspireeritult. [t] hääldamisel puudutab keeleots alveoole (mitte hambaid, nagu eesti keeles).
- [d] — hääldatakse heliliselt (nagu vene keeles *д* sõnas *дом* või saksa keeles *d* sõnas *die*).
- [n] — hääldatakse eesti keele häälikust *n* tagapoolsemalt.
- [s] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *s*.

[z] — hääldatakse heliliselt (nagu vene keeles *з* sõnas *роза* või saksa keeles *s* sõnas *reisen*).

[θ] on helitu hammashäälik, mille vaste eesti keeles puudub. Hääliku [θ] moodustamiseks asetatakse keeleots hammaste vahele. Keel on lõtv ning kujult lai ja lame. Keeleküljed puudutavad hambaid. Ülemiste hammaste ja keeleotsa vahel tekib pilu. Ohuvool tungib läbi pilu, tekitades kahinat. Keel ei tohi puudutada huuli ega ulatuda hammastest palju ettepoole.

[ð] on eelmise hääliku heliline variant, mille moodustamisest võtavad osa häälekurrud.

[ʃ] — hääldatakse nagu *š* sõnas *šokolaad*.

[ʒ] — hääldatakse nagu *ž* sõnas *žürii*.

[tʃ] — hääldatakse nagu *tš* sõnas *tšello*.

[dʒ] — hääldatakse nagu *dž* sõnas *džäss*.

[l] — hääldatakse eesti keele häälikust *l* eespoolsemalt. Inglise keeles on häälikul [l] kaks varianti — tume ja hele. Hele variant esineb sõna ja silbi algul, kõlades umbes nagu *l* eesti sõnas *ligi*. [l] hääldatakse tumedana sõna ja silbi lõpul, kusjuures keeleselja tagaosas on tõusnud ja keskosa alla laskunud. Tume [l] kõlab umbes nagu vene keeles *л* sõnas *кол*.

[r] — hääldatakse hoopis erinevalt eesti keele häälikust *r*. Eesti keeles hääliku *r* tekitamisel keeleots väriseb, inglise keeles on aga liikumatu. Õige hääldamise saavutamiseks tuleb hääldada pikk *a*, seejuures keeleotsa tõstes.

[j] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *j*.

[g] — hääldatakse heliliselt (nagu vene keeles *г* sõnas *губы* või saksa keeles *g* sõnas *gut*).

[k] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *k* sõnas *kepp*, ainult aspireeritult.

[ŋ] — hääldatakse nagu *n* sõnas *rong*, kui jätta *g* hääldamata.

[h] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles *h*, ainult pisut intensiivsemalt.

[w] on lühike *u*-häälik, mis esineb konsonandi osas vokaali ees. [w] hääldamisel on huuled tugevasti ümardatud ja keeleots tõmmatud alumiste hammaste juurest tahapoole nagu vilistamisel.

TÄISHÄÄLIKUD (VOKAALID)

[ʌ] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *a* sõnas *kamm*.

[e] — hääldatakse pisut lahtisemalt kui eesti keeles lühike *e* sõnas *et*.

[i] — hääldatakse eesti keele lühikese *i* ja *e* vahepealse häälikuna, umbes nagu teine *i* sõnas *sinine*.

[ɒ] — hääldatakse lahtisemalt kui eesti keeles lühike *o* (*a*-taoliselt). Inglise keele [ɒ] hääldamisel laskub alalõug tugevasti alla. Huuled on avatud ja ümardatud, kuid mitte ette lükatud.

- [u] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *u* sõnas *kukk*. Huuled on ümardatud, kuid mitte ette lükatud.
- [æ] hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *ä* sõnas *kätt*. Suunurgad on [æ] hääldamisel tahapoole tõmmatud ja huuled rohkem avatud kui eesti keeles.
- [o] meenutab pisut eesti keele lühikese *õ* ja *ö* vahepealset häälikut. [ə] hääldamisel on keeleselg lame ja huuled ümardamata. Häälik [ə] esineb ainult rõhuta silbis.
- [ɑ] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles pikk *a* sõnas *paat*, ainult tagapoolsemalt. Huuled ei ümardu ja on tugevasti avatud.
- [i] — hääldatakse nagu eesti keeles pikk *i* sõnas *piik*, ainult keeleselg ei tõuse nii kõrgele kui eesti keele pika *i* hääldamisel.
- [ɔ] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles pikk *o* sõnas *tool*, ainult keele asend on madalam ja tagapoolsem, mistõttu häälik on madala tooniga.
- [u] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles pikk *u* sõnas *tuum*, kuid seejuures ei ole huuled ette lükatud nagu eesti keele *u* hääldamisel.
- [ɒ] — hääldatakse mõnevõrra erinevalt eesti keele pikast *õ*-häälikust. Keel on ühtlaselt tõstetud ja huuled ümardamata.

KAKSIKTAISHÄÄLIKUD (DIFTONGID)

- Inglise keeles hääldatakse kaksiktaishäälikute teist häälikut lühemalt ja nõrgemalt kui esimest häälikut.
- [ei] esimene häälik on lahtisem kui vastav eesti häälik ja teine häälik nõrgem kui eesti keele sõnas *ei*.
- [ai] teine häälik on nõrk [i], mis sarnaneb eesti *e*-häälikuga.
- [au] — hääldatakse umbes nagu eesti keeles *au* sõnas *laud*, ainult teine häälik [u] on tunduvalt nõrgem.
- [ɔi] esimene häälik on [e] ja [æ] vahepealne. Hääliku moodustamisel on keeleots alumiste hammaste juures: keeleselja eesosa on tõstetud kõva suulae suunas ning asub kõrgemal kui [æ] puhul, kuid madalamal kui [e] puhul. Huuled on pisut tahapoole tõmmatud. Eesti keeles vastav häälik puudub.
- [ou] esimene häälik meenutab eesti *õ* ja *ö* vahepealset häälikut, teine häälik on nõrk [u].
- [oi] meenutab eesti diftongi *oi* sõnas *toit*, ainult [i] on nõrgem.
- [əi] esimene häälik kõlab selgemalt kui üksikvokaal [i].
- [uo] esimese hääliku moodustamisel ei lükku huuled ette, teine häälik on nõrk [ə].

SÖNARÕHK

Inglise keele kaheasilbilistes sõnades langeb rõhk tavaliselt esimesele silbile, näit. *study* ['stʌdi], *sister* ['sistə].

Mitmesilbilistes sõnades langeb rõhk tavaliselt kolmandale silbile lõpust, näit. *university* [junɪ'vɜːsɪti], *family* ['fæmili].

REDUKTSIOON

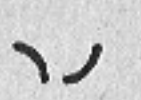

Rõhuline silp on inglise keeles tugev ja selge, rõhuta silp aga tunduvalt nõrgem. Inglise keelele on iseloomulik vokaalide redutseerumine või koguni nende kadumine rõhuta silbis, näit. *teacher* ['ti:tʃə], *pencil* ['pensl].

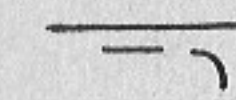
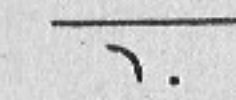
INTONATSIOON

Intonatsiooniks nimetatakse teatud keelele iseloomulikku meloodiat, mis on tingitud rõhuliste ja rõhutute silpide vaheldumisest tekkinud rütmist ning hääletooni tõusudest ja langustest niihästi lause keskel kui ka lõpus.

Inglise keeles on kaks põhilist intonatsiooni — langev ja tõusev intonatsioon.

Meloodia langus lause lõpus on inglise keeles palju järsem kui eesti keeles. Ühtlasi algab ingliskeelne lause meloodiliselt palju kõrgemalt kui eestikeelne lause.

Graafiliselt kujutatakse keele meloodiat punktide .. (rõhuta silbid), kriipsude — (rõhulised silbid) ja kaarekestega  (tähistab hääle järsku langust,  tõusu). Neid märke kasutatakse kahe paralleelse sirge vahel, mis tähistavad hääleulatuse piire.

Come here.		Tule siia.
['kʌm 'hiə]		
Tell me.		Ütle mulle; jutusta mulle.
['tel mi:(ɪ) ¹]		

¹ Ümarsulud tähistavad vastava märgi või hääliku fakultatiivsust, s. t. mittekohustuslikkust. Käesolevas näites on seega võimalik hääldada niihästi [mi:] kui ka [mi].

Kui hääle järsku langust või tõusu tahetakse märkida teksti sees, mitte aga tonogrammina kahe paralleelse sirge vahel, kasutatakse noolekesi. ˩ tähistab hääle järsku langust, ˩ tõusu.

This is a ˩ street.

Is this a ˩ pen?

Langevat intonatsiooni kasutatakse jutustavates lausetes, käsklausetes ja eriküsimustes.

Märkus. Palvet väljendavates käsklausetes ja väga isiklikku laadi eriküsimustes tarvitatakse tõusvat intonatsiooni.

Would you give me a pencil?

[ˈwʊdju ˈgɪv mi əˈpensl]

— . — . — .

Kas te annaksite mulle pliiatsi?

Langeva intonatsiooniga lause rõhuta algussilpide hääldamisel hääle pidevalt tõuseb ja saavutab kõrgeima tooni esimesel rõhulisel silbil, millest peale hääle jälle langeb.

It is a lamp.

[ɪt ɪz əˈlæmp]

— . . . ˩

See on lamp.

Lause rõhuta algussilpe võib hääldada ka ühtlasel madalal toonil.

It is a lamp.

— . . . ˩

Lause lõpus asuvat viisakussõna *please* [plɪz] 'palun' hääldatakse sama tooniga, milleni hääle on jõudnud pärast viimast langust.

Show me a pen, please.

[ʃəʊ mi(r) əˈpen plɪz]

— . . . ˩

Palun näita mulle sullepead.

Tõusvat melodiat kasutatakse üldküsimustes, mis eesti keeles algavad sõnaga 'kas'.

Is this a pencil?

[ɪz ðɪs əˈpensl]

— . . — .

Kas see on pliiats?

(On see pliiats?)

Tõusvat melodiat kasutatakse ka loetelus, kusjuures loetelu viimane sõna hääldatakse langeva intonatsiooniga.

I ˩ map, a ˩ pen and a ˩ plan

Kui loetelus on sõnad ühesilbilised, toimub nii hääle langus kui ka ühesilbisiseselt; kui aga sõnas on rohkem silpe ja sõna lõpeb rõhuta silbiga, toimub hääle langus viimases rõhulises silbis ja hääle tõus rõhuta silbis.

LAUSERÕHK

Inglisekeelses lauses on tavaliselt rõhutatud iseseisva tähendusega sõnad. Lauserõhulisteks sõnadeks võivad olla nimisõnad, omadussõnad, põhitegusõnad, arvsõnad, määrsõnad ning küsivad, näitavad ja rõhutavad asesõnad, mõnikord ka abitegusõnad, isikulised, omastavad, enesekohased ja siduvad asesõnad. Rõhutute sõnade hulka kuuluvad artikkelid, isikulised, omastavad, enesekohased ja siduvad asesõnad, sidesõnad, eessõnad, abitegusõnad ja partiklid.

LAUSERÜTM

Inglise keeles on kujunenud välja omapärane rütm: rõhulised sõnad esinevad tavaliselt vaheldumisi rõhuta sõnadega. Iga rõhuline silp moodustab järgneva või järgnevate rõhuta silpidega rütmilise ühiku. Lause iga rütmilise ühiku hääldamiseks kuluv aeg peab olema enam-vähem võrdne. Järelikult, mida suurem on silpide arv rütmilises ühikus, seda kiiremini tuleb silpe hääldada.

Show me a pen.

[ʃəʊ mi(r) əˈpeɪn]

— . . ˩

The plate is on the table.

[ðəˈpleɪt ɪz ɒn ðəˈteɪbl]

— . — . . ˩

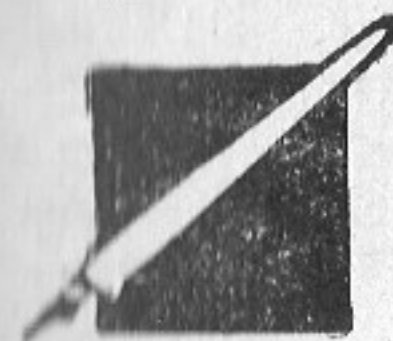
Taldrik on laual.

EELKURSUS

§ 1

Is this a...?

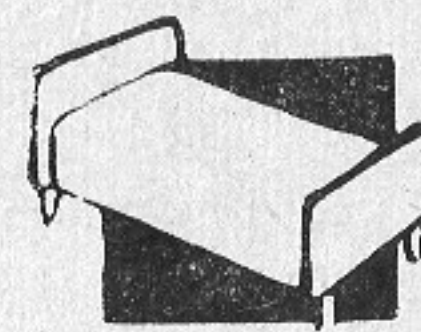
[e]



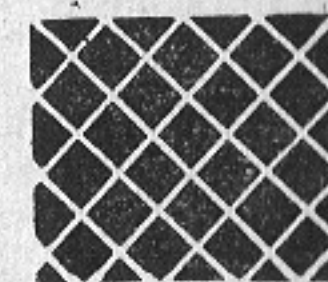
a pen



a desk



a bed



a net

Is this a pen?
Yes, it is a pen.
Yes, it is.

Is this a bed?
Yes, it is a bed.
Yes, it is.

SONAD

Is [iz] on (üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pööre)

this [ðis] see (näitav asesõna)

a [ə] (umbmäärane artikkel); vt. Seletused teksti kohta

pen [pen] sullepea; sulg

desk [desk] koolipink; kirjutuslaud

bed [bed] voodi

net [net] võrk

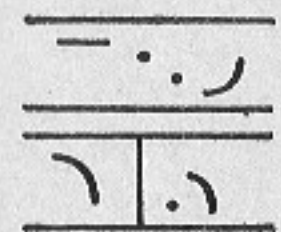
yes [jes] jah

it [it] tema, ta (asja, nähtuse või looma kohta); see

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

a [ə] on umbmäärane artikkel. Artikkel on abisõna, millel ei ole ise-
seisvat tähendust, kuid mis nimisõna ees seistes on selle piiritlejaks.
Umbmäärane artikkel tähistab mingit üht olendit, eset või
nähtust paljude samasuguste olendite, esemete või nähtuste hulgas.
Näit.: This is a desk. See on koolipink (s. t. üks paljudest koolipin-
kidest).

Is this a pen?



Kas see on sulepea?
(On see sulepea?)

Yes, it is.

Jah on ['it' jääb tõlkimata].

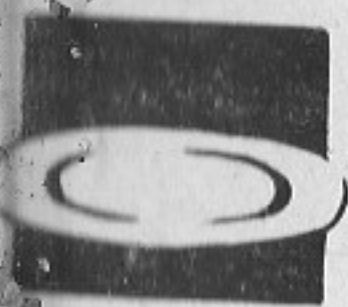
Küsimusi, mis on suunatud kogu lausele, nimetatakse üldküsi-
musteks. Üldküsimus algab verbiga; ta vastab eestikeelsele *kas*-
küsimusele. Vastuseks on **yes** või **no**. Üldküsimuse lõpul hääl tõuseb.

Märkus. Kaashäälikute hääldamiseks leiata ligikaudseid juhendeid
lk. 8–9. Kuid ärge unustage, et õige hääldamise omandate ikka ainult
kuuldud häälikute imiteerimise teel.

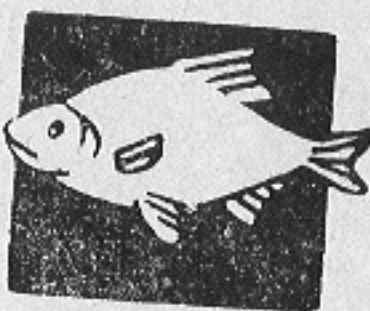
§.2

This is a....

[i]



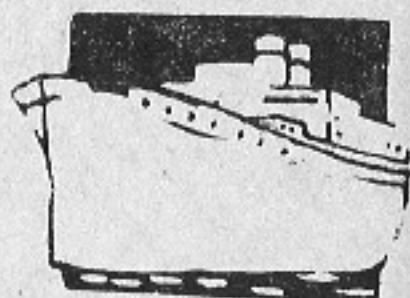
a dish



a fish



a tin



a ship

This is a dish.
Is this a dish?
Yes, it is a dish.
Yes, it is.

This is a tin.
Is this a tin?
Yes, it is a tin.
Yes, it is.



a street



a sheep



a tree



a leaf

[i]

This is a street.
Is this a street?
Yes, it is a street.
Yes, it is.

This is a sheep.
Is this a sheep?
Yes, it is a sheep.
Yes, it is.

SONAD

dish [diʃ] vaagen
fish [fiʃ] kala
tin [tiːn] konservikarp
ship [ʃip] laev

street [stri:t] tänav
sheep [ʃi:p] lammas
tree [tri:] puu
leaf [li:f] (puu)leht

HARJUTUS

Moodustage kõigi õppepalas esinenud nimisõnade kohta küsimused.
Andke neile vastused.

Näidis. Is this a fish?
Yes, it is a fish.
Yes, it is.

§ 3

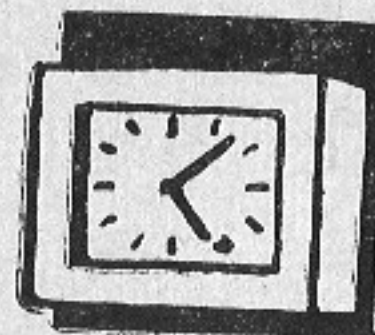
It's = It is



a dog



a box



a clock



a pot

[o]

Is this a dog?
Yes, it is.
It's a dog.

Is this a clock?
Yes, it is.
It's a clock.

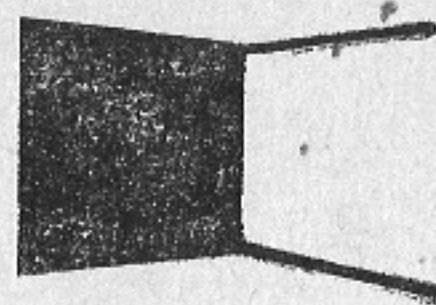
Is this a... or a...?



a door



a fork



a wall



a ball

[a]

Is this a door or a wall?
It's a door.

Is this a box or a fork?
It's a fork.

Is this a clock or a ball?
It's a ball.

SONAD

dog [dɒg] koer
box [bɒks] karp; kast
pot [pɒt] pott
clock [klɒk] (seina-, laua)kell
or [ɔː] vōi, ehk

door [dɔː] uks
fork [fɔːk] kahvel
ball [bɔːl] pall
wall [wɔːl] sein

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

Is this a door or a wall? Kas see on uks
või sein?

Valikküsimus nõuab täisvastust. Küsimuse esimeses pooles (enne
sidesõna or) kasutatakse tõusvat intonatsiooni, teises pooles langevat
intonatsiooni.

It's [its] = it is. Lühemat vormi kasutatakse kõnekeeles.

HARJUTUS

Moodustage neli valikküsimust. Andke neile vastused.

Näidis. Is this a dog or a fish?
It's a dog.
It's a fish.

§ 4

No, it is not...

[u]



a book



a foot



a bush

Is this a book?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not a book.

No, it isn't.

No, it is not a book, it is a pen.

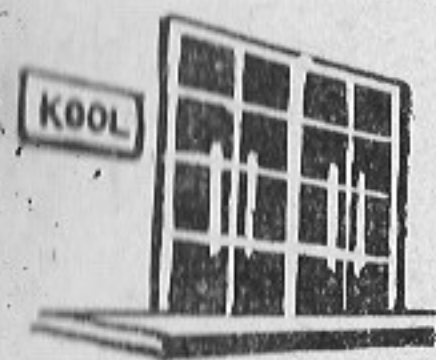
Is this a bush?

Yes, it is a bush.

Yes, it is.

No, it is not a bush.

No, it isn't.



a school



a spoon



a shoe

[u]

Is this a fork or a spoon?
It's a spoon.

Is this a shoe?

No, it's not a shoe, it's a foot.

No, it isn't.

SONAD

no [nou] ei

not [not] ei, mitte

book [buk] raamat

foot [fut] jalg, labajalg

bush [buʃ] põõsas

school [sku:l] kool

spoon [spun] lusikas

shoe [ʃu:] king

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

no, it is not ei, see ei ole; ei ole

isn't ['iznt] = is not. Lühemat vormi kasutatakse kõnekeeles.

HARJUTUS 1

Andke jaatavad ja eitavad lühivastused järgnevatel küsimustele.

Näidis. Is this a book?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

1. Is this a desk? 2. Is this a sheep? 3. Is this a bush? 4. Is this a pen? 5. Is this a street? 6. Is this a school?

HARJUTUS 2

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Kas see on kahvel või lusikas? See on lusikas. 2. Kas see on koer või lammas? See on lammas. 3. Kas see on põõsas või puu? See on puu.

§ 5

What is this? What is that?

[ʌ]



a bus



a cup



a duck



a nut

What is this?

It is a cup.

What's this?

It's a nut.

What is that?

It is a bus.

What's that?

It's a duck.

Tell me what that is.

[ɑ]



a car



a glass



a garden

Tell me what that is.
It's a glass.
It's my glass.
Show me your glass.
This is my glass.
Tell me what that is.
It's a car.
Show me the car.
That is the car.

Show me the ball.
This is the ball.
Tell me what that is.
It's a garden.
Is this your garden?
No, it isn't.

SONAD

what [wɒt] mis, mida
that [ðæt] too, see seal
bus [bʌs] buss
cup [kʌp] tass
duck [dʌk] part
nut [nʌt] pähkel
the [konsonandi ees ðə, vokaali ees ði] (määrav artikkel)
tell [tel] ütlema

me [miː] minule, mulle
car [kɑː] auto
glass [glɑːs] klaas
garden ['gɑːdn] aed
my [maɪ] minu, mu, (minu) oma
your [jɔː] teie, sinu, (teie või sinu) oma
show [ʃəʊ] näitama

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

What is this? [ˈwɒt ɪz ðɪs] — · · ·

It is a cup. · · · ·

Küsimusi, mis on suunatud mingile ühele lauseliikmele, nimetatakse eriküsimusteks. Eriküsimus algab küsiwa sõnaga. Eriküsimuse lõpul hääli langeb, nagu jutustavas lauses.

what's [wɒts] = what is

this [ðɪs] ja that [ðæt] on näitavad asesõnad. Asesõna this osutab ruumile või ajas lähedal asuvatele, asesõna that kaugemal asuvatele esemetele, olenditele ja nähtustele.

Näit.: This is a pen. That is a wall.

the [ðə, ði] on määrav artikkel. Inglise keeles on kaks artiklit — umbmäärane a ja määrav the. Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse, kui juttu on mingist ühest täiesti kindlast või varem mainitud olendist, esemest või nähtusest.

Näit.: It's a car. Show me the car.

Määravat artiklit kasutatakse ka sel puhul, kui mingi ese, olend või nähtus on antud kohas või olukorras ainuke.

Näit.: That is the door. (See on uks.) [Antud ruumis on ainult üks uks.]

tell me ütle (või ütelge) mulle
show me näita (või näidake) mulle

HARJUTUS 1

Vastake küsimustele, kasutades sulgudes olevaid sõnu.

Näidis. What's this? (nut, leaf, box)

It's a nut.

It's a leaf.

It's a box.

1. What's that? (car, bus) 2. Tell me what this is. (cup, glass)
3. Tell me what that is. (street, garden)

HARJUTUS 2

Moodustage valikküsimused järgnevaist sõnapaaridest.

Näidis. (fish, dish)

Is this a fish or a dish?

1. (cup, nut); 2. (spoon, fork); 3. (wall, door); 4. (shoe, foot).

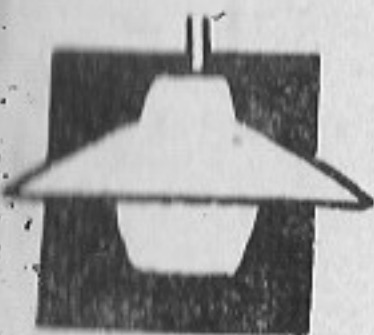
HARJUTUS 3

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Ütelge mulle, mis see on. 2. See on kahvel. 3. Näidake mulle kahvlit. 4. Kas see on uks? Ei ole. 5. Kas see on puu või põõsas? 6. See on põõsas.

§ 6

Have you a...?



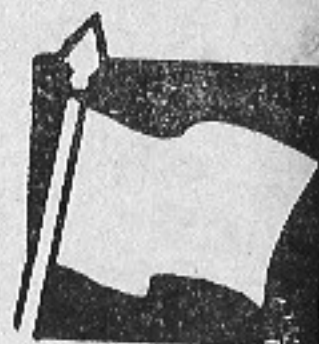
a lamp



a cat



a hat



a flag

[æ]

Have you a lamp?
Yes, I have a lamp.
Yes, I have.
No, I have no lamp.
No, I haven't.
Have you a cat?
Yes, I have a cat.
Yes, I have.
No, I have no cat.
No, I haven't.

Have I a hat?
Yes, you have a hat.
Yes, you have.
No, you haven't.
Have I a flag?
Yes, you have a flag.
Yes, you have.
No, you haven't.

Show me the hat. This is the hat. Is this the hat? Yes, it is. Show me the flag. That is the flag. Is that the flag? Yes, it is.

SONAD

have [hæv] omama
you [ju:] teie, te, sina, sa
I [ai] mina, ma
lamp [læmp] lamp

cat [kæt] kass
hat [hæt] kübar
flag [flæg] lipp

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

Have you...? Kas sul on...? On sul...? Kas teil on...? On teil...?
I have minul on
you have sinul (või teil) on
No, I have no lamp. Ei, mul ei ole lampi.
haven't ['hævnt] = have not
Märkus. Inglise keeles kirjutatakse sõna I alati suure tähega.

HARJUTUS 1

Vastake küsimustele?

1. Have you a cat? 2. Have you a dog? 3. Have you a lamp?
4. Have you a desk?

HARJUTUS 2

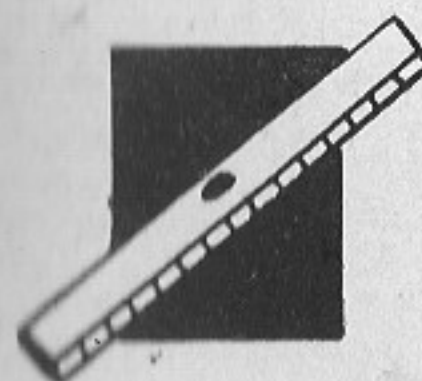
Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Mis see on? See on auto. 2. Ütelge mulle, mis see on. See on part.
3. Kas see on kass või koer? See on kass. 4. Kas teil on aed? Jah, (mul) on. 5. See on minu raamat. 6. Too on sinu raamat.

§ 7

Where?

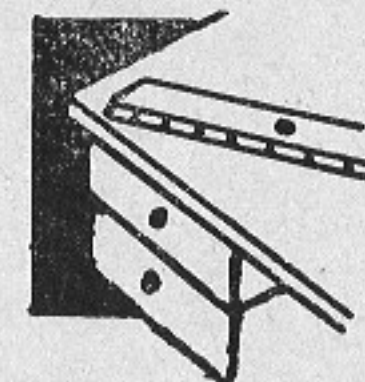
[ə]



a ruler



a teacher



The ruler is on the desk.

This is a ruler.
Where is the ruler?
The ruler is on the desk.
Show me the ruler.
This is the ruler.

Is this a teacher?
No, it is not a teacher.
No, it isn't.
Has the teacher a ruler?
Yes, the teacher has a ruler.
Yes, he has.



a bird



a girl

[əi]

What's this?
It's a bird.
Where is the bird?
The bird is in a tree.
Is the bird in a tree?
Yes, it is.

SONAD

where [wəə] kus
ruler ['ru:lə] joonlaud
teacher ['tɪtʃə] õpetaja
on [ɒn] peal, -l; peale, -le
has [hæz] (tal) on

What's that?
It's a girl.
Where is the girl?
The girl is in the garden.
She is in the garden.
Is the girl in the garden?
Yes, she is.

he [hi:] tema, ta (*meessoost olendi kohta*)
bird [bɜ:d] lind
girl [gɜ:l] tütarlaps, tüdruk
in [in] sees, -s; sisse, -sse
she [ʃi:] tema, ta (*naissoost olendi kohta*)

SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA

in a tree puu otsas

HARJUTUS 1

Moodustage lauseid.

1. the, the, in, is, bus, street. 2. the, the, in, is, bus, girl. 3. the, the, on, is, lamp, desk? 4. a, a, this, or, is, book, pen? 5. the, is, where, pen? 6. the, the, in, is, box, pen.

HARJUTUS 2

Moodustage küsimused, millele antud laused on vastuseks.

Näidis. It's a tree.

What's this? (*või What's that?*)

1. It is a ruler. 2. It's a cat. 3. The cat is in the box. 4. Yes, I have a ruler. 5. No, it is not a hat. 6. The dog is in the garden. 7. Yes, she has. 8. No, he has not.

HARJUTUS 3

Muutke antud laused eitavaks.

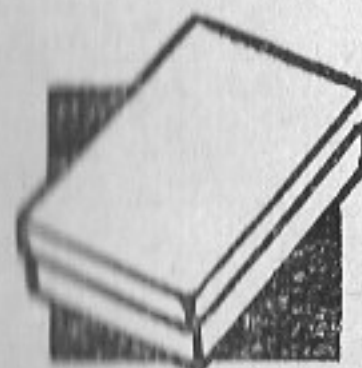
Näidis. He is in the garden.
He is not in the garden.

1. The bird is in a tree. 2. The lamp is on the desk. 3. My book is in the box. 4. She is in the bus. 5. This girl is a teacher. 6. The cat is in the garden. 7. The street is long.

§ 8

This box is...

Is this box...?



a big box



a small box



a thick book



a thin book

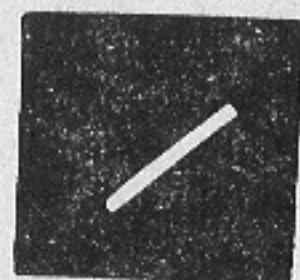
This box is big.
This is a big box.
Is this box big?
Yes, it is.
This box is small.
This is a small box.

Is this box small or big?
It is small.
What is small?
The box is.
Tell me what is small.
The box is.

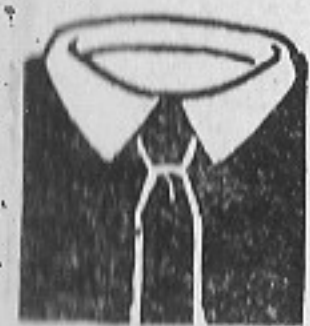
This book is thick. This is a thick book. Is this book thick? Yes, it is. This book is thin. This is a thin book. Is this book thick or thin? It is thin. What is thin? The book is. Tell me what is thin. The book is.



a long line



a short line



a black tie



a white tie

[ai]

This line is long.
This is a long line.
Is this line long?
No, it isn't, it is short.
This tie is black.
This is a black tie.
Is this tie black or white?
It is white.
What is white?
The tie is.
Tell me what is white.
The tie is.

SONAD

big [big] suur
small [smɔɪl] väike
thick [θɪk] paks
thin [θɪn] õhuke
line [laɪn] joon

long [lɒŋ] pikk
short [ʃɔɪt] lühike
tie [taɪ] lips, kaelaside
black [blæk] must
white [waɪt] valge

HARJUTUS 1

Moodustage küsimused.

Näidis. This street is long.
Is this street long?

1. This cup is small. 2. This cat is black. 3. That ship is big. 4. This sheep is white. 5. The pot is black. 6. The door is white.

HARJUTUS 2

Muutke laused vastavalt näidisele.

Näidis. This line is short.
This is a short line.

1. This bush is small. 2. This tree is big. 3. This garden is small.
4. This ruler is long. 5. That ruler is short. 6. This bird is black. 7. That car is white.

HARJUTUS 3

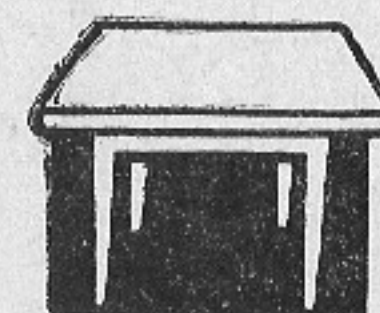
Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Mul on raamat. Raamat on paks. 2. Uks on valge. 3. See on valge uks. 4. Näita mulle valget ust. 5. See king on must. 6. Ütle mulle, mis on must. See king (on). 7. Mis see on? See on väike lusikas. 8. Ütle mulle, mis on väike. Lusikas (on).

[ei]



a plate



a table



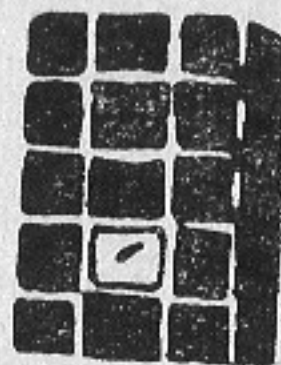
The plate
is on the table.

This is a plate and that is
a table.
Where is the plate?

The plate is on the table.
Show me the plate.
This is the plate.



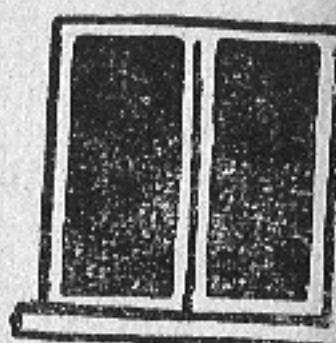
a rose



a stove



a boat



a window

[ou]

What is this?
This is a rose.
The rose is red.
This is a red rose.
Is this your rose?
Yes, it is.
Show me the red rose.
This is the red rose.

What's this?
This is a stove.
The stove is big.
This is a big stove.
Is this a big stove?
Yes, it is.

This is a boat and that is a window. The boat is big and the window is large.

SONAD

plate [pleit] taldrik
table ['teibl] laud
and [ænd, ɐnd] ja
rose [rouz] roos
stove [stouv] ahi

red [red] punane
boat [bout] paat
window ['windou] aken
large [lɑɪdʒ] suur, avar

HARJUTUS 1

Vastake küsimustele.

1. Is the window large or small? 2. Is the stove big or small? 3. Is the line long or short? 4. Where is the plate? 5. Where is the bird? 6. Where is the girl?

HARJUTUS 2

Täitke lüngad sõnadega is või has.

1. The girl — a bird. 2. The rose — red. 3. The garden — large. 4. The teacher — a ruler. 5. He — a red flag. 6. She — a thin book. 7. The plate — on the table.

HARJUTUS 3

Moodustage küsimused.

Näidis. The plate is on the table.
Where is the plate?
The car is in the street.
What is in the street?

1. The spoon is in the cup. 2. The spoon is in the cup. 3. The rose is red. 4. My book is on the table. 5. This is a red rose. 6. This is a clock. 7. The clock is on the desk. 8. The fish is in the net.

HARJUTUS 4

Leidke vastandid sõrendatud omadussõnadele.

1. This book is thin. 2. The line is long. 3. She has a black cat. 4. The garden is large. 5. I have a big desk. 6. This school has a small garden.



a house



a cow



a mouse

[au]

Tell me what this is.
This is a house.
It is a big house.
Now show me the house,
please.
This is the house.

Where is the house?
The house is in the street.
Is this a cow or a mouse?
It's a mouse.
Is the mouse in the garden?
No, it isn't.
Have you a cow?
No, I haven't.



a chair



a pear



a bear

[ɛə]

Is the pear on the tree?
Yes, it is.
Is it on the chair?
No, it isn't.
Where is it?
It's on the tree.

What's on the tree?
The pear is.
Is the pear ripe?
Yes, it is.
This is a ripe pear.

This is a bear. The bear is brown. This is a brown bear. Is the bear on the chair? No, it isn't. Where is the bear now? He is here. What is here? The bear is.

Is the chair here or there? It's there. Show me the chair. That's the chair.

SONAD

house [haus] maja
cow [kau] lehm
mouse [maus] hiir
now [nau] nüüd
please [plɪz] palun
chair [tʃɛə] tool

pear [pɛə] pirn
bear [bɛə] karu
ripe [raɪp] küps
brown [braun] pruun
here [hɪə] siin
there [ðɛə] seal

HARJUTUS 1

Andke lühivastused.

Näidis. What is large?
The garden is.

1. What is black? 2. What is here? 3. What is on the table? 4. What is on the tree? 5. What is in the tree? 6. What is long? 7. What is short? 8. What is ripe?

HARJUTUS 2

Asetage lünkadesse in või on.

1. The house is — the street. 2. The clock is — the desk. 3. The spoon is — the cup. 4. He is not — the garden. 5. The bus is — the street. 6. The fish is — the net. 7. The pear is — the tree.

HARJUTUS 3

Moodustage küsimused ja andke vastused.

Näidis. My book is on the table.
Is your book on the table?
Yes, it is. (või No, it is not.)

1. The rose is red. 2. The teacher has a ruler. 3. This is my book. 4. This tree is big. 5. This is a brown bear. 6. I have a black cat.

HARJUTUS 4

Moodustage lauseid.

1. the, show, please, me, mouse. 2. the, now, is, where, mouse? 3. the, the, in, now, is, house, mouse. 4. is, that, me, what, tell. 5. this, or, is, black, white, sheep? 6. a, this, has, small, school, garden.

PÕHIKURSUS

1 LESSON ONE ANN PARK

My name is Ann Park. I am a student. I live in Tartu. I have a sister and a brother. My sister Kate is a pupil. She goes to school. My brother Tom is also a pupil. At school they read and write.

I have a friend. Her name is Mary. She is a student too. We study English. We speak English. We read and write English.

At home we help Mother. We help Mother to cook dinner. In the evening I like to read a good book.

NOTES TO THE TEXT (SELETUSED TEKSTI KOHTA)

Ann Park [æn paɪk]

Kate [keɪt]

she goes to school ta käib koolis

Tom [tɒm]

at school koolis

Mary ['meəri]

too tähenduses 'ka' asetatakse lause lõppu, mitte rõhutatava sõna ette

at home kodus

to cook dinner lõunat valmistama

to on inglise keeles ma-tegevusnime (infinitiivi) tunnus: to read [tə'riɪd] (lugema); to write [tə'raɪt] (kirjutama)

in the evening [ɪn ði'ivniŋ] õhtul

Määravat artiklit the hääldatakse [ði] täishäälikuga algava nimisõna või nimisõna täiendi ees.

I like mulle meeldib, ma armastan

GRAMMAR (GRAMMATIKA)

1. ULDOLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE)

Jaataav vorm (Affirmative Form)

1) Üldolevik moodustatakse verbi infinitiivist, kusjuures ainsuse 3. pöördes lisatakse infinitiivile pöördelõpp -s:

I read	(mina loen)	we read	(meie loeme)
you read	(sina loed)	you read	(teie loete)
he } reads	(tema loeb)	they read	(nemad loevad)
she }			
it }			

2) Kui infinitiiv lõpeb konsonantidega s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x, lisatakse ainsuse 3. pöördes lõpp -es:

to wash [wɒʃ]	(pesema)	— he washes ['wɒʃɪz]
to box [bɒks]	(poksima)	— he boxes ['bɒksɪz]
to catch [kætʃ]	(püüdma)	— he catches ['kætʃɪz]

3) Kui infinitiiv lõpeb vokaaliga y, mille ees on konsonant, muutub y lõpu -es ees i-ks:

to study ['stʌdi] — he studies ['stʌdɪz]

Kui infinitiiv lõpeb vokaaliga y, mille ees on vokaal, jääb y muutumata ja pöördelõppuna lisandub ainult -s:

to study ['stʌdi] — he studies ['stʌdɪz]

4) Kui infinitiiv lõpeb vokaaliga o, lisatakse ainsuse 3. pöördes lõpp -es:

to go [ɡoʊ] — he goes [ɡoʊz]

Ainsuse 3. pöörde lõppu hääldatakse:

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

to go — he goes [ɡoʊz]
to play — he plays [pleɪz]
to live — he lives [lɪvz]
to read — he reads [riːdz]

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:

to help — he helps [helps]
to write — he writes [raɪts]

[ɪz] silbhäälikute järel:

to wash — he washes ['wɒʃɪz]
to dress [dres] (riietuma) — he dresses ['dresɪz]

Üldolevikku tarvitatakse:

1) alusele püsivalt omase tegevuse või olukorra väljendamiseks olevikus:

She goes to school.
We study English.

2) harjumuspärase või korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks olevikus:
In the evening I like to read a good book.

3) mitme üksteisele järgneva tegevuse väljendamiseks seotud jutustus:

He washes, dresses, and goes to school. At school he studies. He speaks English. He reads and writes.

2. ULDOLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE) VERBIDEST TO BE JA TO HAVE

Jaataav vorm (Affirmative Form)

to be olema

to have omama

I am at home	mina olen	} kodus	I have a book	minul on	} raamat
you are at home	sina oled		you have a book	sinul on	
he } is at home	tema on		he } has a book	temal on	
she }			she }		
it }			it }		
we are at home	meie oleme	} kodus	we have a book	meil on	} raamat
you are at home	teie olete		you have a book	teil on	
they are at home	nemad on		they have a book	nendel on	

EXERCISE 1

Pöörake üldolevikus.

1. I have a sister. 2. I read a book. 3. I help Tom. 4. I study English.

EXERCISE 2

Asendage sõrendatud nimisõnad asesõnadega.

Näidis. Tom goes to school.
He goes to school.

1. Ann is a student. 2. Tom is a pupil. 3. Kate is her sister.
4. Mother is at home. 5. Ellen ['elin] is at school. 6. Kate and Tom read and write.

EXERCISE 3

Täitke lüngad tegusõna be vormidega.

1. I ... a student. 2. Mary ... my friend. 3. We... at home.
4. Pete [pit] ... at school. 5. You ... my sister. 6. Her name ...
- Ann. 7. Tom ... a good brother.

EXERCISE 4

Täitke lüngad.

1. Kate goes ... school. 2. We ... Mother to cook 3. We study
4. I ... a sister. 5. I write English ... home. 6.
- evening I like to read. 7. My name is

EXERCISE 5

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Minu vend on koolis. 2. Ta on õpilane. 3. Mina olen üliõpilane.
4. Jane [džein] ja Ann õpivad koolis. 5. Tom on kodus. 6. Minu ema on ka kodus. 7. Mina elan Tartus. 8. Tom ja Bob [bɒb] räägivad inglise keelt. 9. Mina abistan oma (my) ema. 10. Talle meeldib lugeda head raamatut.

2 LESSON TWO IN THE MORNING

2

It is morning. I get up at seven o'clock. My sister Kate also gets up at seven. We have breakfast. We have a cup of coffee and bread-and-butter.

My sister Kate goes to school by bus. At the bus-stop she meets her friends.

Tom's lessons begin at ten o'clock. He has a new school-bag. He takes his text-books, his pencil-box, his notebooks, pencils and his pen. He says good-bye to his mother and father and leaves home.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

in the morning hommikul
it is morning on hommik
to get up üles tõusma
at seven (o'clock) kell seitse
we have breakfast me sööme hommikueinet
we have a cup of coffee me joome tassi kohvi
by bus bussiga
at the bus-stop bussipeatuses
to say good-bye hüvasti jätma
Mother ja Father kirjutatakse tavaliselt suure algustähega, kui on mõeldud oma ema ja isa ning nimetuse ees ei kasutata omastavat asesõna. Näit.: Where is Father?, aga My father is in the garden.

GRAMMAR

1. NIMISÕNA (THE NOUN)

Nimisõna on sõnaliik, mis tähistab mingit olendit (*girl, duck, cat*), eset (*table, spoon*) või nähtust (*morning, language* ['læŋgwɪdʒ] keel, *friendship* ['frendʃɪp] sõprus).

Nimisõnade mitmus (The Plural of Nouns)

1) Nimisõnade mitmuse moodustamisel lisatakse tavaliselt ainsuse vormile lõpp -s:

book — books (raamat — raamatud)
friend — friends
rose — roses ['rouzɪz]

2) Kui nimisõna lõpeb konsonantidega **s, ss, sh, ch, tch, x**, lisatakse tüvele lõpp **-es**, mida hääldatakse [ɪz]:

bus — buses [ˈbʌsɪz]
glass — glasses [ˈglɑːsɪz]
bush — bushes [ˈbʊʃɪz]
box — boxes [ˈbɒksɪz]

3) Kui nimisõna lõpeb vokaaliga **y**, mille ees on konsonant, muutub **y** mitmuse moodustamisel **i**-ks ja sellele lisatakse lõpp **-es**:
country [ˈkʌntri] — countries [ˈkʌntriz] (maa — maad)

Kui lõpu **-y** ees on vokaal, jääb **y** muutumata ja mitmuses lisandub ainult **-s**:

day [deɪ] — days [deɪz] (päev — päevad)
boy [bɔɪ] — boys [bɔɪz] (poiss — poisid)

4) **o**-lõpuliste nimisõnade mitmus moodustatakse mõnikord lõpu **-es**, mõnikord lõpu **-s** abil:

potato [pəˈteɪtəʊ] — potatoes [pəˈteɪtəʊz] (kartul — kartulid)
Negro [ˈniːɡroʊ] — Negroes [ˈniːɡrəʊz] (neeger — neegrid)
photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] — photos [ˈfəʊtəʊz] (foto — fotod)
radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ] — radios [ˈreɪdiəʊz] (raadio — raadiod)

5) Enamikus **f**- või **fe**-lõpulistes nimisõnades muutub **f** mitmuse moodustamisel **v**-ks ja sellele lisandub lõpp **-(e)s**, mida hääldatakse [z]:

leaf — leaves [li:vz]
life [laɪf] — lives [laɪvz] (elu — elud)

6) Mõnede nimisõnade mitmus moodustatakse nende türevokaali muutmise teel, ilma et neile mingit lõppu lisataks. Siia kuuluvad:

foot — feet [fi:t]
mouse — mice [maɪs]
man [mæn] — men [men] (mees — mehed)
woman [ˈwʊmən] — women [ˈwɪmɪn] (naine — naised)

7) Mõnedel nimisõnadel on ainsus ja mitmus vormilt ühesugused:
sheep — sheep [ʃi:p] (lammas — lambad)

Mitmuse lõppu hääldatakse:

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

boy — boys [bɔɪz]
table — tables [ˈteɪblz]
garden — gardens [ˈɡɑːdnz]

[ə] helitute konsonantide järel:

lamp — lamps [læmps]
cup — cups [kʌps]
plate — plates [pleɪts]

[ɪz] sisihäälikute järel:

dish — dishes [ˈdɪʃɪz]
house — houses [ˈhaʊzɪz]
rose — roses [ˈrəʊzɪz]

Omastav kääne (The Possessive Case)

1) Ainsuses moodustatakse nimisõna omastav kääne **-s** (apostroof + s) abil:

Tom's friends
my sister's copy-book

2) Mitmuses moodustatakse nimisõnade omastav kääne

a) ainult **-'** (apostroofi) abil, kui nimisõna mitmuse nimetav on juba **s**-lõpuline:

the boys' books (poiste raamatud)

b) **-s** abil, kui nimisõna mitmuse nimetav ei ole **s**-lõpuline:

men's hats (meeste kübarad)

-s lõpuga omastavat käänat tarvitatakse harilikult elusolendide tähistavate nimisõnade puhul:

Tom's lessons begin at ten o'clock.

2. OMASTAVAD ASESONAD (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Omadussõnaline vorm (Conjoint Form)

Ainsus		Mitus	
my [maɪ]	minu, oma	our [aʊə]	meie, oma
your [jɔː]	sinu, oma	your [jɔː]	teie, oma
his [hɪz] (meessugu)	tema, oma	their [ðeə]	nende, oma
her [həː] (naissugu)	tema, oma		
its [ɪts] (kesksugu)	selle, tema, oma		

Omastava asesõna omadussõnalist vormi tarvitatakse nimisõna ees:
 This is **my** book. (See on **minu** raamat)
 I take **my** book. (Mina võtan **oma** raamatu)
 You take **your** book. (Sina võtad **oma** raamatu)

EXERCISE 1

Moodustage mitmus järgnevaist sõnadest.

School, father, cup, name, sister, rose, sheep, mouse, brother, friend, man, student, home, lesson.

EXERCISE 2

Moodustage mitmus.

Näidis. I have a cup.
 She has two cups.

1. I have a brother (sister, duck, pencil, plate). She has two
 2. My friend has a sheep (cat, dog, friend). I have two 3. We have a ripe pear (white sheep, red flag, red rose). They have seven
 4. Tom has a sister (good English book, new text-book, big ball). Kate has two

EXERCISE 3

Pöörake üldolevikus.

I read my book, you read your book, jne.
 I meet my friend.
 I say good-bye to my mother.

EXERCISE 4

Täitke lüngad verbi have vormidega.

1. I ... two brothers. 2. Tom ... a new text-book. 3. Kate ... a friend. 4. We ... breakfast. 5. Jane ... a cup of coffee and bread-and-butter. 6. I ... a good English book.

EXERCISE 5

Täitke lüngad prepositsioonidega (at, by, in, to), kus vaja.

1. Father leaves ... home ... seven o'clock. 2. Kate goes ... school ... bus. 3. I get up ... seven. 4. My friend is ... home. 5. Ben lives ... Viljandi. 6. ... the evening Father likes to read.

EXERCISE 6

Tarvitage antud verbe nõutavas vormis.

1. I ... a student. My friend ... also a student.	be
2. You ... English books. My sister also ... English books.	read
3. Ann and Mary ... at the bus-stop at ten o'clock.	meet
4. Tom ... exercises. Kate and Bob ... exercises too.	write
5. I ... a new text-book. He ... a sister and two brothers.	have

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Minu isa raamat. 2. Tomi sullepea. 3. Anne sõber. 4. Kate'i õpik. 5. Johni pinal. 6. Mary vihikud. 7. Minu venna nimi. 8. Tema õe koer. 9. Üliõpilase raamatud. 10. Heleni tass ja taldrikud. 11. Bobi ema ja isa.

EXERCISE 8

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Mina lähen koju bussiga. 2. Ma kohtan bussipeatuses oma sõpru. 3. John [dʒɒn] on minu sõber, ta on ka Anne sõber. 4. Meie oleme kodus. 5. Minu õpik on (minu) koolikotis. 6. Ma ütlen Tomile head aega. 7. Ema tõuseb kell seitse. 8. Hommikul ma joon tassi kohvi.

3 LESSON THREE A DIALOGUE

It is ten o'clock. Ann is at the **University**. The English lesson begins. The English teacher **comes into** the **lecture-room**. All the students **stand up**.

Teacher. **Good morning!**

Students. Good morning, teacher.

Teacher. **Sit down**, please. **Who is absent?**

Student. Robert Tamm and Julia Lind are absent **today**.

Teacher. **Open** your books at **page three**. Take your book and begin to read, **Cde. Park**.

Ann reads seven **lines**.

Teacher. You read **well**, thank you. **Shut** your books, please. Go to the **blackboard**, Cde. Kilk. Take the **chalk** and write the word "English" on the blackboard.

Student Kilk goes to the blackboard, takes the chalk and writes.

Teacher. Is it **correct**?

Helen Kiis. No, it isn't. There is a **mistake** on the blackboard.

Teacher. Come and **correct** it.

Helen goes to the blackboard and corrects the mistake. **Then** the students read Lesson Three. They write all the new words into their notebooks.

Teacher. **Put down** your **homework**. Read and **translate** Lesson Three, **learn** all the new words, and write Exercise 3.

The bell **rings**.

Teacher. The lesson is **over**.

The students stand up. The teacher and the students leave the lecture-room.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

good morning tere hommikust

sit down, please palun istuge

who is absent? kes puudub?

Robert ['rɒbət]

Julia ['dʒu:liə]

open your books at page three avage (oma) raamatud leheküljelt kolm

Cde. (lõe: ['kɒmrid]) = Comrade (seltsimees)

thank you tänan!

Helen ['helin]

there is a mistake on the blackboard tahvilil on viga

Lausetes, milles esineb konstruktsioon **there is, there are**, seisab öeldis is või are aluse

ees; alusele järgneb koht- või ajamäärus. Sissejuhatava sõnana tarvitata **there** jääb

angeli tõlkimata ja tõlkimist alustatakse määrusest. Näit.: There is a girl in the garden.

(Alas on keegi tütarlaps.) Konstruktsioon **there is, there are** ei ole lauses rõhuline.

put down your homework kirjutage üles (oma) kodutöö (või kodused ülesanded)

the lesson is over tund on läbi

GRAMMAR

1. KASKIV KÕNEVIIS (THE IMPERATIVE MOOD)

Jaatav vorm (Affirmative Form)

Käskiv kõneviis on vormilt sarnane infinitiiviga (ilma partiklita *to*) ja tal on ainult üks vorm — 2. pööre ainsuses ja mitmuses:
Come here! Go to the blackboard! Shut your books!

2. OLDOLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE) VERBIDEST TO BE JA TO HAVE

Elitav vorm (Negative Form)

to be

to have

I **am not** at home

(ma ei ole kodus)

you **are not** at home

he

she

it

is not at home

we **are not** at home

you **are not** at home

they **are not** at home

I **have no** pen

(mul ei ole sullepea)

you **have no** pen

he

she

it

has no pen

we **have no** pens

you **have no** pens

they **have no** pens

Küsilv vorm (Interrogative Form)

to be

to have

am I at home?

(kas ma olen kodus?)

are you at home?

is

{ he
she
it }

at home?

are we at home?

are you at home?

are they at home?

have I a pen?

(kas mul on sullepea?)

have you a pen?

has

{ he
she
it }

a pen?

have we a pen?

have you a pen?

have they a pen?

EXERCISE 1

Täitke lüngad verbide be või have vormidega.

1. Who ... absent? Tom 2. I ... a new book. 3. The students ... in the lecture-room. 4. Henry ['henri] ... a sister. 5. Her name ... Jane. 6. I ... a student. 7. My friends ... at school. 8. ... she a brother? Yes, she

EXERCISE 2

Asetage mitmusesse.

Näidis. The pear is ripe.
The pears are ripe.

1. The lecture-room is big. 2. The window is large. 3. The wall is brown. 4. The door is white. 5. The text-book is thick. 6. The note-book is thin. 7. The ruler is long. 8. The pencil is short.

EXERCISE 3

Asetage mitmusesse.

Näidis. I am a pupil.
We are pupils.

1. Is he at home? 2. I like to read in the evening. 3. She begins to read. 4. He leaves home at ten o'clock. 5. He has breakfast. 6. I have bread-and-butter for breakfast. 7. He speaks English. 8. At school I read and write.

EXERCISE 4

Moodustage üldküsimused.

Näidis. Your father is a teacher.
Is your father a teacher?

1. He is a student. 2. Mother is at home. 3. Tom has a new school-bag. 4. You have a little sister. 5. He is absent today. 6. George [dʒɔɪdʒ] is my friend. 7. They are pupils. 8. Jane has a good English book.

EXERCISE 5

Täitke lüngad asesõnadega his või her.

1. I have a sister; ... name is Lily ['lili]. 2. Kate has a brother; ... name is Tom. 3. John takes ... copy-book and begins to write. 4. Jane shuts ... book. 5. Tom says good-bye to ... mother and goes to school. 6. Kate meets ... friends at the bus-stop.

EXERCISE 6

Muutke laused vastavalt näidisele.

Näidis. The bird is in the tree.
There is a bird in the tree.

1. The book is on the table. 2. The spoon is in the cup. 3. The pen is in the pencil-box. 4. The lamp is on the desk. 5. The fish is in the net. 6. The English text-book is on my desk. 7. The girl is in the garden. 8. The boy is at the blackboard.

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Võta oma raamat, Tom. 2. Tom loeb hästi. 3. Ta võtab kriidi ja kirjutab. 4. Rääkige inglise keelt. 5. Kirjutage tahvlile sõna 'täna'. 6. Avage oma raamatud. 7. Ava oma raamat. 8. Õpetaja tuleb loenguruumi. 9. Kus on Tom? 10. Ta on kodus. 11. Kate tõuseb kell seitse. 12. Tõuse püsti, Ann. 13. Ann tõuseb püsti. 14. Mis see on? 15. See on inglise keele õpik.

4 LESSON FOUR WE STUDY

I live in Tartu. I am a student of the Tartu State University. My friend is also a student. He lives in Tallinn. He is a student of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute. As his institute is far from his house he takes a bus. He likes to study. He often writes to me about his studies. I am always glad to receive letters from him.

I go to the University in the morning. My lessons at the University are very interesting. When they are over, I go home. I don't take a bus as I live near the University. When I come home, I sit down at my table and read a newspaper. In the evening I prepare my lessons. I study very much. English is not difficult for me.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

a student of the Tartu State University Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli üliõpilane
 Eessõna of väljendab siin omastava käände suhet.
 Ülikoolide nimetusi võib tarvitada ka ilma artiklita: Now he is a student at Tartu State University.
 in Tallinn ['tælin, 'tælin] Tallinnas
 Pealinnade ja suuremate linnade nimede ees kasutatakse prepositsiooni in, väiksemate linnade ja asulate nimede ees prepositsiooni at: in Moscow ['mɒskəʊ], at Elva, at Paide. Kodulinna või -asula nime ees kasutatakse harilikult prepositsiooni in.
 the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute Tallinna Polütehniline Instituut
 far from his house tema kodust kaugel
 to take a bus bussiga sõitma
 to me minule, mulle
 I am glad to receive letters from him mul on hea meel, kui saan temalt kirju
 I go home ma lähen koju; aga I go to school (to the university jne.)
 I sit down at my table ma istun oma laua taha
 for me minu jaoks, mulle

GRAMMAR

1. ARTIKKEL (THE ARTICLE)

Artikkel on abisõna, millel ei ole iseseisvat tähendust, kuid mis nimisõna ees seistes on selle piiritlejaks.

Inglise keeles on kaks artiklit: umbmäärane artikkel a [ei, ə], mis vokaaliga algava sõna ees esineb kujul an [æn, ən] (a nut [ə'nat], an apple [ən'æpl] õun) ja määrav artikkel the.

Umbmäärane artikkel (The Indefinite Article)

Umbmäärane artikkel on kujunenud arvsõnast one (üks). Umbmäärast artiklit tarvitatakse ainsuses koos nimisõnaga:

1) kui olendit, eset või nähtust mainitakse esmakordselt:
 She has a friend. Her name is Julia.

2) kui juttu on mingist olendist, esemest või nähtusest paljude samasuguste olendite, esemete või nähtuste hulgas:
 Show me a tree. (Näita mulle ühte puud.)

3) kui olendit, eset või nähtust vaadeldakse mingisse liiki kuuluvana:
 He takes a tram. (Ta sõidab trammiga [mitte aga bussiga või muu sõidukiga].)

Määrav artikkel (The Definite Article)

Määraval artiklil the on üks ja sama vorm niihästi ainsuse kui ka mitmuse jaoks. Ta on tähenduselt lähedane näitavale asesõnale that.

Määravat artiklit the hääldatakse kaheks suguselt:

a) [ðə] konsonandiga algava nimisõna või nimisõna täiendi ees:
 the door [ðə'dɔː]
 the brown door [ðə'braʊn 'dɔː]

b) [ði] vokaaliga algava nimisõna või nimisõna täiendi ees:
 the end [ði'end] (lõpp)
 the English book [ði'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'bʊk]

Määravat artiklit tarvitatakse ainsuses ja mitmuses koos nimisõnaga:

1) kui olendit, eset või nähtust on juba varem mainitud või kui see olend, ese või nähtus on lugejale või kuulajale varem tuntud:

This is a rose. The rose is red.
 She opens the book and reads seven lines. [Juttu on kindlast raamatust.]
 He takes the tram. [Juttu on kindlast, teatud trammiliinist.]

2) kui olend, ese või nähtus on antud kohas või olukorras ainuke:
 The teacher comes into the classroom.

3) kui nimisõna juurde kuulub piiritlev täiend või täiendlause, mis sama liiki olendite, esemete või nähtuste hulgas tõstab esile mingi kindla objekti:

I like the new dog. (Mulle meeldib uus koer.)
 The letters he writes are interesting. (Kirjad, mis ta kirjutab, on huvitavad.)

2. OLDLEVIK (THE PRESENT INDEFINITE)

Eitav ja küsiv vorm (Negative and Interrogative Form)

Üldoleviku eitav vorm moodustatakse abiverbi to do üldoleviku pöörete, eitava partikli not ja põhiverbi infinitiivi (ilma partiklita to) abil:

Lühivormid

I do [du] not write
(mina ei kirjuta)

you do not write

he } **does** [daz] not write
she }
it }

we do not write

you do not write

they do not write

I don't [dount] write

you don't write

he } **doesn't** ['daznt] write
she }
it }

we don't write

you don't write

they don't write

Üldoleviku küsiv vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **to do** üldoleviku pöörete ja põhiverbi infinitiivi (ilma partiklita *to*) abil, asetades abiverbi aluse ette:

do I write?
(kas mina kirjutatan?)
do you write?

does { he
she } write?
it }

do we write?

do you write?

do they write?

Märkus. Ka verbist **to have**, kui ta esineb tähenduses *sööma, jooma*, moodustatakse üldoleviku eitav ja küsiv vorm abiverbi **to do** abil: Do you have breakfast at seven? He doesn't have tea in the morning.

EXERCISE 1

Moodustage laused.

1. the, I, evening, to, a, in, like, book, read.
2. University, lives, she, far, the, from.
3. the, at, not, she, her, does, bus-stop, friends, meet.
4. they, do, well, read?

EXERCISE 2

Muutke laused eitavaiks.

Näidis. I speak English.
I do not speak English.

1. Tom studies very much.
2. Ann helps her mother.
3. She lives at Haapsalu.
4. You take a bus in the morning.
5. Kate likes to study.
6. Father leaves home at seven.
7. The lessons begin at ten.
8. John corrects the mistake.
9. I have tea at five.

EXERCISE 3

Täitke lüngad artikliga a (an) või the.

1. He is ... student. He is not ... teacher.
2. There is ... book on ... table. This is ... English book.
3. I have ... red pencil. ... pencil is in my pencil-box.
4. Show me ... pen. Where is ... pen? ... pen is in ... pencil-box too.
5. This is ... pear. ... pear is ripe.

EXERCISE 4

Andke vastandid.

In the morning, to go, near, to open, to be over, to sit down.

EXERCISE 5

Moodustage üldküsimused.

Näidis. Tom lives at Tartu.
Does Tom live at Tartu?

1. James [dzeimz] comes home at four.
2. My sister helps me to cook dinner.
3. Ann reads well.
4. She takes a tram.
5. My friend lives near the University.
6. You like to read good books.
7. Harry goes to the blackboard.
8. Helen has dinner at three.

EXERCISE 6

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Ma olen Tartu Riikliku Ülikooli üliõpilane. 2. Öhtul loeb Ann aja-
lehte. 3. Öhtul valmistavad Kate ja Tom oma õppetükke. 4. Ma tulen
koju kell neli. 5. Inglise keel ei ole raske. 6. Jane ei armasta kohvi.
7. Kate istub oma laua taha ja hakkab kirjutama.

EXERCISE 7

Vastake küsimustele.

1. Where do you live? 2. Is your friend a student of the Tallinn Poly-
technical Institute? 3. When do you go to the University? 4. When do
you prepare your lessons? 5. Are your lessons interesting? 6. Do you
study much? 7. Is English difficult for you? 8. Is the University far from
your house?

EXERCISE 8

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku.

Teacher. A noun is the name of a thing. Who can give me a noun?
Tom. A cow.

Teacher. Very good. Another noun.

Ben. Another cow.

LESSON FIVE

5 TIME, SEASONS AND MONTHS

The school-year in the universities of the Soviet Union begins in
autumn. The first term lasts four months and a half: September, October,
November, December and the first half of January.

The first three months are autumn months. In September the weather
is usually fine, it is quite warm and the sun shines brightly. Sometimes
it rains and it is cold.

Winter begins in December. There are three winter months. December
is the first winter month. The other two months are January and
February. Winter is a cold season. It doesn't rain in winter, it often
snows. The days are short and the nights are long.

We have no lectures in January. At the end of the term we take our
end-of-term tests and examinations or exams for short. When the exams
are over, we have our winter vacation. The second term which begins
on the seventh of February lasts till the first of July. We work in
February, March, April, May and June.

February is the last winter month. Spring begins in March. We
seldom have warm weather in March. Fine days usually begin in May
and June. The second term ends in June with examinations. We finish
our studies; our summer vacation begins in July. It lasts two months,
July and August. The new school-year begins in September.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

It is warm on soe
Asesõna it impersonaalses tähenduses jäetakse sageli eesti keelde tõlkimata,
it rains sajab vihma
it snows sajab lund
for short lühendatult
we take our end-of-term tests me sooritame (oma) arvestused

GRAMMAR

ARVSONA (THE NUMERAL)

Arvsõnad jaotatakse põhiarvsõnadeks (Cardinal Numerals)
ja järgarvsõnadeks (Ordinal Numerals).

Põhiarvsõnad (Cardinal Numerals)

1 one [wʌn]
2 two [tuː]
3 three [θriː]
4 four [fɔː]
5 five [faɪv]
6 six [sɪks]
7 seven [ˈsevn]
8 eight [eɪt]
9 nine [naɪn]
10 ten [ten]
11 eleven [ɪˈlevn]
12 twelve [ˈtwelv]
13 thirteen [ˈθɜːtɪn]
14 fourteen [ˈfɔːtɪn]
15 fifteen [ˈfɪfˈtiːn]

16 sixteen [ˈsɪksˈtiːn]
17 seventeen [ˈsevnˈtiːn]
18 eighteen [ˈeɪˈtiːn]
19 nineteen [ˈnaɪnˈtiːn]
20 twenty [ˈtwenti]
21 twenty-one [ˈtwentiˈwʌn]
22 twenty-two [ˈtwentiˈtuː]
23 twenty-three [ˈtwentiˈθriː]
30 thirty [ˈθɜːti]
40 forty [ˈfɔːti]
50 fifty [ˈfɪfti]
60 sixty [ˈsɪksti]
70 seventy [ˈsevnti]
80 eighty [ˈeɪti]
90 ninety [ˈnaɪnti]

- 100 a (või one) hundred ['hʌndrəd]
 101 a (või one) hundred and one
 222 two hundred and twenty-two
 1,000 a (või one) thousand ['θauzənd]
 1,001 a (või one) thousand and one
 100,000 a hundred thousand
 1,000,000 a (või one) million ['mɪljən]
 2,000,000 two millions

Arvsõnad kuni 12-ni on lihtarvsõnad; arvsõnad 13-st kuni 19-ni on lihtarvsõnad, mis moodustatakse sufiksi **-teen** abil (vastab eesti sufiksile **-teist**).

Kümmelisi tähistavad arvsõnad moodustatakse sufiksi **-ty** (vastab eesti sufiksile **-kümmend**) liitmise teel vastava lihtarvsõna tüvele.

Kümmelised ja ühelised ühendatakse sidekriipsuga:

- 41 forty-one
 74 seventy-four

Tuhandeliste ja suuremate arvude kirjutamisel numbritega eraldatakse numbrid kolme koha kaupa komaga paremalt arvates:

- 1,515 one thousand five hundred and fifteen või fifteen hundred and fifteen
 13,425,607 thirteen million four hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and seven

Arvsõna **million** kasutatakse nimisõnana mitmuses, kui talle ei järgne vahetult teist arv- või nimisõna.

The stadium will cost three millions [ðə'steɪdʒəm wɪl 'kɒst 'θriː 'mɪljənz]. (Staadion läheb maksma kolm miljonit.) Aga: three million roubles ['ruːblz] (kolm miljonit rubla).

Järgarvsõnad (Ordinal Numerals)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1st (the) first [fɜːst] | 20th (the) twentieth [ˈtwentɪθ] |
| 2nd (the) second ['sekənd] | 21st (the) twenty-first |
| 3rd (the) third [θɜːd] | 22nd (the) twenty-second |
| 4th (the) fourth [fɔːθ] | 30th (the) thirtieth |
| 5th (the) fifth [fɪfθ] | 40th (the) fortieth |
| 6th (the) sixth [sɪksθ] | 50th (the) fiftieth |
| 7th (the) seventh ['sevnθ] | 60th (the) sixtieth |
| 8th (the) eighth [eɪθ] | 100th (the) hundredth |
| 9th (the) ninth [naɪnθ] | 101st (the) hundred and first |
| 10th (the) tenth | 244th (the) two hundred and forty-fourth |
| 11th (the) eleventh | 1,000th (the) thousandth |
| 12th (the) twelfth | 1,000,000th (the) millionth |
| 13th (the) thirteenth | |

Järgarvsõnad moodustatakse vastavatest põhiarvsõnadest sufiksi **-th** [θ] liitmise teel tüvele. Eri tüvedest moodustatakse **first**, **second** ja **third**. Kümmelisi märkivate sõnade lõpul olev **-y** muutub järgarvsõnade moodustamisel **ie**-ks.

Nimisõna, mida laiendavad järgarvsõnad, tarvitatakse harilikult määrava artikliga:

He works on **the second shift**. (Ta töötab teises vahetuses.)

Kuupäevi kirjutatakse ja loetakse mitut moodi.

Kirjutatakse:

- 7th November, 1917 }
 7 November, 1917 }

November 7, 1917

Loetakse:

- the seventh of November, nineteen (hundred and) seventeen
 1) November (the) seventh, nineteen (hundred and) seventeen
 2) November, seven, nineteen seventeen (eriti Ameerika Ühendriikides)

Murdarvsõnad (Fractional Numerals)

Lihtmurru lugejaks (numerator) on põhiarvsõna, nimetajaks (denominator) on järgarvsõna, mida tarvitatakse nimisõnana ja mis võib esineda ka mitmuses:

- $\frac{1}{5}$ a (või one) fifth
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a half
 $\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a fourth = a quarter
 $5\frac{3}{4}$ five and three quarters

Kümnendmurrud (decimal fractions) eraldatakse täisarvust punkti (mitte koma!) abil:

- 3.14 three point one four
 0.7 (või .7) o [ou] point seven või nought [nɔːt] point seven või point seven
 0.05 (või .05) o point o five või point o five.

Märkus. 0 (arvsõna null) = nought [nɔːt], zero ['ziərou].
 0 (termomeetril) = zero ['ziərou]. Näit. 8 degrees below (above) zero.
 0 (aastaarvudes) = o [ou]. Näit. 1905 nineteen o five.

EXERCISE 1

Vastake küsimustele.

1. When does school begin in the Soviet Union? 2. Which months are autumn months? 3. Is it very cold in autumn? 4. What is the weather usually like in September? (*vt. märkus*) 5. When does winter begin? 6. Is October a winter month? 7. Does it rain in January? 8. What are the days and nights like in winter? 9. What month comes after February? 10. When does the second term begin? 11. Which is the last winter month? 12. When do we finish our studies?

Märkus. What...like? missugune?

EXERCISE 2

Pöörake üldolevikus.

I do not study in summer.
Do I meet my friends at the bus-stop?

EXERCISE 3

Lugege järgmised arvud ja kuupäevad.

13; 268; 81; 1,407; 24,369; 200,200; 19,450,211; 17.6; 0.01.
September 17; 22nd October; November 8; 31 December; 1st January, 1905; March 8; May 1; 12 April, 1977; June 3, 1901.

EXERCISE 4

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

Näidis. Juunis on 30 päeva.
There are thirty days in June.

1. Detsembris on 31 päeva. 2. Veebruaris on 28 või 29 päeva. 3. Aastas on neli aastaaega. 4. Aastas on 12 kuud. 5. Aastas on 365 või 366 päeva. 6. Laual on 11 raamatut. 7. Aias on 40 puud. 8. Meie klassis on 26 õpilast.

EXERCISE 5

Täitke lüngad sobivate sõnadega.

1. January is the...winter month. 2., ...and ...are winter months. 3. Winter is a cold 4. It often ... in winter. 5. ... is the third month of the year. 6. Spring begins in 7. There are ... spring months; they are, ... and 8. In summer the days are ... and the nights are 9. The ... is usually fine in July. 10. Our summer ... begins in July.

EXERCISE 6

Leidke vastandite paarid.

seldom, in the morning, cold, last, long, often, warm, night, in the evening, go, day, short, first, come.

EXERCISE 7

Kirjutage lünkadesse puuduvad tähed.

1. In winter the ni-----s are long. 2. Winter is a ---old s-----son. 3. The winter mon----- are De-----mber, Jan-----ry, and -----ruary. 4. In the ev-----ing I r-----d n-----spapers. 5. Engli----- is not di-----i-----ult. I----- me. 6. I am a stud----- of the Tartu Stat----- Univer-----ty. 7. My fr-----nd stud-----s very mu-----.

EXERCISE 8

Muutke laused jaatavaiks.

Näidis. I do not study English.
I study English.

1. I do not live in Tallinn. 2. Jane does not help her mother to cook dinner. 3. You do not like to read much. 4. Our summer vacation does not begin in July. 5. I do not take the bus to the University. 6. He does not shut his book. 7. We do not speak English. 8. Fine days do not begin in May.

EXERCISE 9

Moodustage üldküsimused.

Näidis: It is cold in winter.
Is it cold in winter?
I like to read.
Do you like to read?

1. We study English. 2. It is quite warm in September. 3. We are at home. 4. It often snows in winter. 5. I work much. 6. Spring begins in March. 7. February is the last winter month. 8. It rains in winter. 9. Father leaves home at nine.

EXERCISE 10

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Tavaliselt on juunis soe. 2. Aprillis sajab sageli vihma. 3. Juuni on esimene suvekuu. 4. Talvel me töötame palju. 5. Talvel ei saja vihma, sajab lund. 6. Mõnikord ma lahkun kodunt kell seitse. 7. Mõnikord on ingliskeelsed harjutused rasked. 8. Mu õde aitab mind harva. 9. Teine semester lõpeb juunis eksamitega. 10. Mulle meeldib lugeda ingliskeelseid raamatuid.

EXERCISE 11

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku.

A SHORT COMPOSITION

George is a schoolboy. He doesn't like to work much. One day the teacher says to the pupils, "Open your notebooks. Take your pens and write about the last football match."

The pupils begin to write. George writes three words and puts up his hand. "I am ready, Teacher," he says and gives the teacher his notebook.

The teacher opens his notebook and reads: "Rain, no game."

6 LESSON SIX AT HOME

It is **Saturday afternoon**. **Everybody** is at home. Father is in his **study**. He is sitting in an **armchair** near the window. He is reading a newspaper. Father has a large **number** of books. There are **bookshelves** from the **floor** to the **ceiling**. Kate is also in Father's study. She is standing **in front of** a bookshelf and **looking for** a book with **pictures** in it. There is also a **typewriter** on Father's desk. Tom **wants to type** very much, **but** Father does not **allow him** to as he is **too small**.

Now Tom is **playing** with his dog Spot in the **dining-room**.

Mother and I are in the **kitchen**. We are preparing **supper**. When supper is **ready**, Kate and Tom help to **lay the table**. **After** supper Kate **washes up**.

It is **getting dark**. Father **switches on** the **light** and begins to read. I take my English text-book and sit down at my table.

"Ann, you are studying **again**! Is a **whole week** full of work not enough for you? Don't you **know that**

'All work and no play

makes Jack a **dull boy**,'" says Tom.

"What do you want me to do then?" — "Let's have a **game of draughts**." — "All right," I say and shut my book. Tom **brings** the **board** and the **men**. Tom takes the white **pieces** and I the black. We begin to play. Kate is also sitting at the table. She puts **away** her book and **watches** us play. Mother is sitting in an armchair and **listening** to the **radio**.

At ten o'clock the **children** say "**good-night**" to their father and mother and go to bed.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

a large number of palju, suur hulk

Tom wants to type very much, but Father does not allow him to Tom tahab väga masinal kirjutada, aga isa ei luba teda

Partiklit to tarvitatakse lauses ilma talle järgneva tegusõnata, kui ei taheta juba kord esinenud tegusõna korrata. Antud juhul on selleks tegusõnaks to type.

too small liiga väike

Sõna too omadussõna ees tõlgitakse sõnaga 'liiga': too cold liiga külm, too short liiga lühike.

Spot [spɒt]

a book with pictures in it pildiraamat; piltidega raamat

to lay the table lauda katma

it is getting dark hakkab pimedaks minema (või pimenema)

all work and no play ainult töö ilma vahelduseta (või mänguta)

Jack [dʒæk]

what do you want me to do? mida sa tahad, et ma teeksin?

let's = lets us

let's have a game of draughts hakkame kabet mängima
 she watches us play ta vaatab, kuidas me mängime
 to go to bed magama minema

Nädalapäevad (The days of the week)

Sunday ['sʌndi] pühapäev
 Monday ['mʌndi] esmaspäev
 Tuesday ['tju:zdi] teisipäev
 Wednesday ['wenzdi] kolmapäev
 Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] neljapäev
 Friday ['fraidi] reede
 Saturday ['sætədi] laupäev

Ainsus	Mitmus
child [tʃaɪld] (laps)	children ['tʃɪldr(ə)n] (lapsed)

GRAMMAR

OLEVIKU KESKSÕNA (THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE)

Oleviku kesksõna on verbi mittepöördeline vorm. Eesti keelde tõlgitakse oleviku kesksõna *des-* ja *mas-*vormi, *v-*kesksõna või kõrvallause abil:

She is standing before a bookshelf **looking for** a book with pictures in it.
 (Ta seisab raamaturiigi ees, **otsides** pildiraamatut.)
 I watch **playing** children. (Ma vaatan **mängivaid** lapsi.) I watch Tom **playing** with his dog. (Ma vaatan, kuidas Tom mängib oma koeraga.)

Oleviku kesksõna moodustatakse infinitiivile lõpu **-ing** lisamise teel:

to work — **working**
 to help — **helping**

Seejuures tuleb silmas pidada järgmisi õigekirjutusreegleid:

1) kui verb lõpeb vokaaliga **y**, liitub sellele lõpp **-ing**, ilma et vokaal **y** muutuks:

to study — studying
 to play — playing

2) kui verb lõpeb konsonandiga, mille ees on ühetäheline lühike rõhuline vokaal, kahekordistub lõppkonsonant lõpu **-ing** lisamisel:

to get — **getting**
 to begin — **beginning**

to look — **looking**
 to meet — **meeting**

3) kui verb lõpeb tumma **e**-ga, mille ees on konsonant, kaob **e** lõpu **-ing** lisamisel:

to live — **living**
 to write — **writing**

Tummale **e**-le eelnev **i** muutub **y**-iks ja **e** kaob lõpu **-ing** lisamisel:

to tie [tai] (siduma) — **tying**
 to lie [lai] (lamama) — **lying**

2. KESTEV OLEVİK (THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

Kestvad ajad väljendavad tegevust, mis kõnesoleval momendil parajasti toimub.

1) Kestev olevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** oleviku pöörete ja põhiverbi oleviku kesksõna (*ing*-vorm) abil:

	Lühivormid
I am writing (mina kirjutan)	I'm [aɪm] writing
you are writing	you're [juə] writing
he } is writing	he's [hɪz] } writing
she }	she's [ʃɪz] }
it }	it's [ɪts] }
we are writing	we're [wiə] writing
you are writing	you're [juə] writing
they are writing	they're [ðeɪə] writing

2) Eitava vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse eitav partikkel **not** abiverbi järele:

I am **not** writing
 You are **not** writing
 jne.

Lühivormid:
 I'm not [aim nɒt] writing
 you aren't [ɑɪnt] writing
 he isn't ['iznt] writing
 jne.

3) Küsiva vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse abiverb aluse ette:

am I writing?
are you writing?

Kestvat olevikku tarvitatakse, et väljendada tegevust, mis toimub kõnesoleval momendil olevikus (tegevuse alguse ja lõpu kohta pole midagi teada):

The children **are playing** in the garden.

3. ISIKULISED ASESONAD (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

Alusekääne Subjective Case		Sihitisekääne Objective Case	
Ainsus			
I	mina	me	mind, minule
you	sina	you	sind, sinule
he (meessugu)	tema	him	teda, temale
she (naissugu)	tema	her	teda, temale
it (kesksugu)	see, tema	it	seda, sellele teda, temale
Mitmus			
we	meie	us	meid, meile
you	teie	you	teid, teile
they	nemad	them	neid, neile

EXERCISE 1

Moodustage oleviku kesksõnad.

Näidis. to do — doing
 to have, be, speak, cook, like, go, leave, sit, open, put, come, shut,
 shine, study, want, lay, know.

EXERCISE 2

Kirjutage õppetükist välja kõik kestva oleviku vormid.

EXERCISE 3

Lõpetage laused.

- Sunday is the first day of the week.
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

EXERCISE 4

Asendage nimisõnad isikuliste asesõnadega.

Näidis. I often meet **Henry** at the bus-stop.
 I often meet **him** at the bus-stop.

- I know Ann.
- Kate watches Ann and Tom play.
- Do you like John?
- I am looking for a book.
- We are playing with our friends in the garden.
- Take your pen.
- I want to meet Linda and Julia.
- Tom helps Mother to lay the table.

EXERCISE 5

Muutke laused eitavaks.

- Tom is playing with his dog Spot.
- I am speaking English.
- Ann is writing about her studies.
- Mother is washing up.
- It is snowing now.
- Our summer vacation begins in June.
- Winter is a warm season.
- Father switches on the light.

EXERCISE 6

Täitke lüngad artiklitega a, an või the, kus vaja.

- I have ... English book. ... book has many pictures in it.
- Kate is sitting at ... table. She is writing ... exercise.
- December is ...

first winter month. 4. February is ... last winter month. 5. ... school-year in ... universities of ... Soviet Union begins in ... autumn. 6. In ... summer ... days are long and ... nights are short. 7. We are writing ... short composition. 8. Mother is sitting in ... armchair and listening to ... radio.

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige inglise keelde.

1. Tom ei aita lauda katta. 2. Kas sa jälle õpid? 3. Jaanuar on teine talvekuu. 4. Pimeneb. Ema paneb tule põlema. 5. Õhtusöök on valmis. 6. Isa kabinetis on raamaturiidid põrandast laeni. 7. Ma armastan lugeda head raamatut. 8. On sul kirjutusmasin? Ei ole. 9. Mis sa tahad, et ma teeksin? 10. Ma istun laua taga ja õpin. 11. Kate ei taha magama minna, ta tahab mängida.

EXERCISE 8

Moodustage üldküsimused.

Näidis. Kate is sitting at the table.
Is Kate sitting at the table?
Tom brings the board.
Does Tom bring the board?

1. It is Saturday afternoon. 2. She shuts her book. 3. He is looking for a book to read. 4. Kate and Tom help to lay the table. 5. We are preparing supper. 6. It is getting dark. 7. They are studying. 8. You switch on the light and begin to read.

EXERCISE 9

Leidke vastandite paarid.

In the morning, to work, good-night, near, to give, to play, ceiling, to take, in the evening, spring, good morning, far, floor, autumn, to begin, last, warm, to get up, cold, first, to go to bed, to finish.

EXERCISE 10

Vastake küsimustele.

1. Where is Father? 2. What is he doing? 3. Who has a great number of books? 4. Where is Kate? 5. What is she looking for? 6. Is there a typewriter on Father's desk? 7. Why [wai] (*miks*) does Father not allow Tom to type? 8. What is Tom doing in the dining-room? 9. What is Mother doing? 10. Who helps to lay the table? 11. Why does Father switch on the light? 12. What is Ann doing? 13. Who has a game of draughts? 14. Who takes the white pieces? 15. When do the children go to bed?

EXERCISE 11

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku.

Mother: Jane, what is Mary doing?

Jane: Well, if the ice is as thick as she thinks, she is skating, but if the ice is as thin as I think, she is swimming.

LESSON SEVEN

7 AT THE LIBRARY

It is Sunday morning. We have **already** had breakfast. Father is reading the newspaper and **smoking**. He likes **to have a cigarette** after breakfast. Mother has switched on the radio and is listening to **music**. Kate and Tom are playing with **some** other children in the garden. The window is open and we **can see** them **running about**.

I have just finished my book and want to go to the **library**. I **put on** my **overcoat** and hat and leave home.

Turning the street **corner** I see my friend Helen **walking** in the **same direction**.

I. **Hallo**, Helen! Where are you going?

Helen. To the library.

I. **So am I**. Let's go **together**.

Here is the library. It is a **beautiful** new two-storeyed **building**. We go up a **wide staircase** and **enter** a very large room. **Along** the walls we can see a number of bookshelves full of books. Here you can **find** books on **various subjects** and in **different languages**.

I hand my book to the librarian.

1. May I take out another book?

Librarian. Certainly, you may. Please, let me have your card. (She turns to Helen) Would you like to take out a book too?

Helen. Yes, I should like to read something in English, an adaptation.

My English is very poor. I have learnt it for two years only.

Librarian. Here is an adaptation of the novel "Martin Eden" by Jack London. Have you ever read anything by Jack London?

Helen. (Shakes her head) No, I haven't. Thank you, I'll take it.

Meanwhile I have chosen a book I want to read.

Helen and I leave the library together. As the weather is fine, we take a walk through the town park and then part.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

we have already had breakfast me oleme juba hommikueinet söönud

he likes to have a cigarette after breakfast talle meeldib pärast hommikueinet sigarette suitsetada

with some other children (mõnede) teiste lastega

the window is open aken on lahti

turning the street corner pöördudes ümber tänavanurga

in the same direction samas suunas

where are you going? kuhu sa lähed?

so am I mina ka, mina samuti

Oeldis seisab aluse ees, kui varemõeldut korratakse mõne teise lause aluse kohta.

Korratakse kas abi- või modailverbi või täistähenduslikke verbe to be ja to have.

Jaatuse puhul algab kordav lause sõnaga so, eituse korral sõnadega neither, nor või

no more. Eesti keelde tõlgitakse need konstruktsioonid väljenditega mina (sina jne.) ka, mina (sina jne.) ka mitte: I am ready. So is he. They can speak

English. So can we. (Nad oskavad rääkida inglise keelt. Meie ka.) Tom does not

read English books. Neither does Kate. No more does Kate.

let's = let us

Käskiva kõneviisi väljendamiseks 1. ja 3. pöördes kasutatakse sõnaühendit, mis koos-

neb verbist let, isikulisest asesõnast sihitiskäändes või nimisõnast nimetavas käändes

ja infinitiivist (ilma partiklita to): Let me do it (Las ma teen seda.) Let them play!

(Las nad mängivad!) Let the boy do. (Lase poisil minna. Lase poiss lahti.)

along the walls seinte ääres, piki seinu

you can find võib leida

Mõnikord kasutatakse umbisikulisel tähenduses isikulist asesõna you.

please, let me have your card palun, andke mulle oma kaart.

would you like...? kas te soovite (või sooviksite)...?

Would küsiva vormi 2. pöördes väljendab viisakat pöördumist kõnetatava poole ettepaneku või palvega.

I should like ma sooviksin

my English is very poor minu inglise keel on väga vilets; ma oskan inglise keelt väga halvasti

for two years only ainult kaks aastat

Martin Eden ['martin 'i:dn]

Jack London ['dʒæk 'lʌndn]

Have you read [red] it? No, I haven't. Olete te seda lugenud? Ei ole.

Nii eitavais kui jaatavais lühivastustes korratakse ainult vastava aja moodustamiseks kasutatavat abi- või modailverbi või täistähenduslikke verbe to be ja to have: Is he writing? No, he isn't. Yes, he is. Do you know it? No, I don't. Yes, I do. Is he a teacher? Yes, he is.

I'll take it = I shall take it. Ma võtan selle.

Antud lauses esineb lihttuleviku ajavorm.

meanwhile I have chosen a book I want to read vahepeal olen valinud raamatu, mida tahan lugeda.

Täiendlause ees jäetakse inglise keeles sageli ära sidesõna that: ...a book (that) I want to read.

we take a walk (me) teeme jalutuskäigu

GRAMMAR

1. UMBMÄÄRASED ASESÕNAD (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS) SOME JA ANY

Asesõnad some ja any (mõni, mõned, mingi, keegi, natuke, veidi) tähistavad ebamäära hulka.

Asesõna some tarvitatakse jaatavais lauseis, asesõna any eitavais lauseis ja küsilauseis. Mõlemaid asesõnu võib tarvitada nii omadussõnaliselt kui ka nimisõnaliselt:

There are some books on the table. (Laua on mõned raamatud.)

Are there any books on the table? (Kas laual on raamatuid?)

I do not see any books on the table. (Ma ei näe laual mingeid raamatuid.)

I want some help. (Ma vajan natuke abi.)

I do not want any help. (Ma ei taha mingit abi.)

Märkus 1. Asesõna some kasutatakse ka küsilauseis, kui oodatakse jaatavat vastust:

Do you buy some English books? Yes, I do. (Ostad sa praegu ingliskeelseid raamatuid?) Aga: Do you buy any English books? Yes, I do. (Ostad sa üldse kunagi ingliskeelseid raamatuid?)

Märkus 2. Asesõna any võib esineda ka jaatavas lauses tähenduses 'iga, ükskõik missugune':

You may take any book you like. (Te võite võtta ükskõik missuguse raamatu, mis teile meeldib.)

Umbmäärase arvu väljendamiseks mitmuses asendatakse umbmäärane artikkel umbmääraste asesõnadega some, any:

There is a girl in the garden.

There are some girls in the garden.

Asesõnadest **some** ja **any** tuletatud liitvorme **somebody** ['sambədi] (keegi), **someone** ['səmwən] (keegi), **something** ['səmtʰɪŋ] (midagi), **anybody** ['enibədi] (keegi), **anyone** ['eniwən] (keegi), **anything** ['eniθɪŋ] (midagi) tarvitatakse nimisõnaliselt:

I want **somebody** (või **someone**) to help me. (Ma tahan, et keegi mind aitaks.)

There is **something** on the table.

Is there **anybody** in the kitchen?

I do not see **anybody** there.

Märkus. Eitavas lauses võib kasutada ka eitavaid asesõnu **no**, **nobody**, **nothing**, kuid ainult sel juhul, kui verbi juures ei ole eitavat partiklit *not*.

I see **nobody** there. I see **no** books on the table.

2. MINEVIKU KESKSÕNA (THE PAST PARTICIPLE)

Reeglipäraste verbide mineviku kesksõna moodustatakse lõpu **-ed** lisamisega infinitiivile:

to live — lived ['lɪvd] (elanud, elatud)

to work — worked [wɜːkt] (töötanud, töötatud)

to finish — finished ['fɪnɪʃt] (lõpetanud, lõpetatud)

to switch on — switched on [swɪtʃt ɒn] (süüdanud, süüdatud)

Ebareeglipärastel verbidel on mineviku kesksõna jaoks erivorm:

Infinitiiv The Infinitive	Mineviku kesksõna The Past Participle
to be	been [biːn]
to choose [tʃuːz] (valima)	chosen ['tʃəʊz(ə)n] (valinud, valitud)
to find	found [faʊnd]
to go	gone [ɡɒn]
to have	had [həd]
to learn	learnt [lɜːnt]
to make	made [meɪd]
to put	put [pʊt]
to read	read [red]
to see	seen [siːn]
to shake	shaken ['ʃeɪk(ə)n]
to take	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]

3. TÄISMINEVIK (THE PRESENT PERFECT)

1) Täisminevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to have** üldoleviku pöörete ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõna abil:

	Lühivormid
I have been (ma olen olnud)	I've [aɪv] been
you have been	you've [juːv] been
he she it	he's [hiːz] she's [ʃiːz] it's [ɪts]
has been	} been
we have been	we've [wiːv] been
you have been	you've [juːv] been
they have been	they've [ðeɪv] been

	Lühivormid
I have had (mul on olnud)	I've had
you have had	you've had
he she it	he's she's it's
has had	} had
we have had	we've had
you have had	you've had
they have had	they've had

	Lühivormid
I have written [ˈrɪtɪn] (ma olen kirjutanud)	I've written
you have written	you've written
he she it	he's she's it's
has written	} written
we have written	we've written
you have written	you've written
they have written	they've written

2) Eitava vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse eitav partikkel **not** abiverbi järele:

I have **not** been (had, written)
(ma pole olnud, mul pole olnud, ma pole kirjutanud)
you have **not** been (had, written)
I have **not** been (had, written)
jne.

Lühivormid:

I haven't ['hævnt] been (had, written) või I've not been (had, written)
he hasn't ['hæznt] been (had, written) või he's not been (had, written)
jne.

3) Küsiva vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse abiverb aluse ette:

have I been (had, written)?
have you been (had, written)?
(oled sa või olete teie olnud?, on sul või teil olnud?, oled sa või olete teie kirjutanud?)
has he been (had, written)?
jne.

Täisminevik väljendab tegevust, mis toimus minevikus, kuid mille tagajärjed ulatuvad olevikku. Eesti keelde tõlkimisel kasutatakse kas täis- või lihtminevikku.

I **have written** my exercise. (Ma kirjutasin harjutuse valmis.)

[Nüüd on mu harjutus tehtud.]

I **have read** this book. (Ma olen seda raamatut lugenud.)

Have you been to Leningrad? (Kas te olete Leningradis käinud?)

4. MODAALVERBID (MODAL VERBS)

1) Modaalverbid on ebatäielikud verbid, sest ajavormidest on neil olemas ainult olevik ja minevik. Modaalverbidel puuduvad täielikult mittepöördelised vormid (infinitiiv, kesksõnad ja gerundium). Seetõttu ei saa neist moodustada liitaegu, s. t. aegu, mis moodustatakse abiverbi ja põhiverbi mittepöördeliste vormide abil.

2) Modaalverbidel puudub oleviku ainsuse 3. pöördes lõpp -s:

Tom **can** read English books. (Tom oskab lugeda ingliskeelseid raamatuid.)

3) Modaalverbe tarvitatakse lauses koos põhiverbi infinitiiviga (ilma partiklita *to*). Modaalverbid koos põhiverbi infinitiiviga moodustavad lauses öeldise ja väljendavad tegevuse vajalikkust või võimalikkust.

Modaalverbid **can** ja **may**

can

Jaataav vorm Affirmative	Eitav vorm Negative	Küsiv vorm Interrogative
I can [kæn, kən] (ma võin; ma oskan)	I cannot ['kænət]	can I?
you can	you cannot	can you?
he } she } it } can	he } she } it } cannot	can { he? she? it?
we can	we cannot	can we?
you can	you cannot	can you?
they can	they cannot	can they?

Eitav lühivorm on **can't** [kɑnt].

Verb **can** väljendab oskust või võimelisust mingiks tegevuseks:

I **can** do it in the afternoon. (Ma võin seda teha õhtupoolikul.)

He **cannot** speak English. (Ta ei oska rääkida inglise keelt.)

Märkus. Partikkel **not** kirjutatakse põhisõnaga **can** kokku!

may

Jaataav vorm Affirmative	Eitav vorm Negative	Küsiv vorm Interrogative
I may [mei] (ma võin, ma tohin)	I may not	may I?
you may	You may not	may you?
he } she } it } may	he } she } it } may not	may { he? she? it?
we may	we may not	may we?
you may	you may not	may you?
they may	they may not	may they?

Eitav lühivorm on **mayn't** ['meint].

Verb **may** väljendab luba või viisakat palvet tähenduses 'võima, tohtima':

May I leave? (Kas ma tohin ära minna?)

Eitavas vastuses kasutatakse vormi **must not** [mast nɒt] (ei tohi):

'May I smoke here? No, you **must not**. (Kas ma võin siin suitsetada? Ei või. [Ei tohi.]

Märkus. Kõnekeeles kasutatakse loa või viisaka palve väljendamiseks verbi **may** asemel verbi **can**:

Can I leave the room?

EXERCISE 1

Tõlkige eesti keelde (Translate into Estonian).

1. Are there any interesting pictures in that book? 2. He has made some mistakes on the blackboard. 3. Do you know any new games? 4. He has chosen some books he wants to read. 5. Have you any brothers? Yes, I have two. 6. I should like to have some new bookshelves. 7. Are there any birds in the tree? 8. There are some ripe pears on the plate.

EXERCISE 2

Asetage lünkadesse some või any (Put some or any in the blanks).

1. We see ... pupils in the classroom. 2. We do not see ... teachers there. 3. Do you see ... mistakes on the blackboard? 4. There are ... newspapers on the table. 5. Are there ... warm days in autumn too? 6. There are ... new houses in our street. 7. We have ... friends in Tallinn. 8. There is ... coffee in the cup.

EXERCISE 3

Täitke lüngad sobivate sõnadega tekstist (Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text).

1. She ... to go to the library. 2. They go ... a staircase and ... a large room. 3. The teacher has books on ... subjects. 4. On the book-

shelves there are books in ... languages. 5. I ... like to read this book in English. 6. Have you finished your book? No, ... 7. I cannot speak English. My English is ...

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EXERCISE 4

Muutke laused jaatavaiks (Make the sentences affirmative).

1. The sun is not shining. 2. He does not study at school. 3. The newspapers are not on the table. 4. Our summer vacation does not begin in June. 5. I have not seen Helen today. 6. It is not cold here. 7. We are not walking in the park. 8. They do not live near the University. 9. They are not going in the same direction.

EXERCISE 5

Andke vastandid (Give antonyms).

to finish, near, last, black, to go to bed, the same, to come, large, yes, in the evening, to stand up, warm, to run, ceiling, often, night, winter

EXERCISE 6

Moodustage küsimused kursiivis trükitud sõnadele (Form questions on the words in italics).

1. They are going *to the library*. 2. I put on *my overcoat*. 3. *The weather* is fine. 4. Mother switches on *the radio*. 5. They are speaking *English*. 6. Children go to bed *at ten*. 7. I have read *many English books*. 8. *Our teacher* has been to Moscow.

EXERCISE 7

Tõlkige sulgudes olevad sõnad inglise keelde (Translate the words given in brackets into English).

1. I am writing an exercise. (Tema ka.) 2. English is not (raske) for me. 3. The books on the table are in (erinevates) languages. 4. He (paneab pähe) his hat. 5. I (sooviksin) something by John Galsworthy [ˈɡɔːlzwɜːði]. 6. When you have finished, you (võite) leave. 7. (Oskad)

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you read English books? Only (kohandatult). 8. Let's go (koos). 9. He does not like pears. (Mina ka mitte.) 10. Ann is going to the library. (Helen ka.)

EXERCISE 8

Tõlkige inglise keelde, kasutades lk. 68 antud mineviku kesksõnade tabelit.

1. Meie oleme juba lõunat söönud. 2. Ma olen õppinud inglise keelt ainult ühe aasta. 3. Ta on valinud huvitava aineala. 4. Ma olen seda raamatut juba lugenud. 5. Ann on oma kirjandi (essay) lõpetanud. 6. Nad käisid koos jalutamas (The Present Perfect). 7. Henry on pannud pähe oma uue kaabu.

EXERCISE 9

Vastake küsimustele (Answer the questions).

1. What has Ann finished? 2. Where does she want to go? 3. What does she put on? 4. Whom [hurm] (keda) does she see when turning the street corner? 5. Where is Helen going? 6. What can we see in the library? 7. What kind [kaind] (liiki) of books can you find in the library? 8. What does Helen want to read? 9. What is her English like? (Missugune on tema inglise keel?) 10. Which book does she choose? 11. Does Ann take out a book too? 12. Who takes a walk through the town park?

EXERCISE 10

Tõlkige eesti keelde, kasutades sõnastikku (Translate into Estonian using the dictionary).

THE FIRST RAY

"What time do you get up in summer?"
"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes into my window."
"Isn't that rather early?"
"No, my room faces west."

Waiter: Those are the best eggs we have had for years.
Diner: Well, bring me some eggs that you haven't had so long.
for years aastaid, aastate jooksul

8

LESSON EIGHT MY DAY OFF

It was Sunday **yesterday**. It was my **day off**. I got up **late**, **later than usual**. I did not get up **until** it was already nine in the morning. I **never** get up **early** on my days off. I opened the window and did my morning exercises. After that I washed and **dressed**. Then I had breakfast. I **looked at my watch**; it was half **past** ten. I wanted to go to the library, so I put on my overcoat and hat and went out. On my **way** to the library I met Helen who was going in the same direction. She said that she was also going to the library.

The weather was fine and we went for a walk. I came home **at** three. At a **quarter** past three I had dinner. After dinner I wrote some letters. But I did not read much. A friend of **mine rang me up**, and came to see me.

"Why did you not come to the lecture?" I **asked** him. "What did you do last night?"

"You see," he **answered**, "I was very **busy** at my **office**. At six we had a **meeting** which lasted till half past eight. Did you go to the lecture?"

"Yes, I did," I answered.

"Was it interesting?"

"Oh, yes, it was. Comrade B. is **such** a good **speaker**."

"**How long** did the lecture last?"

"It lasted **about** three **hours**, many people took part in the **discussion**."

We had supper together. At eight we went to the students' **club**. We had a good time there **dancing** till half past ten. I got home at eleven. I was **tired** and went to bed **at once**.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

later than usual hiljem kui tavaliselt

I did not get up until it was already nine ma tõusin alles siis, kui kell oli juba üheksa
to do morning exercises hommikuvõimlemist tegema
on my way teel

to go for a walk jalutama minema

a friend of mine üks minu sõpra

Omastava asesõna nimisõnalist vormi tarvitatakse sageli eessõnaga of nimisõna järel,
kui viimast kasutatakse umbmäärase artikliga.

last night eile õhtul

you see tead, teate

about three hours umbes kolm tundi

we had a good time there me veetsime seal lõbusasti aega

Kellaajad:

Kell on 1.00	It is one (o'clock)
" 2.00	It is two (o'clock)
" 3.00	It is three (o'clock)
" 3.05	It is five (minutes) past three
" 3.12	It is twelve (minutes) past three
" 3.15	It is a quarter past three
" 3.25	It is twenty-five (minutes) past three
" 3.30	It is half past three
" 3.37	It is twenty-three (minutes) to four
" 3.40	It is twenty (minutes) to four
" 3.45	It is a quarter to four
" 3.55	It is five (minutes) to four
" 4.00	It is four (o'clock)

GRAMMAR

1. VERBI PÕHIVORMID (THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF THE VERB)

Inglise keeles on verbil kolm põhivormi, millest on võimalik tule-
lada kõik teised verbi pöördelised ja mittepöördelised vormid. Need
kolm põhivormi on:

1) infinitiiv (The Infinitive):

(to) work (töötama), (to) see (nägema)

2) üldminevik (The Past Indefinite):

(he) worked ([ta] töötas), (he) saw ([ta] nägi)

3) mineviku kesksõna (The Past Participle):

worked (töötanud, töötatud), seen (näinud, nähtud)

Märkus. Mõnede grammatikute järgi on verbi põhivorme neli,
kusjuures neljandaks põhivormiks loetakse oleviku kesksõna (The
Present Participle). Et see vorm aga tuleneb alati reeglipäraselt
verbi esimesest põhivormist, siis pole vajadust teda põhivormide hulka
lugeda.

2. ÜLDMINEVIK (THE PAST INDEFINITE)

Reeglipärase verbide üldminevik moodustatakse lõpu **-ed** lisamisega
infinitiivile:

to work

Ainsus Singular	Mitmus Plural
I worked [wɜːkt] (mina töötasin)	we worked
you worked	you worked
he she it	they worked

Siinjuures tuleb silmas pidada järgmisi õigekirjutusreegleid:

1) kui infinitiiv lõpeb **e-ga**, lisatakse üldminevikus ainult **-d**:

to live — I lived
to like — I liked

2) kui verb lõpeb **y-ga**, mille ees on konsonant, muutub **y** lõpu **-ed** ees
i-ks:

to study — I studied

Märkus: Kui verb lõpeb **y-ga**, mille ees on vokaal, jääb **y** püsima:
to play — I played

3) kui verb lõpeb konsonandiga, mille ees on ühetäheline lühike rõhu-
line vokaal, kahekordistub lõppkonsonant lõpu **-ed** lisamisel:

to stop — I stopped

Ag a: to look — I looked

Reeglipärase verbide lõppu **-ed** hääldatakse:

[d] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

to live — (he) lived [livd]
to play — (he) played [pleid]

[t] helitute konsonantide järel:

to stop — (he) stopped [stɒpt]
to watch — (he) watched [wɒtʃt]

[id] d ja t järel:

to want — (he) wanted ['wəntid]
to hand — (she) handed ['hændid]

Ebareeglipärastel verbidel on üldmineviku jaoks erivorm:

to see — (I) saw [səɪ]
to go — (I) went [went]
to say — (I) said [sed]

Märkus. Ebareeglipäraste verbide põhivormide tabel on toodud lk. 252–254.

Üldmineviku eitav vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **to do** üldmineviku vormi **did**, eitava partikli **not** ja põhiverbi infinitiivi (ilma partiklit *to*) abil:

Lühivormid

I did not work
(ma ei töötanud)
you did not work
he }
she } did not work
it }
we did not work
you did not work
they did not work

I didn't work
you didn't work
he }
she } didn't work
it }
we didn't work
you didn't work
they didn't work

Üldmineviku küsiv vorm moodustatakse abiverbi **to do** üldmineviku vormi **did** ja põhiverbi infinitiivi abil, asetades abiverbi aluse ette: **did I work?** (Kas ma töötasin?)
did you work?

Üldminevik tõlgitakse eesti keelde lihtmineviku abil:

He went to the lecture. (Ta läks loengule.)

Üldminevikku tarvitatakse:

1) minevikus toimunud tegevuse väljendamiseks, kusjuures lauses minevad tavaliselt minevikku väljendavad määrused *yesterday, last week, last year* jne.:

Yesterday I **got** a letter. (Eile ma sain kirja.)
Last month we **lived** in the country. (Möödunud kuul me elasime maal.)

2) seotud jutustuses mitme üksteisele järgneva tegevuse väljendamiseks minevikus:

I **opened** the window and **did** my morning exercises. After that I **washed** and **dressed**. Then I **had** breakfast.

3) minevikus toimunud harjumuspärase või korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks:

We **had** three English lessons a week (nädalas) last month. When we **lived** in the country we **went** for long walks.

4) kõrvallause oleviku asemel, kui pealause öeldis on minevikus:

He said that his sister **was** a teacher. (Ta ütles, et ta õde on õpetaja.)

3. ULDMINEVIK VERBIDEST TO BE JA TO HAVE

Jaata vorm (Affirmative Form)

to be

to have

I **was** at home
(mina olin kodus)
you **were** at home
he }
she } **was** at home
it }
we **were** at home
you **were** at home
they **were** at home

I **had** a day off
(mul oli vaba päev)
you **had** a day off
he }
she } **had** a day off
it }
we **had** a day off
you **had** a day off
they **had** a day off

4. KESTEV MINEVIK (THE PAST CONTINUOUS)

Kestev minevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** üldmineviku pöörete ja põhiverbi oleviku kesksõna abil:

Jaatav vorm Affirmative	Eitav vorm Negative	Küsiv vorm Interrogative
I was working (ma töötasin) you were working	I was not working (ma ei töötanud) you were not working	was I working? (kas ma töötasin?) were you working?
he } she } was working it }	he } she } was not it } working	was { he } { she } working? { it }
we were working you were working they were working	you were not working they were not working we were not working	were we working? were you working? were they working?

Eitavad lühivormid:

was not = **wasn't** [wəznt]
were not = **weren't** [wɛrɪnt]

Kestvat minevikku tarvitatakse, et väljendada tegevust, mis parajasti kõnesoleval momendil minevikus aset leidis. Kõnemoment võib olla piiritletud aega täpselt tähistava määrusega, nagu *then*, *at two (o'clock)* jne., või teise minevikus toimunud tegevusega.

At three he **was** still **working**. (Kella kolme ajal ta ikka veel töötas.)
He **was** **reading** a book when he came. (Ma lugesin raamatut, kui ta tuli.)

EXERCISE 1

Form sentences (Moodustage laused).

- up, of, a, me, mine, rang, friend.
- the, the, in, are, students, part, discussion, taking.
- night, meeting, last, had, a, we.
- usual, I, up, yesterday, later, got, than.
- if, out, I, book, should, to, like, take.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Past Indefinite.

1. I ... much. (work) 2. Father ... home at nine. (come) 3. George [dʒɔ:dʒ] ... to write. (begin) 4. I ... my English textbook and ... down at my table. (take, sit) 5. Mother ... in the kitchen. (be) 6. Kate ... me to lay the table. (help) 7. Mother ... on the radio. (switch) 8. The students ... an interesting discussion. (begin)

EXERCISE 3

Change from the Present Continuous to the Past Continuous (Muutke kestev olevik kestvaks minevikuks).

1. He is sitting in an armchair near the window. 2. She is standing before a bookshelf. 3. Father is typing a letter. 4. We are preparing supper. 5. It is getting dark. 6. I am going to the library. 7. Ann is reading a novel by Pushkin.

EXERCISE 4

Make the following sentences negative and interrogative (Muutke järgnevad laused eitavaiks ja küsivaiks).

1. Mother has laid the table. 2. We have played this game before. 3. They have walked through the town park. 4. You have chosen a book. 5. Kate has been at school all the time (*kogu aeg*). 6. George has read this book. 7. We have had a good time. 8. I have written many letters today.

EXERCISE 5

Make the following sentences negative.

1. Tom went to school. 2. I saw Helen. 3. The weather was fine. 4. After dinner I wrote some letters. 5. She came home at eleven. 6. Her friend rang her up. 7. The meeting lasted for three hours.

EXERCISE 6

Make the following sentences affirmative.

1. Did she come home at three o'clock? 2. I did not meet my friends at the bus-stop. 3. I did not know him. 4. Tom did not play with his dog Spot. 5. I did not get up late. 6. They did not find mother at home. 7. Did school begin in September?

EXERCISE 7

Read it.

What time is it? (Mis kell on?)

It is 7.00; 7.13; 8.30; 12.00; 12.15; 4.45; 5.00; 9.03; 2.58; 1.58.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Tom ütles emale ja isale head aega. 2. Ta läks kooli. 3. Ma leidsin mõned huvitavad raamatud. 4. Meie ei läinud kohe välja. 5. Ema lülitask raadio sisse. 6. Ma vaatasin kella; kell oli juba kolmveerand neli. 7. Me sõime koos lõunat. 8. Isa ei olnud kodus. 9. Kate aitab Annel nõusid pesta. 10. Tom mängis koeraga. 11. Isa tuli koju kell pool kümme. 12. Isa oli väga väsinud. 13. Ta läks kohe magama.

EXERCISE 9

Finish the sentences (Lõpetage laused).

1. I wanted to go out, so 2. She says that 3. The weather is 4. We help Mother to 5. May I 6. When it is fine we 7. They like to 8. When they have had breakfast they 9. I know that 10. When I am tired I

EXERCISE 10

Answer the questions.

1. When did Ann get up? 2. Why did she get up so late? 3. What did she do before breakfast? 4. Where did she want to go? 5. Whom did

she meet on her way? 6. Where was Helen going? 7. What was the weather like? 8. What did Ann write after dinner? 9. Who rang her up? 10. Did he come to see her? 11. Where did they go at eight o'clock? 12. What did they do at the club? 13. When did Ann get home? 14. Why did she go to bed at once?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN HERE

An Englishman arrived at a hotel in France. On the door of the hotel he read the following words: "All languages spoken here."

He spoke to the waiter in English, German and Italian. No answer. Then, a little annoyed, he asked in French:

"Who is that speaks all languages here then?"

The waiter answered quietly: "The hotel guests."

*

Teacher: How many wars had Spain in the fifteenth century?

Schoolboy: Six.

Teacher: Enumerate them.

Schoolboy: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

9

LESSON NINE

A DIALOGUE

Ann comes home from the University and finds her mother waiting for her.

Mother. You have been away so long. Where have you been?

Ann. What is the time?

Mother. It is nearly three.

Ann. As late as that? We had four lectures and after that we had to fix the time for our next meeting of the political society and that was not easy. Many of us take part in the work of various societies and sports-clubs in the afternoon.

Mother. Don't take off your coat. Will you go and buy some food for dinner? We have no meat for the soup.

Ann. What shall I buy?

Mother. Buy some **beef** and a **kilogram** of **minced meat** for **rissoles**. There is some bread, but we have no butter. And don't forget to buy **onions** at the **greengrocer's**. In case you see some **tomatoes**, take half a kilogram.

Ann. Of course, I'll buy some if there are any to be had. Shall I buy some **cheese** too?

Mother. No, don't, we have some at home.

Ann. All right. I shall buy some butter, mince for rissoles, some beef, tomatoes and onions. Is that all?

Mother. Don't forget to buy one or two boxes of **matches**. And **soap**! Don't forget about the soap. Put down what you have to buy.

Ann. No **need** for that. I shall not forget to buy soap and matches. Give me some **money**, and I'll go. I **think** I shall bring some **fruit** too. (*Mother gives Ann some money.*) Thank you. I'm off. I shall be back soon. So long!

Mother. So long.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

you have been away so long sa olid nii kaua ära

what is the time? mis kell on?

as late as that? (kas tõesti) nii palju?, (kas tõesti) nii hilja?

we had to me pidime; to have to pidama (midagi tegema)

many of us paljud meist

will you go? kas sa lähed?; ole kena ja mine

will küsiva vormi 2. pöördes väljendab viisakat pöördumist kõnetatava poole ettepaneku või palvega: Will you shut the window? (Palun, kas te ei suleks akna!)

at the greengrocer's = at the greengrocer's shop juurviljakaupluses(t)

Iseseisev omastav esineb juhtudel, kui omastavas käändes seisval täiendil puudub põhisõna. Iseseisvat omastavat kasutatakse, kui põhisõna, mille täiendiks on omastav

käändes olev nimisõna, tähistab maja, kauplust, kontorit, ettevõtet jms.: I had supper at my friend's (house). (Ma sõin õhtust oma sõbra pool.)

if there are any to be had kui neid on saada

don't forget about the soap ära sa seepi unusta

no need for that selleks pole vajadust

I'm off ma lähen!

so long nägemiseni!

EBAREEGLIPÄRASEID VERBE (IRREGULAR VERBS)

to buy [bai] (ostma) — bought [bɔɪt] (ostis) — bought [bɔɪt] (ostnud)

to forget [fə'get] (unustama) — forgot [fə'gɒt] (unustas) — forgotten [fə'gɒtn] (unustanud)

to give [giv] (andma) — gave [geiv] (andis) — given [ˈgɪvn] (andnud)

to think [θɪŋk] (mõtleva) — thought [θɔ:t] (mõtles) — thought [θɔ:t] (mõtelnud)

to bring [brɪŋ] (tooma) — brought [brɔ:t] (tõi) — brought [brɔ:t] (toonud)

GRAMMAR

1. KÄSKIV KÕNEVIIS (THE IMPERATIVE MOOD)

Eitav vorm (Negative Form)

	Lühivorm
Do not think I have forgotten. (Ära arva, et ma olen unustanud.)	Don't [dɒnt] think I have forgotten.
Do not take off your coat!	Don't take off your coat!

Käskiva kõneviisi eitav vorm moodustatakse abiiverbi **to do**, eitava partikli **not** ja põhiiverbi infinitiivi abil.

2. ULDTULEVIK (THE FUTURE INDEFINITE)

Uldtulevik moodustatakse abiverbide **shall** (1. pöördes ainsuses ja mitmuses) ja **will** (2. ja 3. pöördes ainsuses ja mitmuses) ning põhiiverbi infinitiivi abil:

Affirmative	
	Lühivormid
I shall work (mina töotan)	I'll [aɪl] work
you will work	you'll [jʊl] work
he } will work	he'll [hi:l] work
she }	she'll [ʃi:l] work
it }	it'll [ɪtɪl] work
we shall work	we'll [wi:l] work
you will work	you'll [jʊl] work
they will work	they'll [ðeɪl] work

Negative	Interrogative
I shall not work	shall I work?
you will not work	will you work?
he } will not work	will { he } work?
she }	she }
it }	it }
we shall not work	shall we work?
you will not work	will you work?
they will not work	will they work?

Eitavad lühivormid:

shall not = **shan't** [ʃaɪnt]

will not = **won't** [ˈwɒnt]

He won't be at home at six. (Ta ei ole kella kuue ajal kodus.)

Üldtulevikku tarvitatakse:

1) tulevikus asetleidva tegevuse väljendamiseks, kusjuures lauses esinevad tavaliselt tulevikku väljendavad määrused *tomorrow, next day, next week, next year* jne.:

I **shall finish** this book next week.

He **will come** to the meeting in the evening.

2) harjumuspärase või korduva tegevuse väljendamiseks tulevikus:

As his institute is far from his house, he **will take** the tram. (Et instituut on ta kodust kaugel, hakkab ta sinna sõitma trammiga.)

Lähemas tulevikus asetleidva tegevuse väljendamiseks tarvitatakse väljendit **to be going to + infinitiiv**:

I **am going to buy** a new dress. (Ma ostan [või kavatsen osta] uue kleidi.)

EXERCISE 1

Change from the Present Indefinite to the Future Indefinite.

1. It is not cold here. 2. I meet my friends at the bus-stop. 3. She does not answer my questions. 4. I take off my coat. 5. Mother gives Ann some money. 6. Everybody is at home. 7. I don't take a bus. 8. Father is in his study.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with **am, is, are, was, do, does, did, shall or will**.

1. Listen! Kate ... playing the piano [ˈpjænou] (*klaverit*). 2. Mother ... preparing supper when Father came home. 3. How many languages ... you study last year? 4. Who is this student? I ... not know him. 5. We ... finish our studies in June. 6. They ... buy some books next week (*järgmisel nädalal*). 7. It ... raining when we went out. 8. ... you go to bed early yesterday? 9. Hallo, Helen! Where ... you going? 10. I ... going to the library. 11. As he lives near the University, he ... not take the bus.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with **some or any**.

1. Mother gave us ... ripe pears.
2. Is there ... soup for me?
3. I ate (*sõin*) ... cheese but I didn't take ... coffee at breakfast this morning.
4. Father gave Ann ... money.
5. Have you ... money?
6. I shall buy ... butter.
7. There are ... newspapers on the table near the window.
8. After dinner I wrote ... letters.
9. Are there ... armchairs in his office?
10. I did not meet ... friends there.

EXERCISE 4

Explain the use of the Indefinite Pronouns **some** and **any**, translate the sentences into Estonian (*Seletage asesõnade some ja any kautamist, tõlkige laused eesti keelde*).

1. Turning the corner I saw some boys playing in the street. 2. Is there any soup left from dinner? 3. Go and buy some food for dinner. 4. Give me some English books to read. 5. I did not meet any friends at the students' club. 6. Did you meet any friends in the students' club? 7. Have you any letters to write? Yes, I have some. 8. Some people like to read in bed. 9. Don't forget to buy some fruit!

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with the pronouns **me, him, her, it, us, you, them.**

1. A friend of mine rang ... up. 2. I got a letter from Jack yesterday. Do you know ...? 3. You cannot translate this exercise, let me help 4. Henry and Harry were not at the lecture today. I have not seen ... today. 5. My English is very poor, I have learnt ... for two years only. 6. We are going to the students' club; come with 7. Tom was playing with Spot in the garden. Did you see ...? 8. Father is in his study. Ask ... to come here, please.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with the article **the** where necessary (*kus vajalik*).

1. Ann and Mary meet at ... bus-stop at ten. 2. ... weather was fine. 3. ... second term ends in ... June with examinations. 4. It does not rain in ... winter. 5. Mother is in ... kitchen. 6. Ann came ... home at eight. 7. She switched on ... light and began to read. 8. Many people took part in ... discussion. 9. February is ... last winter month. 10. In ... afternoon we take ... part in ... work of various societies.

EXERCISE 7

Form questions to the words in space type (*sõrendatud kirjas*).

1. He will buy some cheese. 2. Ann bought two boxes of matches. 3. It is three o'clock. 4. Mary went to the library. 5. Here you can find books in different languages. 6. Father is at home. 7. I shall buy some onions.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Meil on neljapäeval poliitringi koosolek. 2. Ma kirjutan pärast lõunat mõned kirjad. 3. Ma lähen ja ostan leiba. 4. Isa andis mulle raha. 5. Tom ostis pirne. 6. Ma unustasin osta seepi. 7. Ema läks välja. Ta tuleb varsti tagasi. 8. Kell oli peaaegu kaheksa, kui ta tagasi tuli. 9. Me jõime teed kell viis. 10. Pärast õhtusööki ma hakkasin õppima. 11. Kell üksteist me läksime magama.

EXERCISE 9

Make the sentences negative.

Model. (Näidis) Open your books, children.
Don't open your books, children.

1. Shut the window. 2. Translate this exercise. 3. Switch on the set. 4. Help her to write a composition. 5. Buy some bread. 6. Ask Tom to take part in the discussion. 7. Wait for me. 8. Ask some money from your father. 9. Take some friends with you.

EXERCISE 10

Answer the following questions.

1. Who was waiting for Ann? 2. Why did Ann come home so late? 3. What do many students take part in? 4. What did Mother ask Ann to buy? 5. What can you buy at the greengrocer's? 6. Do you eat (*sööte*) cheese? 7. Did Ann buy any cheese? 8. Do you like fruit?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

Mother asked her small daughter who was reading a book:

"What are you reading, dear?"

"I don't know," answered the girl.

"You don't know? You were reading aloud, so you must know."

"I was reading aloud, Mummy, but I was not listening," the child explained.

*

"Mamma, I've got a stomach-ache," said Nellie, aged six.

"That's because you've been without lunch. Your stomach is empty. You'd feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon a lady called and, in the course of conversation, remarked that she had been having a bad headache all day.

"That's because your head is empty," said Nellie. "You'd feel better if you had something in it."

I've got = I have got mul on
aged six kuueaastane
that's because see on sellepärast, et
you'd feel better = you would feel better sa tunneksid end paremini
in the course of kestel, jooksul
she had been having tal oli olnud
all day kogu päev

10 LESSON TEN IN THE AFTERNOON

It is Tuesday afternoon. Ann and Helen are standing in front of the students' hostel. Aino meets them and they **discuss** their **plans** for the evening. They **decide** to go to the study library.
Aino. Come in for a **moment**. My **room-mates** are working at the **lab** and there's nobody **in** now. I'll show you the letter I got from my **pen friend** in **England**. He writes about university life in England.
Ann. I think we **ought** to **hurry** to the library to get **seats** near one another. The **place** will soon be **filled up**. You can tell us all about this letter on our way there.
Helen. Ann's **right**. We **must** hurry. Let's go.
Ann. What does he write about?
Aino. He writes that their first term begins in October, and that they have three terms **in all**.
Ann. Do they take any examinations at the end of **each** term?
Aino. I don't know. He doesn't write anything about it. I'll have to **ask** him to write something **more** about his studies.
Helen. Here we are.

The girls **leave** their coats and hats in the **cloak-room**. They enter **reading-room** in the University study library. **Lots of** students come here to read and study every day. It's so **quiet** here.
There are some **vacant** seats near the windows. Ann sits down **beside** a boy who is writing something in his notebook which is **lying** on the table in front of him. He is taking notes. He is so busy that he does not pay any **attention** to Ann.
All the students are working very **hard**. No one is **talking**.
At six Aino and Helen leave the library. They meet Ann in the **hall**.
Aino. Hallo, Ann, we're going **back** to the hostel now. Are you coming with us?
Ann. No, I'm not. I must go to the **gym**.
Helen. All right, see you tomorrow.
Aino. So long!
Ann. So long, girls!

NOTES TO THE TEXT

study library õpperaamatukogu
come in for a moment tulge hetkeks sisse
there's nobody in now = there is nobody in now praegu pole kedagi kodus
near one another üksteise lähedal

the place will soon be filled up varsti on kõik kohad võetud, varsti on kogu lugemis-
saal (rahvast) täis
Ann's right = Ann is right Annel on õigus
in all kokku, ühtekokku
Do they take any examinations...? On neil eksamid...?
I'll have to ask him ma pean teda paluma
something more veel midagi, rohkem
here we are olemegi kohal
he is taking notes ta teeb märkmeid
see you tomorrow homme näeme

10

GRAMMAR

1. MODAALVERBID (MODAL VERBS) MUST JA OUGHT must

1) Modaalverbil **must** on ainult üks vorm — olevik.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I must [məst] (ma pean) you must he } she } must it }	I must not (ma ei tohi) you must not he } she } must not it }	must I? (kas ma pean?) must you? must { he? she? it?
we must you must they must	we must not you must not they must not	must we? must you? must they?

Eitav lühivorm on **mustn't** ['məsnt].

2) Verb **must** väljendab kohustust, käsku (eitavas vormis — keeldu), paratamatust, oletust:

I **must** write two exercises. [kohustus]
You **must** stay at home to learn your lesson. [käsk] (Sa pead koju jääma oma õppetükke õppima.)
You **must not** do it again. [keeld] (Sa ei tohi seda enam teha.)
All men **must** die. [paratamatus] (Kõigil inimestel tuleb surra.)
He **must** be at home now. [oletus] (Ta peaks nüüd kodus olema, arvata-
vasti on ta nüüd kodus.)

3) Verbi **must** puuduvate vormide asemel tarvitatakse verbi **to have** vastavaid ajavorme, mille järel seisab infinitiiv partikliga **to**:

I **had to** buy a new dictionary. (Ma pidin ostma uue sõnaraamatu.)
[Uldminevik]

You **will have to** come back another time. (Teil tuleb teine kord tagasi tulla.) [Uldtulevik]

ought

1) Verbil **ought** on ainult üks vorm.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I ought [ɔxt] (ma peaksin)	I ought not (ma ei peaks, ma ei tohiks)	ought I? (kas ma peaksin?)
you ought	you ought not	ought you?
he } ought	he } ought not	ought { he? she? it?
she }		
it }		
we ought	we ought not	ought we?
you ought	you ought not	ought you?
they ought	they ought not	ought they?

Elitav lühivorm on **oughtn't** ['ɔxtnt].

2) Verb **ought** väljendab nõuannet või üldiselt laadi kohust:

We **ought to** hurry. (Me peaksime kiirustama.)

Verbi **ought** järel kasutatakse infinitiivi alati koos partikliga **to**. Verb **ought** koos põhiverbi infinitiiviga viitab ka tulevikule:

You **ought to** go to the country in summer. (Te peaksite suvel maale minema.)

KÄSKLAUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (ORDERS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

1) Otsese kõne muutmisel kaudseks kõneks käsklauseis asendatakse käskiv kõneviis infinitiiviga (partikliga **to**):

Teacher. **Come** to the blackboard, Tom.

The teacher tells Tom **to come** to the blackboard.

2) Otsese kõne saatelause tegusõna **say** asendatakse tegusõnaga **tell** (käskima) või **ask** (paluma):

Aino **says** to Ann, "Come in for a moment."

Aino **asks** Ann to come in for a moment.

Mother **says** to Ann, "Buy some meat for the soup."

Mother **tells** Ann to buy some meat for the soup.

3) Keelu puhul seisab infinitiivi ees sõna **not**:

Mother **says** to Ann, "**Don't forget** about the soap."

Mother **tells** Ann **not to forget** about the soap.

EXERCISE 1

Change from the Present to the Past.

It is Tuesday afternoon. Ann and Helen are standing in front of the students' hostel. Aino meets them and they discuss their plans for the evening. They decide to go to the study library. Aino shows them a letter from her pen friend in England. They come to the library. The girls leave their coats and hats in the cloak-room. They enter a reading-room in the University study library.

Ann sits down beside a boy who is writing something in his notebook. He is taking notes. He is so busy that he does not pay any attention to Ann. All the students are working very hard. At six Aino and Helen leave the library.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Present to the Past.

Model. I **must** go home.

I **had to** go home.

1. I **must** finish this book by Monday (*esmaspäevaks*). 2. He **must** write two letters. 3. She **must** write an essay about her studies. 4. We **must** all work hard. 5. I **must** find the dictionary. 6. We **must** tell them all about our examinations. 7. He **must** show her how to do it.

EXERCISE 3

Use ought to instead of must in Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into Estonian.

Model. I must finish this book by Monday.
I ought to finish this book by Monday.
Ma peaksin selle raamatu esmaspäevaks lõpetama.

EXERCISE 4

Find pairs of antonyms (*Leidke vastandite paarid*).

Far, sitting, doing, nothing, may, here, begin, meet, standing, out, go, come out, something, must not, there, in, near, enter, busy, part, nothing, come, finish.

EXERCISE 5

Put in the words attention, taking, lab, hostels, hard, pen, reading-room, must, vacant, busy.

1. Many of our students live in 2. In the morning the students have lectures, in the afternoon they are working at the ... and in the 3. The room is filled up, there are no ... seats. 4. She is writing something in her notebook, she is ... notes. 5. Have you got many ... friends? Yes, I have. 6. Before the examinations we have to study 7. You ... not talk in the reading-room. 8. He was so ... that he did not pay any ... to us.

EXERCISE 6

Change the following sentences according to (*vastavalt*) the model.

Model. Come in for a moment.
I asked her to come in for a moment.

1. Show me the letter. 2. Look into the book. 3. Open the window. 4. Buy some bread. 5. Come with us. 6. Write about university life in England. 7. Put the book on the table. 8. Leave the coat in the cloak-room.

EXERCISE 7

Change from direct to indirect speech (*Muutke otsene kõne kaudseks kõneks*).

Model. She says to them, "Sing some songs!"
She tells them to sing some songs.

1. Helen says to Aino, "Come to the gym."
2. The teacher says to the students, "Write exercise two on page 58."
3. I say to Ellen, "Come back at five."
4. Mother says to the children, "Lay the table, please."
5. Tom says to his dog, "Lie down (*heida pikali*)."
6. Ann says to her friends, "Come to the meeting of the dramatic society (*draamaring*) on Wednesday at 6 (o'clock)."

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks.

Model. I some cheese tomorrow. | pean ostma
I must buy some cheese tomorrow.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. ... I ... you a question? | tohin esitada (<i>ask</i>) |
| 2. Who to the library? | peab ruttama |
| 3. I much about it. | ei saa öelda |
| 4. My friend at the lab. | peaks olema |
| 5. You your things lying about (<i>vedehema</i>). | ei tohi jätta |
| 6. I to the gym. | peaksin minema |
| 7. Ann us at six o'clock. | peab lahkuma |
| 8. You it. | peaksite teadma |
| 9. ... she ... this exercise into Estonian? | oskab tõlkida |

EXERCISE 9

Answer the following questions.

1. Where does Ann meet her friends?
2. What do they discuss?
3. Where do they decide to go?
4. Who has got a letter?
5. What does her friend write about?
6. Where do the girls leave their coats and hats?
7. Why do lots of students come to the reading-room?
8. What are the students doing?
9. When do the girls leave the library?
10. Where must Ann go?
11. Where do the others go?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

Mother (at dinner): Jane, darling, you mustn't scratch your nose with your spoon.

Jane: Oh, Mother, ought I to have used my fork?

"If the Dean doesn't take back what he said to me this morning, I'm going to leave college."

"What did he say?"

"He told me to leave college."

11 LESSON ELEVEN SOVIET STUDENTS

By M. Khil

Our great country is the first socialist country in the world. Every citizen in our country has the right to work and the right to education. Soviet people do not fear unemployment, because it does not exist in our country. Our young people know only from books what unemployment is.

When our young boys and girls finish school, many roads are open to them. They are free to choose their profession. Some of them get work at different factories, or on collective farms, some join the Soviet Army, and many enter schools of higher education.

There are a great many universities and institutes in the Soviet Union. Our Communist Party and the Soviet Government give a good deal of attention to education. Most of the students get stipends, many of those who come from different towns and villages live in comfortable hostels.

At every institute there are reading-rooms and laboratories, where students can work, and good libraries, where they can get any book they like.

We are first year students. We love our Institute. It is very interesting to study here. We have lectures on various subjects. We have to work hard, but we are young and strong and ready to learn. We are not afraid of hard work. "No pains, no gains," so we take great pains with our lessons to gain as much knowledge as possible. The lectures and lessons are very interesting and we learn a lot of new things every day.

Our working-day lasts six hours, from half past eight in the morning till half past two in the afternoon. After the lessons we take part in the

work of various societies and sports-clubs, which give the students every possibility of developing their talents.

Besides we have very much to do at the Institute after classes, for we are Y.C.L. members and take an active part in the public life of the Institute. But "many hands make light work" and we are soon free to go home, have a rest and prepare our lessons.

Sometimes we go to the cinema or to the theatre together and then discuss the film or the play we have seen.

We, Soviet students, are confident of our future. Our Soviet Government takes care of us. We know that when we graduate we shall get interesting work, and we are grateful to our country for it. We shall become active builders of Communism and do all we can for the good of our socialist country.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

they have the right to work neil on õigus tööle
they are free to choose nad võivad oma tahtmise järgi valida
on collective farms kolhoosides
to join the army sõjaväkke minema
schools of higher education kõrgkoolid
a great many väga palju
give a good deal of attention to education pühendavad palju tähelepanu haridusele
most of enamik
many of those who... paljud neist, kes...
they can get any book they like nad võivad saada iga raamatu, mis nad soovivad
first year students esimese kursuse üliõpilased
lectures on various subjects loengud mitmesugustelt ainealadelt
we have to = we must
to be afraid of (midagi) kartma
no pains, no gains ilma vaevata ei saavuta midagi (inglise vanasõna)
to take pains vaeva nägema
knowledge teadmised (esineb inglise keeles ainult ainsuse vormis)
as much as nii palju kui
a lot of palju
every possibility kõik võimalused
Inglise keeles puudub abstraktseil nimisõnadel tavaliselt mitmuse vorm.
after classes pärast loenguid
The Y.C.L. = the Young Communist League Kommunistlik Noorsooühing
many hands make light work palju käsi teeb töö kergeks (inglise vanasõna)
to have a rest puhkama
to take care of (millegi, kellegi eest) hoolitsema
for the good of (millegi, kellegi) hüvanguks

FOR STUDY (HARJUTAMISEKS, ÕPPIMISEKS)

Kasutades järgnevaid tabelleid moodustage võimalikult palju lauseid.
Esimest tabelit kasutades saab moodustada 84 erinevat lauset. Näit.:

There is not a bag on the floor.

Is there a box on the desk?

IRREGULAR VERB

to become [bi'kam] (saama, muutuma) — became [bi'keim] (sai, muutus) — become [bi'kam] (saanud, muutunud)

GRAMMAR

1. UMBMÄÄRASED ASESÖNAD (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS) MUCH, MANY, LITTLE, FEW, A LITTLE, A FEW

Umbmääraseid asesõnu **much** (palju), **little** (vähe), **a little** (pisut, natuke) tarvitatakse loendamata nimisõnadega:

much ink [iŋk], snow, time, money (palju tinti, lund, aega, raha)

little ink, snow, time, money (vähe tinti, lund, aega, raha)

a little ink, snow, time, money (pisut tinti, lund, aega, raha)

Umbmääraseid asesõnu **many** (palju, paljud), **few** (vähe, vähesed), **a few** (mõned) tarvitatakse loendatavate nimisõnadega mitmuses:

many boys, books (palju poisse, raamatuid)

few boys, books (vähe poisse, raamatuid)

a few boys, books (mõned poisid, raamatud)

2. UMBMÄÄRASED ASESÖNAD (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS) EACH JA EVERY

Asesõna **each** (iga, igaüks, kumbki) tarvitatakse niihästi omadussõnaliselt kui ka nimisõnaliselt:

Each season has its pleasures ['plezəz]. (Igal aastaajal on omad rõõmud.)

Each got an apple. (Igaüks sai ühe õuna.)

Asesõnal **every** (iga) on üldistavam tähendus ja teda tarvitatakse ainult omadussõnaliselt:

I go to the university **every** day.

Every citizen in our country has the right to work and the right to education.

Liitasesõnu **everybody**, **everyone** (kõik, igaüks), **everything** (kõik, iga asi) tarvitatakse ainult nimisõnaliselt. Asesõnadega **everybody**, **everyone**, **everything** tarvitatakse tegusõna ainsuses:

Everybody (või **everyone**) was present. (Kõik olid kohal.)

Everybody knows it. (Igaüks teab seda. Kõik teavad seda.)

Everything is ready. (Kõik on valmis.)

There are some boxes on the shelf.
There aren't any books on the table.
Are there any bags on the floor?
Jne. jne.

TABLE No. 1

There is not There isn't Is there	a	book box bag	on the table on the desk on the floor on the shelf
There are	some	books boxes bags	
There are not There aren't Are there	any		

TABLE No. 2

There is	a large number of	desks chairs pens pencils books boxes matches cups things dishes	here
There are	some no a lot of (only) a few twenty		
There are not Are there	any many		
There is	some no a lot of a great deal of (only) a little	chalk money meat bread butter fruit coffee	
There is not Is there	any much		

EXERCISE 1

Give the principal forms of the following verbs.

to take, make, say, go, have, get, lie, exist, join, enter, do, study, begin, come, finish.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Present to the Past.

1. Many pupils join the Y.C.L. every year. 2. Tom thanks his friend for the book and leaves the room. 3. We finish our work at three every day. 4. We take part in the work of various societies. 5. We have to fix the time for our next meeting. 6. We help Mother to cook dinner. 7. It does not rain in winter. 8. I want some more milk.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Future Indefinite

1. ... to the meeting of the dramatic society tomorrow.	go
2. The meeting ... at six.	begin
3. I ... home at half past five.	leave
4. On my way home I ... some fruit.	buy
5. Mary ... some letters after dinner.	write
6. English ... difficult for her.	be (not)
7. We ... dinner at two.	have

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. Our country is the first socialist country ... the world. 2. ... the Soviet Union every citizen has the right ... work and the right ... education. 3. Many ... us take part ... the work ... various clubs. 4. Why did you not come ... the lecture? 5. I was busy ... the office. 6. The lecture lasted ... a quarter ... seven. 7. ... the book-shelves there are books ... different languages. 8. Mother was waiting ... Ann. 9. Ann came ... home very late (*hilja*).

EXERCISE 5

Make up sentences.

1. table, box, matches, I, of, a, the, on, found.
2. questions, not, she, my, answer, does.
3. country, unemployment, in, not, our, exist, does.
4. to, of, a, our, good, Party, deal, Communist, attention, education, gives.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text.

1. There is no ... in socialist countries. Every man or woman can get work. 2. When our students ... they will get interesting work. 3. Most of our students get ... and live in ... hostels. 4. Our young boys and girls are free to ... their profession. 5. Young people in capitalist [*'kæpitəlist*] (*kapitalistlik*) countries are ... of their future. They have no ... to develop their ... 6. Our Soviet students are ... to learn and they do all they can for the ... of our socialist country.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with **much, many, little, few**.

1. Say ... and do 2. ... roads are open to us. (*much, many*) 3. We have ... work to do. (*much, many*) 4. It takes me very ... time to read this book through. (*little, few*) 5. I have read ... books in English. (*little, few*) 6. There are ... societies I want to take part in. (*much, many*) 7. ... hands make light work. (*much, many*) 8. We have ... lessons every day. (*much, many*)

EXERCISE 8

Use **everybody** instead of the words in italics, make all the necessary changes in the sentence.

Model. *My friends* go to the meeting.
Everybody goes to the meeting.

1. *We* are free to choose our profession. (...his profession)
2. *They* have to work hard.
3. *Our students* take part in the work of various societies.
4. *Our young boys and girls* are ready to learn.

In a socialist country *every citizen* has the right to education.
Ann and Helen are making plans for the vacation.
We want to gain as much knowledge as possible.

EXERCISE 9

Translate into English.

1. Nõukogude Liit on esimene sotsialistlik riik maailmas. 2. Meie maal ei ole tööpuudust. 3. Igal nõukogude kodanikul on õigus tööle ja õigus haridusele. 4. Kõik teed on lahti meie ees. 5. Enamik meie üliõpilastest saab stipendiumi. 6. Meil on head laboratooriumid, kus üliõpilased võivad töötada. 7. Meie noored (inimesed) ei karda rasket tööd. 8. Tööpäev meie tehastes kestab seitse tundi. 9. Me oleme kindlad oma tulevikus. 10. Meie üliõpilastest saavad aktiivsed kommunismiehitajad. 11. Me teeme kõik oma sotsialistliku kodumaa hüvanguks.

EXERCISE 10

Answer the following questions.

1. Which is the first socialist country in the world? 2. What rights do our citizens have? 3. Why do Soviet people not fear unemployment? 4. What are our young people free to choose? 5. Where do they get work? 6. Who gives a good deal of attention to education? 7. What do most of our students get? 8. Where do our students live? 9. What is there at every institute? 10. How do our students work? 11. Why do our students suffer great pains with their lessons? 12. How long does their working-day last? 13. What do the students do after the lessons? 14. Where do our students develop their talents? 15. What will Soviet students get when they graduate? 16. What will our young people become?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

FATHER AND SON

Father. You know, Tom, when Lincoln was your age he was a very good pupil. In fact, he was the best pupil in his class.
Son. Yes, Father, I know that. But when he was your age he was President of the United States.

Father. Why were you kept in at school, Tom?

Son. I didn't know where the Azores were.

Father. Well, in the future just remember where you put things.

11

12 LESSON TWELVE A STRANGE ANIMAL

Once, many, many years ago an Englishman caught a hare. He lived at Hampstead. Hampstead is part of London now, but at that time it was a little place near London. The gentleman was going to send the hare to his friend in London as a present. He put the hare into a bag and called his servant, an Irishman.

"Take this bag to my friend in London," he said. "You know where he lives. There is a live hare in it."

The Irishman took the bag and set out. On his way to London he stopped at an inn to rest a little and have some beer.

There were some merry young men in the inn. When they heard about the hare in the bag they decided to play a trick on the Irishman. They took the hare out of the bag and put in a cat.

When the Irishman had finished his beer, he took his bag and left. He did not know that the young men had taken out the hare and put a cat in his bag.

When he came to his master's friend he said: "Here is a present for you from my master, a live hare." With these words he opened the bag and the cat jumped out. The Irishman was so surprised that he could not say a word. But his master's friend laughed and said: "This is not a hare, this is a cat. I don't like cats. Take it back home."

And the Irishman set out for home with the cat in his bag. On his way home he again stopped at the inn. The merry young men were still there. They laughed merrily when they heard the Irishman's story.

He sat down to have some beer, and the merry young men again got his bag, took the cat out and put the hare back. When the Irishman had finished his beer, he took his bag and went home. He did not know that the young men had put the hare back.

"Do you know, sir," he said to his master when he came home, "that you put a cat instead of a hare into the bag."

"Nonsense!" was the answer. "Open the bag."

The Irishman opened the bag and the hare jumped out. He was so surprised that he could not say a word. At last he said, "This is a strange animal! It is a hare in Hampstead, and a cat in London!"

NOTES TO THE TEXT

ke, many, many years ago kord, palju, palju aastaid tagasi
 valine muinasjutu algus on: **Once (upon a time) there lived...** Elas(id) kord...
 Hampstead ['hæm(p)stid]
 be part of (millegi) osa olema, (millegi) juurde kuuluma
 that time tol ajal
 was going to send ta kavatses saata
 be going to do parajasti teha kavatsema, lähemas tulevikus tegema
 a present kingituseks
 play a trick on (kellelegi) vingerpussi mängima
 could not say a word ta ei suutnud sõnagi lausuda
 [kud] on üldminevik sõnast can
 the cat in his bag kassiga kotis
 young men got his bag noormehed said ta koti oma kätte
 härra, armuline härra
 sir tarvitatakse Inglismaal võõraste või enesest kõrgemal seisvate isikute kõne-
 laeks ilma nende nime lisamata.
 last viimaks, lõpuks

STUDY

TABLE No. 3

What	am I is he (she) are we (you, they)	going to do?
	am I is he (she) are we (you, they)	doing?
	have I (we, you, they) has he (she)	(just) done?

TABLE No. 4

I	am going to carry am carrying have (just) carried	this chair into the garden
	are going to open are opening have (just) opened	the door

Tom	is going to wash is washing has (just) washed	his hands
The Irishman	is going to have is having has (just) had	some beer a drink
You	are going to write are writing have (just) written	a letter
Father and Mother	are going to listen to are listening to have (just) listened to	the six o'clock news

Translate the sentences which you form into Estonian!

IRREGULAR VERBS

to catch [kætʃ] (püüdma) — caught [kɔ:t] — caught [kɔ:t]
 to send [send] (saatma) — sent [sent] — sent [sent]
 to set [set] out (teele asumata) — set out — set out
 to hear [hiə] (kuulma) — heard [hɜ:d] — heard [hɜ:d]

READING EXERCISE

[b] and [p]

A baby plays in its bed with a big ball.
 Billy Button ['batn] bought a buttered biscuit ['biskit] in Paris ['pæris].

GRAMMAR

1. ENNEMINEVIK (THE PAST PERFECT)

1) Enneminevik moodustatakse abiiverbi **to have** üldmineviku pöörete ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõna abil:

Lühivormid

I had been
(ma olin olnud)
you had been
he }
she } had been
it }
we had been
you had been
they had been

I'd [aid] been
you'd [juɪd] been
he'd [hiɪd] }
she'd [ʃiɪd] } been
it'd [iɪd] }
we'd [wiɪd] been
you'd [juɪd] been
they'd [ðeɪd] been

Lühivormid

I had had
(mul oli olnud)
you had had
he }
she } had had
it }
we had had
you had had
they had had

I'd had
you'd had
he'd }
she'd } had
it'd }
we'd had
you'd had
they'd had

Lühivormid

I had written ['ritn]
(ma olin kirjutanud)
you had written
he }
she } had written
it }
we had written
you had written
they had written

I'd written
you'd written
he'd }
she'd } written
it'd }
we'd written
you'd written
they'd written

2) Eitava vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse eitav partikkel **not** abiverbi järele:

I had **not** been (had, written)
you had **not** been (had, written)
he had **not** been (had, written)
jne.

Lühivormid:

I hadn't ['hædnt] been (had, written) või I'd not been (had, written)
he hadn't been (had, written) või he'd not been (had, written)
jne.

3) Küsiva vormi moodustamiseks asetatakse abiverb aluse ette:

had I been (had, written)?
had you been (had, written)?
had he been (had, written)?
jne.

Enneminevikku tarvitatakse:

1) tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis oli lõppenud teatud momendiks minevikus või eelnes teisele tegevusele minevikus:

That plant **had fulfilled** its yearly plan of production by the tenth of December. (See käitis täitis oma toodangu aastaplaani kümnendaks detsembriks.)

We **had finished** our work when he came.

2) tegevuse väljendamiseks, mis oli alanud enne teatud momenti minevikus ja sel momendil veel edasi kestis:

He **had been** ill for a week when I called on him.
(Ta oli nädal aega haige olnud, kui mina teda külastasin.)

2. MÄÄRSÕNA (THE ADVERB)

Inglise keeles eristatakse liht- ja tuletatud määrsõnu. Lihtmäärsõnad on niisugused määrsõnad, mis ei ole tuletatud teistest sõnaliikidest: **well** [wel] (hästi), **hard** (tublisti), **much** (palju), **quite** [kwait] (täiesti, üsna), **enough** [i'naʃ] (küllalt), **once** [wans] (kord), **very** (väga) jne. Enamik määrsõnu on tuletatud omadus- ja nimisõnadest järelliite (sufiksi) -ly abil:

glad (rõõmus) — **gladly** ['glædli] (rõõmuga, meelsasti)
bright (hele, särav) — **brightly** ['braɪtli] (heledasti, säravalt)
kind (lahke) — **kindly** ['kaɪndli] (lahkesti)
day (päev) — **daily** ['deɪli] (iga päev)
part (osa) — **partly** ['pɑːtli] (osaliselt)

Märkus 1. Kui omadussõna lõpuks on **-le**, millele eelneb konsonant, jäetakse **-le** ära ja liidetakse määrsõna lõpp **-ly**:
double ['dʌbl] (kahekordne) — doubly ['dʌbli] (kahekordselt)

Märkus 2. Kui sõna lõpeb **y**-ga, muutub **y** lõpu **-ly** ees **i**-ks:
merry ['meri] (lõbus, rõõmus) — merrily ['merili] (lõbusalt, rõõmsalt)
easy ['i:zi] (kerge) — easily ['i:zili] (kergesti)
ready (valmis) — readily ['redili] (meelsasti)

Pidage meeles:

true [tru:] (tõsi, õige) — truly ['tru:li] (tõesti, tõepoolest)
whole [houl] (terve, kogu) — wholly ['houl(i)li] (täiesti, tervenisti)

Tähenäiduse järgi jagunevad määrsõnad järgmiselt:

1) küsivad määrsõnad: when?, where?, how?, why?
When did you come? Where do you live?

Need määrsõnad võivad olla ka siduvateks sõnadeks, mis ühendavad korvallauseid pealausetega:

Show me where you live. Show me how you do it.

2) ajaminäärsõnad: now, then, soon, never, today, yesterday, tomorrow [tə'mərou] (homme) jt.

3) kohamäärsõnad: here, there, everywhere ['evriwəə] (kõikjal, pool), down (all), up (üleval), away jt.

4) määramäärsõnad: very, too (liiga), only, much, little (vähe), little (natuke), quite (täiesti) jt.

5) viisimäärsõnad: quickly (kiiresti), well (hästi), easily, gladly, carefully jt.

6) sagedusmäärsõnad: sometimes, often, seldom, daily jt.

Määrsõnade asend lauses (Position of Adverbs in the Sentence)

1. Kohamäärsõnad ja kindlat aega tähistavad määrsõnad asetsevad tavaliselt lause lõpus, rõhutamise puhul võivad nad asetseda lause alguses:

They are here. (Nad on siin)
Here they are. (Siin nad ongi)
I met my friend yesterday.
Yesterday I met my friend.

2. Umbmäärast aega ning sagedust tähistavad määrsõnad asetsevad lihtaegade puhul tavaliselt aluse ja öeldise vahel, lihtaegade puhul abi- ja põhiverbi vahel. Kui abiverbe on liitajas mitu, asetsevad mainitud määrsõnad esimese abiverbi järel:

I often saw him.
I have often seen him.

Märkus. Määrsõnad **sometimes** ja **soon** võivad seista ka lause alguses või lõpus ja määrsõna **already** ka lause lõpus:

I sometimes get up at seven.
Sometimes I get up at seven.
I get up at seven sometimes.
I have already finished my work.
I have finished my work already.

3. Kui lauses esineb mitut liiki määrsõnu või määruselisi ühendeid, on nende järjekord järgmine: umbmäärast aega ning sagedust tähistav määrsõna, viisimäärsõna, kohamäärsõna, kindlat aega tähistav määrsõna:

I have often been waiting patiently in the rain for hours and hours. (Ma olen sageli tundide kaupa kannatlikult vihma käes oodanud.)

EXERCISE 1

Write in words and form sentences (Kirjutage sõnadega ja moodustage lauseid).

ai	'ɔfn	'duɪt
jur	'sɑmtaɪmz	'teɪkɪt
wɪr	'seldəm	'siɪt
ðei	'nevə	'nuɪt
		kʌm 'hiə
		'gou ðeə
		spi:k'ɪŋglɪʃ
		'telɪm
		'weɪtfəɪm

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the Past Perfect.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. He did not know that his friend ... back from Moscow. | come |
| 2. She came back, because she ... to take money with her. | forget |
| 3. Tom did not know where he ... his English book. | put |
| 4. He ... very busy at his office. | be |
| 5. She ... her friend for many years. | see (not) |
| 6. We ... dinner already when Father came. | have |

EXERCISE 3

Make the adjectives into adverbs. Fill in the blanks with adverbs.

- | | |
|--|--|
| The sun is shining | Adjectives
bright
merry
comfortable
usual
careful |
| The young men laughed | |
| Our students live very ... in their hostels. | |
| I ... get up at seven. | |
| You must choose your profession very | |

EXERCISE 4

Use the adverb in the right place. Form as many sentences as possible.

Model. I have had dinner. (already)
I have **already** had dinner.
I have had dinner **already**.

- It is hot in summer. (sometimes)
- Do you listen to the eight o'clock news? (usually)
- Aino writes to her pen friend in England. (often)
- Father comes home at four. (always)
- It is half past five. (already)
- He has breakfast at eight. (usually)
- Tom tells me about his plans. (often)
- They laughed when they heard the Irishman's story. (merrily)

EXERCISE 5

Translate into English.

- Ma olen väga väsinud; ma olen töötanud kogu päeva (*all day*).
- Ma olin eile väga väsinud, sest ma olin töötanud kogu päeva.
- Ta oli nii üllatunud, et ei osanud sõnagi lausuda.
- Koduteel peatus ta jälle võõrastemajas.
- Nad olid mänginud talle vingerpussi.
- Nad otsustasid talle vingerpussi mängida.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English using the construction to be going to + infinitive.

Model. Ma kavatsen sulle esitada mõned küsimused.
I **am going to ask** you some questions.

- Ma kavatsen oma sõbrale kirja kirjutada.
- Ta kavatses õlut juua.
- Ma kavatsen varsti oma kirjandi lõpetada.
- Ma ei kavatse sõnagi öelda.
- Emma hakkab lõunat keetma.
- Ta hakkab tööle vabrikus.
- Ma kavatsen minna bussiga (*to take a bus*).

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

- What did the Englishman catch once?
- Where did he live?
- What is Hampstead now?
- What was the gentleman going to do with the hare?
- Where did he put the hare?
- Who was to take it to London?
- Why did the Irishman stop at an inn?
- Who was there in the inn?
- What did they decide to do when they heard about the hare?
- Did they do it?
- What did the Irishman not know?
- What did he say to his master's friend?
- What did they see when they opened the bag?
- What did the master's friend say?
- What did the Irishman do on his way home?
- Who was still there?
- What did the young men do when the Irishman had his beer?
- What did the Irishman not know?
- What did the servant say to his master when he came home?
- Why was the Irishman so surprised when he opened the bag?
- What did he say at last?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

MARK TWAIN IN FRANCE

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, was travelling in France. Once he was going by train to Dijon. That afternoon he was very tired and wanted to sleep. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when they came to Dijon. But first he explained that he was a very heavy sleeper.

"I'll probably protest loudly when you try to wake me up," he said to the conductor. "But do not take any notice, just put me off the train anyway."

Then Mark Twain went to sleep. Later, when he woke up, it was night-time and the train was in Paris already! He realized at once that the conductor had forgotten to wake him up at Dijon. He was very angry. He ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. "I have never been so angry in all my life," Mark Twain said.

The conductor looked at him calmly. "You are not half so angry as the American whom I put off the train at Dijon," he said.

Dijon [ˈdʒɔːn]

Just put me off the train anyway lihtsalt tõstke mind igal juhul rongist välja
You are not half so angry as... teie pole pooltki nii vihane kui...

13

LESSON THIRTEEN A DIALOGUE

Enn. What did you do last night?

Thomas. First I thought of going to the cinema, but then a friend of mine came to see me and brought me a ticket for the opera. So I changed my mind and went to the theatre instead. The house was full. We arrived at the theatre a few minutes before the curtain rose and the lights were put out.

Enn. What was on?

Thomas. "The Queen of Spades."

Enn. Did you like it?

Th. Oh, yes, I enjoyed it very much. The singing was excellent. P. sang the leading part. It's true, he has a beautiful strong voice.

Enn. Who conducted the orchestra?

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Th.: S. did. He seems to be a very good conductor. And the music was wonderful.

E.: How did you like the scenery?

Th.: I found it really beautiful.

E.: Where did you sit?

Th.: We sat in a box. During the interval we went to have a smoke. We met some more friends there and had an interesting talk about Russian music. After the performance Peter and I went for a walk in town. The weather was mild and there was plenty of snow everywhere. We came home late at night. And where did you spend last night?

E.: I was at home. We listened in to some music from Warsaw.

Th.: I see you are really fond of music. Do you play the piano yourself?

E.: Yes, I play a little.... Look! They are putting up a new bill. Oh! "King Lear" is going to be staged. M. will probably take the leading part. He is an excellent actor.... (Pointing to a different bill). By the way, Thomas, do you know anything about that play by Bernard Shaw?

Th.: Yes, it is really interesting. The other day a friend of mine went to see it. The acting, he says, was very good and he enjoyed it very much. I'm sure you'll like it.

E.: Are you going straight home?

Th.: Not quite. I shall call at the Art Theatre and buy a ticket for the new play you told me about the other day.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

last night eile õhtul

I thought of going ma mõtlesin minna

to come to see külla tulema, vaatama tulema

a ticket for the opera pilet ooperietendusele

I changed my mind ma otsustasin ümber; to change one's mind otsust muutma, (asja) ümber mõtlema

the lights were put out tuled kustutati

what was on? mida mängiti?

Queen of Spades Padaemand

to have a smoke suitsetama, suitsu tegema

we met some more friends me kohtasime veel teisigi sõpru

to have a talk juttu ajama

plenty of = a great deal of, much palju

Warsaw [ˈwɔɪsɔː] Varssavi

King Lear [liə] Kuningas Lear

by the way muide

Thomas [ˈtəməs]

Bernard Shaw [ˈbɛnəd ʃɔː]

the other day hiljuti

not quite mitte päris

I shall call at the Art Theatre ma astun läbi Kunstiteatrist, ma lähen sisse Kunstiteatrisse

TABLE No. 5

Do Did Shall	I (we)	work in an office? have dinner at two o'clock? go out in the evening? listen to the radio?
Do Did Will	you (they)	play the piano? stay at home in the evening? switch on the light?
Does Did Will	he (she)	go to the theatre? go to the cinema? take a walk in the park?

Where	do did	I (you, we, they)	have dinner? study? work?
	does did	he (she)	
When	does did	the sun	shine?

IRREGULAR VERBS

to rise [raiz] (tõusma; kerkima) — rose [rouz] — risen ['rizn]
 to sing [sɪŋ] (laulma) — sang [sæŋ] — sung [sʌŋ]
 to spend [spend] (veetma) — spent [spent] — spent

READING EXERCISE

[1]

- The teacher told us the tenth team [ix] will travel ['træv(ə)l] to a tourist ['tuərist] town by train.
- He took a trip by tram to Tring.
- Two return tickets to Tooting.
- Time and tide wait for no man.

GRAMMAR

JUTUSTAVAD LAUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (STATEMENTS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

1) Otsese kõne muutmisel kaudseks kõneks jutustavais lauseis asendatakse saatelause pealausega ja otsene kõne sihitislausega. Kõrvallause ühendab pealausega sidesõna **that** (et):

Enn says [saatelause], "I like my room" [otsene kõne].
 Enn says [pealause] that he likes his room [sihitislause].

2) Otsese kõne alus ja öeldis ning asesõnad muutuvad kaudses kõnes (nagu eesti keeleski) vastavalt lause sisule:

Thomas says, "I shall call at the Art Theatre."
 Thomas says that **he will** call at the Art Theatre.
 Toomas ütleb: "**Ma astun** sisse Kunstiteatrisse."
 Toomas ütleb, et **ta astub** sisse Kunstiteatrisse.

3) Kui saatelause verbile järgneb kaudsihitis, mis märgib isikut või isikuid, kellele midagi öeldakse, asendatakse kaudse kõne pealause verb **say** verbiga **tell**, millele järgneb otsesihitis:

Enn says to Thomas: "I was at home."
 Enn tells Thomas that he was at home.

EXERCISE 1

Supply the missing forms (Andke puuduvad vormid).

Infinitive		choose				shut		
Past Indef.	went			told			shone	
Past Part.			rung		found			said

EXERCISE 2

Make the sentences interrogative.

- I went to the theatre yesterday.
- He brought me a ticket for the opera.
- Robert did not want to stay at home.
- He changed his mind.
- I enjoyed it.
- The singing was excellent.
- P. sang the leading part.
- I have heard him sing before.
- I liked the scenery very much.

EXERCISE 3

Form questions to the words in space type.

1. We sat in a box. 2. During the interval we went to have a smoke. 3. We met some more friends there. 4. After the theatre we went for a walk. 5. The weather was mild. 6. We came home late at night. 7. He is fond of music.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks.

1. Enn says, "I want to go to the cinema."
Enn says that ... to go to the cinema.
2. Thomas says, "I have changed my mind."
Thomas says that ... changed ... mind.
3. Ann says, "I shall go to the gym."
Ann says that ... go to the gym.
4. Helen says, "I am fond of music."
Helen says that ... fond of music.
5. Aino says, "I got a letter from my pen friend in England."
Aino says that ... a letter from ... pen friend in England.
6. The students say, "We shall go to the theatre on Sunday."
The students say that ... go to the theatre on Sunday.
7. Helen and Ann say, "We listened in to some music from Warsaw."
Helen and Ann say that ... in to some music from Warsaw.
8. The girls say, "We were working at the lab."
The girls say that ... working at the lab.

EXERCISE 5

Put into indirect speech.

Model. Mother says to Ann, "Dinner is ready."
Mother tells Ann that dinner is ready.

1. Ann says to Helen, "Many roads are open to us."
2. The teacher says to us, "Every Soviet citizen has the right to education."
3. Helen says to Father, "I learn a lot of new things every day."
4. Tom says to Ann, "I have bought two tickets to the cinema."
5. Aino says to the girls, "Thomas is going to join the Army."

6. Enn says to his friend, "After graduating I shall get interesting work."
7. Father says to his son, "You are free to choose your profession."
8. George says to Henry, "The members of our club will meet on Wednesday."

EXERCISE 6

Finish the sentences.

1. He seems to be
2. During the interval we
3. They spent the evening
4. I see you are really
5. By the way, do you know that ...?
6. I am sure
7. I changed my mind and

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. Instead ... going ... the cinema I went ... the theatre.
2. We had an interesting talk ... Russian music.
3. ... his way ... home he again stopped ... the inn.
4. We came ... home late ... night.
5. Do you play ... the piano?
6. I waited ... him, but he did not come so I went ... a walk ... town.
7. ... winter there is plenty ... snow everywhere.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Mu vend ütleb, et ta armastab muusikat.
2. Ann kirjutab, et tal on uus sõber.
3. Ma tean, et sa elad kaugel ülikoolist.
4. Aino teab, et Helen peab minema raamatukogusse.
5. Me näeme, et isa on väsinud.
6. Meie üliõpilased teavad, et nad võivad olla kindlad oma tulevikule.
7. Enn ütleb, et pärast etendust ta läks otse koju.
8. Thomas ütleb, et talle meeldis näidend väga.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the following questions.

1. Where had Thomas first thought of going to?
2. Who had come to see him?
3. What had his friend brought him?
4. Where did they go?
5. What was on?
6. Did they like the opera?
7. What kind of a

voice had P.? 8. Did he like the scenery? 9. Where did they sit? 10. What did they do during the interval? 11. Where did Enn spend his evening? 12. Does Enn play the piano? 13. Do you play the piano? 14. Are you fond of music? 15. What did Thomas want to do before going home?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

A SILLY RABBIT

Little Steve had a pet rabbit. Its name was Bunny. He played with it every day after school. One day his mother saw that her little boy was holding Bunny by the ears. From time to time he gave the poor rabbit an angry shake and said: "How much is two plus two?" or "How much is three plus three?"

"Steve, my boy," said his mother. "Why do you treat your poor little Bunny that way?"

"Well," explained Steve angrily, "our teacher says that rabbits multiply very quickly, but this dummy can't even add."

14 LESSON FOURTEEN A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY

Great Britain

Have a look at the **map** of the world. Do you see all the **continents**, **oceans**, **seas**, **rivers** and **mountains**?

Here is **Asia** — the largest of all the continents. **Africa** is not so large as Asia — it is smaller. It is the **hottest** continent. Where is **America**? It is **between** the **Pacific** and the **Atlantic** Oceans. Europe is smaller than Africa and bigger than **Australia**.

Where are the **British Isles**? They are in the **north-west** of Europe. The two largest **islands** are Great Britain and **Ireland**. There are three **countries** in Great Britain — England, **Scotland** and **Wales**. Scotland lies to the **north** of England and Wales to the **south-west**. Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain. Ireland is a smaller island than Great Britain. Great Britain is smaller than many other **European** countries.

The North Sea is to the **east** of Britain; to the west is the Atlantic Ocean and to the **south** is the English **Channel**. The **Irish** Sea lies between England and Ireland.

The **Gulf Stream**, which washes the **western coast** of England, makes the **climate** mild and **damp**. The summer is not hot and the winter is

comparatively warm. On the whole, the weather is very **changeable**. There are **fogs** in autumn and winter.

The number of rivers in England is great but they are not long. The Thames, the Severn and the Dee are the most **important** rivers there. The longest river is the Severn. It is in the south-west of England. The Thames is not so long as the Severn — it is shorter.

The greater part of England is **level**. The mountains are **almost** all in the western part. The highest **summit** of Great Britain rises in **north-ern** Scotland. It is Ben Nevis.

Most of the people of Great Britain live in big towns and **cities**. More than eight million live in London — the **capital** of Britain. London lies on **both banks** of the Thames. It is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest in the world.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

have a look at the map vaata (võl vaadake) kaarti

is not so large as... ei ole nii suur kui...

they are in the north-west of Europe nad on Euroopa loodeosas

Scotland lies to the north of England Šotimaa asub Inglismaast põhja pool

on the whole üldiselt

the Thames [temz]; the Severn [seva(ɪ)n]; the Dee [di]

rises in northern Scotland kõrgub (võl kerkib) Šotimaa põhjaosas

Ben Nevis [ben 'nevis]

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 6

It's	as large as	mine, yours (ours)
it is	as good as	yours (ours)
it was	as long as	his (hers, theirs)
it'll be	as short as	the other
it may be	larger than	the one I saw here
it can't be	longer than	the one on the left
	better than	the one on the right
	worse than	those others
	more interesting than	the first
		the new one

READING EXERCISE

[k]

The cook calls his cock and kittens into the kitchen.

GRAMMAR

1. MÄÄRAVA ARTIKLI TARVITAMINE MÕNINGATEL ERIJUHTUDEL (THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE IN SOME SPECIAL CASES)

Määnavat artiklit tarvitatakse:

1) omadussõnade ülivõrde ja järgarvsõnade ees:

He is **the best** pupil in **the second** group. (Ta on teise rühma parim õpilane.)

2) jõgede, merede, ookeanide ja väinade nimede ees:

The longest river in England is **the Severn**. **The Irish Sea** lies between England and Ireland. **The Atlantic Ocean** is to the west of Britain and to the south is **the English Channel**.

3) mäeahelike nimede ees:

The Urals are rich in minerals. (Uraalid on rikkad mineraalidest.)

Märkus. Uksikute mägede ja mäetippude nimede ees artiklit ei kasutata:

The highest summit in Scotland is **Ben Nevis**.

4) maade ja piirkondade nimede ees, mis koosnevad üldnimest ja seda piiritlevast täiendist:

Where are **the British Isles**?

The Soviet Union is the first socialist country in the world.

2. OMASTAVAD ASESONAD (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Nimisõnaline vorm (Absolute Form)

Ainsus

mine [main] (minu oma)

yours [jɔɪz] (sinu oma)

his [hɪz]

hers [hɜːz]

its [ɪts]

Mitmus

ours ['aʊəz] (meie oma)

yours [jɔɪz] (teie oma)

theirs [ðeəz] (nende oma)

(tema oma)

Omastava asesõna nimisõnalist vormi tarvitatakse:

1) varem esinenud nimisõna kordamise vältimiseks:

This is my book and that is **hers** (= her book).

My pen is as good as **yours** (= your pen).

2) eessõnaga **of** nimisõna järel, kui viimast kasutatakse umbmäärase artikliga, eitava asesõnaga **no** või näitavate asesõnadega **this** ja **that**:

A friend of **mine** rang me up. This is no matter of **yours**. (See asi ei puutu teisse.) Where is my book? That of **hers** is here, but **mine** isn't.

3. UMBMÄÄRANE ASESONA (THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN) ONE

Kui umbmäärast asesõna **one** (üks, keegi) tarvitatakse nimisõnaliselt, on tal olemas mitmus **ones** ja omastav kääne **one's**.

Asesõna **one** tarvitatakse enamasti umbisikulises tähenduses ja nii-sugusel juhul jääb ta sageli eesti keelde tõlkimata:

One never knows what his answer may be. (Ei või kunagi teada, mida ta vastab.)

One must do **one's** duty. (Tuleb täita oma kohust.)

Asesõna **one** tarvitatakse ka varem esinenud nimisõna kordamise vältimiseks:

This book is more interesting than the **one** we read last week. (See raamat on huvitavam kui **see**, mida me lugesime möödunud nädalal.)

This pencil is longer than the **one** on the left. (See pliiats on pikem kui **see**, mis on vasakul.)

Märkus. Asesõna **one** ei tarvitata omastavas käändes oleva nimisõna järel:

My pen isn't very good. **Kate's** is much better.

(Minu sulepea pole eriti hea. Kate'i **oma** on palju parem.)

4. OMADUSSÕNA (THE ADJECTIVE)

Omadussõna on sõnaliik, mis tähistab mingi olendi, eseme või nähtuse tunnust või omadust.

Omadussõnad jagunevad liht-, tuletatud ja liitomadussõnadeks.

Lihtomadussõnad on sellised omadussõnad, mille koostises ei ole ees- ega järelliiteid, näit. **red, short, good, great, little**.

Tuletatud omadussõnad on sellised omadussõnad, mille koostises saab eraldada ees- ja järelliiteid, näit. **unhappy** (õnnetu), **irregular, beautiful, rainy** (vihmane).

Liitomadussõnad on sellised omadussõnad, mis on saadud kahe sõna liitmise teel, näit. **dark-blue** (tumesinine), **red-hot** (tulikuum), **well-known** ['wel'noun] (hästi tuntud).

Kõige tüüpilisemad omadussõnade järelliited (sufiksid) on:

-able, -ible: **eatable** (söödav), **comfortable**, **possible**
 -al: **formal** (formaalne), **central** (keskne)
 -ant, -ent: **important**, **different**
 -ary, -ory: **elementary** (elementaarne), **contradictory** (vasturääkiv)
 -ful: **useful** (kasulik), **helpful** (abivalmis)
 -ic: **patriotic** (patriootiline), **heroic** (kangelaslik)
 -ish: **yellowish** (kollakas), **bluish** (sinakas), **childish** (lapselik, lapsik)
 -ive: **progressive**, **active**
 -less: **useless** (kasutu), **helpless**
 -ous: **famous** (kuulus)
 -y: **rainy**, **dirty** (määrdunud), **sleepy** (unine)

Kõige enam tarvitavad omadussõnade eesliited (prefiksid) on:

un-: **unhappy**, **untrue** (ebaõige)
 in- (im-, il-, ir-): **incorrect** (ebaõige), **impossible** (võimatu), **illegal** (ebaseaduslik), **irregular**.

Inglise keeles on omadussõnal sama vorm ainsuses ja mitmuses, ja ta ei käändu:

This is a **red** rose. (See on **punane** roos.)

These are **red** roses. (Need on **punased** roosid.)

They went into a **large** room. (Nad läksid **suurde** tuppa.)

We came from a **large** room. (Me tulime **suurest** toast.)

Omadussõna inglise keeles muutub ainult võrdlemisel.

Omadussõnade võrdlemine (Comparison of Adjectives)

Omadussõnadel on kolm võrdlusastet: algvõrre (the Positive Degree), keskvõrre (the Comparative Degree) ja ülivõrre (the Superlative Degree).

Omadussõnade kesk- ja ülivõrre moodustatakse kahel viisil:

a) lõppude **-er** ja **-est** liitmisega tüvele:

long — longer — (the) longest

b) määrsõnade **more** ja **most** lisamisega algvõrde ette:

interesting — more interesting (huvitavam) — (the) most interesting (kõige huvitavam)

1) Kõik ühesilbilised omadussõnad moodustavad võrdlusastmed sufiksile **-er** ja **-est** abil:

dark — darker — (the) darkest

cold — colder — (the) coldest

Märkus 1. Kui lõppkonsonandi ees on lühike vokaal, kahekordistub lõppkonsonant **-er** ja **-est** ees:

hot — hotter — (the) hottest

big — bigger — (the) biggest

Märkus 2. Kui omadussõna lõpeb y-ga, mille ees on konsonant, muutub y sufiksile **-er**, **-est** ees i-ks:

dry [drai] (kuiv) — drier ['draiə(r)] — (the) driest ['draiist]

merry — merrier — (the) merriest

Ag a: gay — gayer — (the) gayest [y ees on täishäälik]

Märkus 3. Tumm e omadussõnade lõpus kaob sufiksile **-er**, **-est** ees:

fine — finer — (the) finest

late — later — (the) latest

Märkus 4. ng-lõpulistel omadussõnadel muutub g kuuldavaks lõpude **-er** ja **-est** ees:

long [lɒŋ] — longer ['lɒŋgə(r)] — (the) longest ['lɒŋgɪst]

2) Kahesilbilised omadussõnad, kui nende rõhk asetseb teisel silbil ja nad ei lõpe konsonantühendiga [ks], [kt], [pt], moodustavad võrdlusastmed sufiksile **-er** ja **-est** abil:

polite [pə'lait] (viisakas) — politer — (the) politest

sincere [sin'siə] (siiras) — sincerer — (the) sincerest

Ag a: correct [kə'rekt] — more correct — (the) most correct

3) Kahesilbilised omadussõnad, kui nende rõhk asetseb esimesel silbil ja nad lõpevad y-, el-, le-, er- ja ow-ga, moodustavad kesk- ja ülivõrde sufiksile **-er** ja **-est** abil:

happy — happier — (the) happiest

lazy ['leizi] (laisk) — lazier — (the) laziest

cruel ['kruəl] (julm) — crueller — (the) cruellest

simple ['simpl] (lihtne) — simpler — (the) simplest

narrow ['nærou] (kitsas) — narrower — (the) narrowest

Ag a: useful — more useful — (the) most useful

nervous ['nəvəs] (närviline) — more nervous — (the) most nervous

4) Kolme- ja enamasilbilised omadussõnad moodustavad võrdlusastmed määrsõnade **more** ja **most** abil:

beautiful — **more** beautiful — (the) **most** beautiful
comfortable — **more** comfortable — (the) **most** comfortable

Vähendavad võrdlusastmed moodustatakse määrsõnade **less** ja **least** lisamisega algvõrde ette:

This book is **less** interesting than that. (See raamat ei ole nii huvitav kui too.) This was **the least** expected news. (See oli kõige vähem oodatud uudis.)

Kahe isiku, eseme või nähtuse võrdlemisel tarvitatakse keskvõrde puhul omadussõna järel sidesõna **than** tähenduses 'kui':

He is younger **than** I. (Tema on noorem kui mina.)

Ülivõrde puhul tarvitatakse omadussõna ees määravat artiklit. Artikli asemel võib esineda ka omastav asesõna või nimisõna omastavas käändes:

the youngest brother
my youngest brother
Ben's youngest brother

Ebakorrapärased võrdlusastmed (Irregular Degrees of Comparison)

Järgmiste omadussõnade võrdlusastmed moodustatakse eri tüvedest:

Algvõrre Positive Degree	Keskvõrre Comparative Degree	Ülivõrre Superlative Degree
good (hea) well (terve) bad (halb) ill (haige)	better { (parem) (tervem) worse { (halvem) (haigem)	best { (parim) (terveim) worst { (halvim) (haigeim)
little { (vähe) (väike)	less (vähem) smaller (väiksem)	least (vähim) smallest (väikseim)
much (palju) (ains.) many (palju) (mitm.)	{ more (enam, rohkem)	{ most (kõige enam, kõige rohkem)

EXERCISE 1

Fill in c, ck or k.

ba—, o'—lo—, be—ause, —ind, cir—le, li—e, too—, —up, musi—,
—lub, le—ture.

EXERCISE 2

Find pairs of antonyms.

Unhappy, correct, small, worse, difficult, sad, cold, ill, impossible, cruel, short, warm, important, kind, merry, well, true, best, unimportant, easy, large, long, incorrect, untrue, happy, worst, possible, better.

EXERCISE 3

Form the degrees of comparison from the following adjectives (Moodustage võrdlusastmed järgnevaist omadussõnadest).

Comfortable, beautiful, important, difficult, dirty, easy, dry, fine, great, mild, much, little, good.

EXERCISE 4

a) Form adjectives from the nouns sun, rain, fog, trick, sleep

Model: sun — sunny

b) Fill in the blanks with adjectives.

- The sun was shining brightly, so it was a ... afternoon.
- Last summer we had very much rain, it was a very ... summer.
- They say that the weather in England is often bad, it is ... and
- The merry young men wanted to play a trick on the Irishman, they were
- It was already ten o'clock and the children felt

EXERCISE 5

Translate into English, using

a) the negative suffix **-less**

kodutu mees — a homeless man
abitu loom — ...

isatu poiss — ...
 sõpradeta tütarlaps — ...
 omatu laps — ...

b) the suffix -ful

peotäis lund — a handful of snow
 kastitais pirne — ...
 taldrikutais suppi — ...
 klaasitais õlut — ...
 tpositais tikke — ...
 kotitais kingitusi — ...

EXERCISE 6

Rewrite as in the model.

Model. These are my books.
 These books are mine.

1. This is your map.
2. That is her ticket for the opera.
3. Those are not my children.
4. Are these her pencils?
5. This is his typewriter.
6. That is their house.
7. This is my dark-blue dress.

EXERCISE 7

Use the where necessary.

1. ... Asia is ... largest continent. 2. Which is ... smallest? 3. There are many islands in ... Pacific and ... Atlantic Oceans. 4. ... Italy [It(ə)li] has ... best climate in ... Europe. 5. ... Volga is ... longest river in Europe. 6. ... British Isles are in ... north-west of ... Europe. 7. ... highest summit in ... Scotland is ... Ben Nevis. 8. ... England is ... oldest capitalist country in the world. 9. ... capital of ... Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic is ... Tallinn. 10. ... Pärnu River is ... longest river in ... Estonian S.S.R. 11. ... Tartu lies on both banks of ... Ema-jõgi.

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the adverbs always, usually, often, never, just, already, soon.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Helen goes to the library in the afternoon. | always |
| 2. She buys meat at that shop. | usually |
| 3. In winter it will snow. | often |
| 4. She has been to the mountains. | never |
| 5. Linda has bought a new dictionary (sõnaraamat). | just |
| 6. She has found her notebook. | already |
| 7. Our students will stage a play at the students' club. | soon |

EXERCISE 9

Change from direct into indirect speech.

1. The teacher says, "The Gulf Stream washes the western coast of England."
2. Ann says, "I don't like fogs."
3. Helen says, "The climate of England is milder than ours."
4. Father says, "There was very little snow in winter."
5. Mother says, "I shall go to the mountains in summer."
6. Ann says to Helen, "Mother will take me to the mountains in summer."
7. Helen says to Ann, "I shall go to Moscow in July."
8. Tom says to Henry, "I have never seen the ocean."
9. Henry says to Tom, "I have seen the ocean only in films."

EXERCISE 10

Answer the following questions.

1. What can we see on the map? 2. Which is the largest continent?
3. Which is the hottest continent? 4. Where is America? 5. Where are the British Isles? 6. How many countries are there in Great Britain?
7. Where does Scotland lie? 8. What is to the east of Britain? 9. What lies between England and Ireland? 10. What is the climate of England like? 11. What is the summer like? (the winter) 12. What do you know about the rivers of England? 13. Which is the highest summit of Great Britain? 14. Where do most of the people of Great Britain live? 15. What is London? 16. What is the capital of the Soviet Union?

EXERCISE 11

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

Dick. Which is the longest word in the English language?

Harry. I don't know. Do you?

Dick. Yes, I do.

Harry. Well what is it?

Dick. Smiles.

Harry. That isn't very long. Only six letters.

Dick. Ah, but there's a mile between the first and the last letters.

Harry. Which word is shorter if you put another syllable on the end?

Dick. Oh, there's no answer to that question. You can't make a word shorter by putting a syllable on the end.

Harry. Oh, yes, you can. It's the word **short**. If you put the syllable **-er** on the end, it's shorter.

there's = there is

15 LESSON FIFTEEN COMRADE A'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON

Comrade A. is a teacher of English. She **teaches** at the Moscow Institute of **Foreign** Languages. In summer she went to England with a **group** of **tourists**. I met her at a **concert** the other day. This is what she told me on our way home.

"To see London was always my greatest **wish**.

People often say that the weather in London is always bad, worse than **elsewhere**, that London has fog or rain or both every day of the year. But it was not so during our **stay** there. Most of the days were fine and warm. There were no **clouds** in the **sky**. The sun was bright, and London **looked** beautiful. We **stayed** at a **hotel** near the British **Museum** and the University of London. The window of my room **faced** a street. Through that window I could see people and **endless** lines of **buses**, **motor-cars** and **taxis**. The English buses are different from ours: they are much higher, as they are **double-deckers** and have seats on **top** as well. Besides, they are red, **fearfully** red. The best way to see London is from the top of a bus.

The street **traffic** is very **heavy**: it is much heavier than that in

Moscow. The English **policemen** are active men, always polite and always ready to help anyone as much as they can.

In some parts of London the streets look very much **alike**, as the houses are the same in **style** and **colour**. That is why one must be very **attentive** because one may easily get into the **wrong** street or into the wrong house. The houses are not very big, most of them are two-storeyed buildings with as many **front-doors** and as many little gardens as there are **families** in the house.

Sometimes the doors of the same house are of different colour."

Cde A. looked at the street clock.

"Oh, is it as late as that?" she said. "I'll have to be at the Institute at nine tomorrow. I'll come and see you on Sunday and tell you more about my stay in London."

I thanked Comrade A. and went home.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

that is what she told me ta jutustas mulle järgmist

every day of the year iga päev aasta ringi

London looked beautiful London oli ilus, London näis ilusana

we stayed at a hotel me peatusime hotellis

the British Museum Briti Muuseum (kuulus muuseum ja raamatukogu Londonis)

the window of my room faced a street minu toa aken oli tänava poole

from ours meie omadest

it is much heavier than that in Moscow see on palju tihedam kui Moskvas

look very much alike on väga sarnased

the same in style and colour stiililt ja värvitoonilt ühesugused

that is why sellepärast, seetõttu

one may võib

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 7

I, we, you he, she, they	cannot can't	read all English books play the piano find good seats
Can	I, we, you he, she, they	stage a play sing well
I, we, you he, she, they	must must not mustn't	go there read much come before dinner
Must	I, we, you he, she, they	meet these people enter the room

IRREGULAR VERB

to teach (õpetama) — taught [tɔ:t] — taught [tɔ:t]

READING EXERCISE

[g]

The guests [gests] said good-bye to the girls at the gate.

[v] or [n]

sung — sun sing — sin gong — gone
thing — thin king — kin

GRAMMAR

KÜSILAUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

- 1) Otsese kõne muutmisel kaudseks kõneks küsilauseis asendatakse saatelause tegusõna **say** tegusõnaga **ask**.
Ann says to Helen, "Where are you going?"
Ann asks Helen where she is going.
- 2) Kaudses küsimuses on sõnade järjekord sama, mis jutustavas lauses, s. t. alus eelneb öeldisele.
Ann says to Helen, "What does Aino say about it?"
Ann asks Helen what Aino says about it.
- 3) Eriküsimuse muutmisel kaudseks küsimuseks jääb sidesõnaks sama küsiv sõna, millega otsene küsimus algas.
Ann says to Helen, "What are you reading now?"
Ann asks Helen what she is reading now.
- 4) Uldküsimuse muutmisel kaudseks küsimuseks kasutatakse sidesõnu **if** või **whether** (kas).
Ann says to Helen, "Do you read much?"
(Ann ütleb Helenile: "Kas sa loed palju?")
Ann asks Helen if she reads much.
(Ann küsib Helenilt, kas ta loeb palju.)
Ann asks Helen whether she reads much.
(Ann küsib Helenilt, kas ta loeb palju.)
- 5) Sihitislauseid ei eraldata inglise keeles komaga.
Ann says that she knows her address.
Ann asks her mother what the time was.
Ann asks her mother if she wants some coffee.

EXERCISE 1

Change from direct to indirect speech.

1. She says to me, "What do you study?"
2. Ann says to Tom, "Where is your map?"
3. Helen says to her friend, "What is London like?"
4. I say to the teacher, "Where must I go?"
5. My friend says, "When can you come out?"
6. Tom says to his sister, "What are you writing?"
7. Helen says to Aino, "When did the letter come?"

EXERCISE 2

Change from direct to indirect speech.

Model. Henry says to Thomas, "Do you like the theatre?"
Henry asks Thomas whether (if) he likes the theatre.

1. Bob says to his friend, "Did you work at the library on Friday?"
2. Tom says to Thomas, "Did you find all the new words in your dictionary?"
3. Ann says to Aime, "Do you like to study?"
4. Elmar says to John, "Did you meet her at the bus-stop?"
5. I say to Mother, "Did you buy any fruit?"
6. She says to me, "Do you take music lessons?"
7. Ann says to Kate, "Did you go to school by bus?"

EXERCISE 3

Finish the sentences.

1. I ask her where she teaches. She says that ...
2. I want to know with whom she went to England. She says that ...
3. When the teacher says that she was in London her friend asks her what ...
4. When I ask her what the weather was like she says that ...
5. I ask her why one must be very attentive in some streets of London. She answers that ...
6. When we part after the concert she says that ...

5 EXERCISE 4

Change from the Present to the Past.

Model. He **can** sing well.
He **could** sing well.

1. We can take a walk after dinner. 2. Tom cannot go out to play because it is raining. 3. I must write some letters. 4. They can go to the library together. 5. I must go home soon. 6. Can you really play the piano? 7. I have to buy some cheese. 8. He has to work much.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs look and see.

1. I ... out of the window, but it was dark, so I ... nothing. 2. ... at this picture. How many men can you ... in the picture? 3. Come and ... me in the afternoon. 4. Helen is ... for an interesting book to read. 5. ... at the little girl, she is helping her mother to lay the table.

EXERCISE 6

Much, many, little, few

Choose the right word.

1. There is ... snow in winter. (much, many)
2. He has read ... English books this year. (little, few)
3. There are not ... performances I have enjoyed so much. (much, many)
4. We have ... time, let's go in and take our seats. (little, few)
5. There was so ... rain this spring. (little, few)
6. There are ... people who change their minds. (little, few)
7. There are ... rivers in England but they are not long. (much, many)

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

Model: May I leave the room? a) Yes, you may.
b) No, you mustn't.

1. May I read the exercise? 2. May I shut the door? 3. May I take a walk before dinner? 4. May I have another cup of coffee? 5. May I help you? 6. May I go out? 7. May I buy some fruit? 8. May I take your pen for a moment? 9. May I ask you a question? 10. May we go home?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

Use must and may.

1. Ma pean kirjutama kaks harjutust. 2. Kas ma pean selle harjutuse ka kirjutama? 3. Kas ma tohin akna avada? Jah, tohid. 4. Kas ma võin tule põlema panna? 5. Lapsed peavad kell kümme magama minema. 6. Kas me võime täna kinno minna? Jah võite. 7. Hakkab pimenema, ma pean tule põlema panema. 8. Ma pean ostma leiba (*some bread*). 9. Ta võib nüüd sisse tulla.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. What is Comrade A.? 2. With whom did she go to England? 3. What was the weather like during their stay in London? 4. Did they stay at a hotel? 5. What did the window of her room face? 6. What could she see through that window? 7. What are the English buses like? 8. What colour are the buses? 9. Which is the best way to see London? 10. What is its street traffic like? 11. Why is it that you may easily get into a wrong street in London? 12. How many front-doors have the houses? 13. What are your impressions of the biggest town you have visited?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian making use of the dictionary.

THE AMERICAN TOURIST IN ENGLAND

An American tourist came to London. He hired a guide to show him the city.

"How long did it take to build this house?" he asked his guide as they passed a large hotel building.

"Why, about six months."

"Six months!" exclaimed the American. "Why, it wouldn't take us more than six weeks to put up a building like that in New York."

They passed an office building which was quite new.

"And how long did it take to build that?"

"About four weeks," answered the guide.

"Four weeks!" said the American. "In New York we'd build a place like that in four days."

Nothing more was said until they approached the Houses of Parliament.

"Well, that's not a bad-looking place. How long did it take to build it?"

"Well, you may not believe me," answered the guide, "but that building wasn't there when I crossed the bridge last night."

How long did it take you to build this house? Kui palju aega teil kulus niisuguse maja ehitamiseks?

It wouldn't [wudnt] take us more than meil poleks see rohkem aega võtnud kui... we'd — we would

the Houses of Parliament (Inglise) parlamendihoone
that's not a bad-looking place see on päris ilus hoone

16 LESSON SIXTEEN A FISH STORY

Once a group of tourists who were staying at a hotel in Birmingham were having dinner in the **restaurant**. While they were eating fish, some of them told interesting stories about finding **pearls** and other **valuable** things **inside** fish.

An old gentleman, who up to now had listened **quietly** to their conversation, at last said:

"I've heard all your stories, and now I'll tell you one. When I was a young man I was **employed** in a large **importing** house in New York, and, as is usual with young **persons**, I fell in **love** with a pretty young girl. Very soon we were **engaged**. About two months before our **marriage** was to take place, I had to go to Birmingham on very important **business**. I left my **sweetheart**, **promising** to write to her.

I stayed in Birmingham longer than I had **expected**. At last my work was done, and I could leave Birmingham. But just **before** I left for home, I bought a beautiful and very **expensive** **diamond** ring, **intending** to give it to my sweetheart.

On my way to New York, I was looking through a morning newspaper. **Suddenly** I saw an **announcement** of my sweetheart's marriage to another. This made me so angry that I **threw** the ring **overboard**. A few days later I was **dining** at a hotel in New York. The waiter brought

some fish. While I was eating it, I **bit** on something **hard**. What do you think it was?"

"The diamond ring," **cried** his **companions**. "No," said the old gentleman **sadly**, "it was a **fish-bone**."

16

NOTES TO THE TEXT

up to now siiani, senini

I was employed mind võeti tööle; ma töötasin

house firma, (suur) äriettevõtte

as is usual with young persons nagu see on noorte inimeste juures tavaline

to fall in love with (kellesegi) armuma, (kedagi) armastama hakkama

to take place aset leidma, toimuma

Birmingham ['bærmɪŋəm]

on business äriasjus

before I left for home enne koduteele asumist

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 8

I you we they	have	done it taken it seen it been there come gone	now already today this week this month
he (she)	has	spoken to him told him about it kept it here begun it finished it	
have	I you we they		
has	he (she)		

TABLE No. 9

Form as many sentences as you can. Find out when to use the Past Continuous.

I he she	was wasn't	doing it taking it coming going		you came in he came you saw me you spoke to me
we you they	were weren't	speaking to him helping him learning it answering the letter buying one opening the door shutting the window	when while as	he went out they brought it you went in he went away your letter came you met me her brother came your sister saw me

IRREGULAR VERBS

to eat (sööma) — ate [et] — eaten ['i:tn]
to throw [θrou] (viskama) — threw [θru:] — thrown [θroun]
to bite [bait] (hammustama) — bit — bitten ['bitn]

READING EXERCISE

1	"hele" [l]	sõna ja silbi algul	clear 'l'
	"tume" [l]	sõna ja silbi lõpul	dark 'l'

Märkus. "Hele" [l] esineb sõnas **will**, kui talle järgnev sõna algab vokaaliga või konsonandiga [j].

1. Little Bill lives at a hotel near a library.
2. We like playing ball in the interval.
3. All is well that ends well.
4. Will you really leave us?

GRAMMAR

VERBI MITTEPÖÖRDELISED VORMID (NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB)

Inglise verbil on kolm mittepöördelist vormi: infinitiiv, partitsiip ja gerundium.

1. Verbi mittepöördelistel vormidel on niihästi verbi kui ka mõne teise sõnaliigi tunnused.

Infinitiivil ja gerundiumil on nii verbi kui ka nimisõna tunnused. Infinitiiv ja gerundium võivad olla lauses aluseks või sihitiseks (nimisõnaline funktsioon) või kuuluda liitöeldise koosseisu (verbaalne funktsioon).

To see London was always my greatest wish [alus].

He did not want **to come** with us [sihitis].

We shall go there at once [liitöeldise osa].

Swimming is not allowed here [alus]. (Ujumine pole siin lubatud.)

He stopped **writing** [liitöeldise osa]. (Ta lõpetas kirjutamise.)

Partitsiibil (kesksõnal) on verbi ja omadussõna, mõnikord verbi ja määrsõna tunnused. Partitsiip võib olla lauses täiendiks, öeldistäiteks või määruseks (omadussõnaline ja määrsõnaline funktsioon) või kuuluda liitöeldise koosseisu (verbaalne funktsioon).

He watched the **rising** sun [täiend].

The glass is **broken** [öeldistäide].

When **going** home, I met my friend [ajamäärus].

The books are still **lying** on the table [liitöeldise osa].

2. Verbi mittepöördelised vormid väljendavad aega suhteliselt, s. o. nad näitavad kas mittepöördelise vormiga tähistatav tegevus toimub samal ajal või enne verbi pöördelise vormiga tähistatud tegevust. Sõltuvalt verbi pöördelise vormi ajavormist võib verbi mittepöördeline vorm vihjata olevikule, minevikule või tulevikule:

Opening the door, one can look out on the terrace [olevik].

(Avades ukse, võib vaadata välja terrassile.)

Opening the door, he went out on the terrace [minevik].

(Avanud ukse, läks ta välja terrassile.)

Opening the door, you will come out on to the terrace [tulevik].

(Kui sa avad ukse, pääsed sa välja terrassile.)

3. Infinitiiv ja partitsiip koos abiverbidega aitavad moodustada verbi liitaegu.

Infinitiiv koos abiverbiga **to do** aitab moodustada üldoleviku ja üldmineviku eitavat ja küsivat vormi; infinitiiv koos abiverbidega **shall**, **will** aitab moodustada üldtulevikku:

Does he read much?
I did not know it.
We shall meet these people tomorrow.
He will come soon.

Oleviku partitsiip koos abiverbiga **to be** aitab moodustada kestvaid ajavorme:

Tom is **playing** with Jack.

What were you **talking** about? (Millest te rääkisite?)

Mineviku partitsiip koos abiverbiga **to have** aitab moodustada perfekt ajavorme:

I have **seen** this film.

Mittepöördeliste vormide tõlkimine eesti keelde (Translating the Non-Finite Forms into Estonian)

Eesti keelde tõlgitakse:

1) infinitiiv — *ma-* ja *da-*tegevusnime ja mõnikord kõrvallause abil:

They **began to study** together. (Nad hakkasid koos õppima.)

She wants **to help** me. (Ta tahab mind aidata.)

I want you **to play** the piano. (Ma tahan, et sa mängiksid klaverit.)

2) oleviku partitsiip — *des-* ja *mas-*vormi või kõrvallause abil. Kui oleviku partitsiip esineb täiendina nimisõna ees, tõlgitakse ta eesti keelde *v-*kesksõna abil:

We sat **working**. (Me istusime, tehes tööd.)

I found her **sitting** at the breakfast table. (Ma leidsin ta istumas hommikulauas.)

Here is a letter **announcing** his arrival. (Siin on kiri, mis teatab ta saabumisest.)

A **barking** dog let nobody enter. (Haukuv koer ei lasknud kedagi sisse.)

3) mineviku partitsiip — *nud-* ja *tud-*kesksõna või kõrvallause abil:

He has **finished** his composition. (Ta on oma kirjandi lõpetanud.)

My work is **done** for today. (Tänaseks on mu töö tehtud.)

Leave some bread and cheese **left** over from breakfast. (Ma sõin leiba ja juustu, mis oli hommikusöögist järele jäänud.)

4) gerundium — teonime, infinitiivi ja kõrvallause abil:

Reading good books is useful. (Heade raamatute lugemine on kasulik.)

Last year they began **building** a new school house. (Möödunud aastal alustasid nad uue koolimaja ehitamist. Möödunud aastal hakkasid nad ehitama uut koolimaja.)

He is fond of **talking** about himself. (Ta armastab rääkida iseenesest.)

I don't like his **coming** home so late. (Mulle ei meeldi, et ta nii hilja koju tuleb.)

EXERCISE 1

Change the sentences according to the model.

Model. Harry **has just written** a letter.

Harry **is going to write** a letter.

Harry **is writing** a letter.

1. I have just read Harry's letter.
2. Ann has just taken her hat and coat off.
3. He has just typed a letter.
4. They have just sat down.
5. What have you just done?
6. He has just washed his hands.
7. We have just listened to the news (*päevauudised*).

EXERCISE 2

Write questions to which the words in italics are the answers.

1. *No*, Father is not in.
2. *Yes*, Tom is having breakfast.
3. He is sitting *at the table*.
4. Mr. Winter *is having a smoke*.
5. *The old man* was listening to their conversation.
6. Mrs. Black is going to buy *some food*.
7. There is *a cup of coffee* on the table.
8. The boys are going *to have a rest*.
9. Mr. Black has a newspaper in his *left hand*.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with participles.

1. The tourists were ... fish. (eat)
2. The old gentleman said, "I have ... all your stories." (hear)
3. As a young man he had ... in love with a pretty young girl. (fall)
4. He was ... at a hotel in Birmingham. (stay)
5. He had ... to write to his sweetheart. (promise)
6. He had ... a beautiful ring for her. (buy)
7. One day he was ... the morning newspaper. (read)
8. He had ... an announcement of his sweetheart's marriage to another. (see)
9. He had ... the ring overboard. (throw)
10. He has not ... it. (find)

EXERCISE 4

Change to the Present Perfect.

Model. He **is going to have** a smoke.
He **has had** a smoke.

1. I am going to leave my motor-car in front of the house.
2. She **is going to buy** some fruit.
3. Mary **is going to lay** the table.
4. Ann and Helen **are going to walk** to the library.
5. Mother **is going to read** the newspaper.
6. Father **is going to work** in the garden.
7. We **are going to have** breakfast.
8. She **is going to make** coffee.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. When we were ... Moscow, we stayed ... a hotel.
2. We dined ... restaurant.
3. They met some ... their friends there.
4. He had to go ... Leningrad ... business.
5. ... a few days later I intended to leave ... home.
6. A friend ... mine wanted to come ... me.
7. We came ... bus.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English.

1. Töötades aias ma ei näinud, kui isa välja läks.
2. Ta istus laua ääres, lugedes ajalehte.
3. Süües kala hammustas ta midagi kõva.
4. Ma hakkasin seda raamatut lugema, kavatsedes ta laupäevaks (by Saturday) lõpetada.
5. Ma läksin välja, lubades kell kaks tagasi tulla.
6. Ta külastas meie huvitavaid lugusid oma elust.
7. Emma kuulas meie jutustamist pealt.
8. Ma kirjutasin talle, lootes varsti vastust saada.
9. Pööreldes ümber nurga, nägin oma sõpra samas suunas minemas.

EXERCISE 7

Make up sentences.

1. to, to, on, go, had, he, business, Moscow.
2. the, them, I, breakfast, door, opening, having, found.
3. to, these, you, pearls, buy, going, are?
4. the, in, of, of, and, big, most, towns, people, cities, live, Great Britain.

EXERCISE 8

Answer the following questions.

1. Where were the tourists staying?
2. What were they eating?
3. What were they talking about?
4. What did the old gentleman do?
5. What did he say at last?
6. Where was he employed as a young man?
7. Whom had he fallen in love with?
8. Why did he have to go to Birmingham?
9. What had he promised his sweetheart when he left her?
10. What did he do before leaving for home?
11. What had he intended to do with this ring?
12. What did he see on his way to New York in a newspaper?
13. What did he do?
14. What happened a few days later?
14. What was this hard thing?

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

Mrs. Brown. Oh, Tom, I've lost my ring. I can't find it anywhere.

Mr. Brown. Oh, you're always losing things. When did you see the ring last? Do you remember?

Mrs. Brown. Oh, yes. I took it off my finger when I was washing my hands before dinner. I've looked everywhere for it.

Mr. Brown. Perhaps it went under the bed. Have you looked there?

Mrs. Brown. You know I can't get down on my knees and get under the bed, Tom. Why don't you get down on your knees and look for it?

Mr. Brown. Yes, dear, you are too fat to get under the bed. All right, I'll get down and look under the bed for your ring.

17 LESSON SEVENTEEN
LONDON

To know London is to know the **contrasts** of a big capitalist city, to know two different worlds **within** one city, with the different lives they live. "Two **nations**" — that is what V. I. Lenin called the London contrasts in **richness** and **poverty**.

It is said that the best way to see London is from the top of a bus. In this way you can see the **main** streets and **squares**, the **historical**

monuments and the parks of the West End. Theatres, clubs, museums, restaurants, shops and hotels are situated there. You will not find any business firms there. They are all concentrated in the part of London which is called the City. The City occupies only a little more than one square mile but it is the heart of the business life of the country.

The political centre is Whitehall. All the government offices are in this street; at the end of it on the bank of the Thames you can see the Houses of Parliament. Though there is only one building there it is called the Houses because it is divided into two chambers — the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

On the other side of the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It is a fine old building founded in 1049. Many great Englishmen such as Darwin, Dickens, Tennyson and Chaucer are buried there.

But you cannot see the life of the working people from the top of a bus. Few rich people enjoying the beautiful buildings of the West End know that a five minutes' walk from almost any point of it will bring them to the slums. Side by side with wide streets like Oxford Street, Regent Street, and others is St. Giles — the heart of the London slums. There you will find quite a different world, a world of poverty, unemployment and disease.

In these slums one can find the worst houses of London. The capitalists who own these houses do not live there themselves. The streets are narrow and dirty, the houses are overcrowded. These are the parts of the city where the poorest of the poor, the workers and the unemployed live.

There are plenty of books describing the most beautiful places of capitalist cities, but it is only in books by progressive writers that you can find the truth about the conditions of the working people in London, New York and other big capitalist cities.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

- is said that... räägitakse, et...
- this way niimoodi
- the West End Londoni läänepoolne osa (jõukama kihi asukoht)
- are situated asuvad
- is called nimetatakse
- the City Londoni kesklinn
- one square mile üks ruutmiil
- Whitehall ['(h)waɪt'hɔ:l]
- the Houses of Parliament (Inglise) parlamendihoone
- the House of Commons (Inglise) alamkoda, saadikutekoda
- the House of Lords (Inglise) ülemkoda, lordide koda
- Westminster Abbey ['wes(t)minstə(r) 'æbi] Inglise kuningate kroonimiskirik, kuhu on maetud paljud kuulsad inglased
- Charles Darwin ['tʃaɪlz 'daɪwɪn] inglise looduseuurijs (1809—1882)

Charles Dickens ['dɪkɪnz] inglise kirjanik (1812—1870)
 Alfred Tennyson ['ælfɪd 'tenɪsn] inglise luuletaja (1809—1892)
 Geoffrey Chaucer ['dʒeɪfri 'tʃɔ:sə] inglise luuletaja (u. 1340—1400)
 side by side kõrvalt
 Oxford Street ['ɒksfəd stri:t]
 Regent Street ['rɪdʒ(ə)nt stri:t]
 St. Giles [s(ə)n(t) 'dʒaɪlz]
 but it is only in books by progressive writers that you can find... kuid ainult progressiivsete kirjanike teostest võib leida...

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 10

Form 20 sentences that make sense (Moodustage 20 lauset, millel on mõte).

he'll see me	if	I do it
he won't see me	when	I take it
he can't see me	till	I go to London
he'll come here	until	I begin it
he won't come here	before	I finish it
	because	I tell him
	as soon as	I stay
	since	I put it here
		I give you one
		I ask for it
		I go

READING EXERCISE

I	II
Clear [l]	Dark [l]
leave, live, will you	child, girl, building
London, lord, lot	ball, bell, pale
early, English, England	shall, doll, cold
black, language, look	

GRAMMAR

1. MÄÄRAVA ARTIKLI TARVITAMINE MÕNINGATEL ERIJUHTUDEL (THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE IN SOME SPECIAL CASES)

Määravat artiklit kasutatakse:

1) ilmakaarte nimetuste ees:

Scotland lies to **the north** of England.

2) laevade, lennukite, ajalehtede, ajakirjade jms. nimede ees:

The "Lenin" is the first atomic ice-breaker.

I read about it in **the "Morning Star"**.

Märkus. Mitteinglisekeelsete perioodiliste väljaannete nimede ees artiklit ei kasutata:

I saw the announcement in **Pravda**.

3) organisatsioonide, asutuste ja ettevõtete nimede ees:

The Communist Party, the Lenin Library, the British Museum, the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute.

Märkus. Ülikoolide nimetusi kasutatakse enamasti ilma artiklita:

Now he is a student at **Oxford University**.

4) nimisõna tähenduses kasutatavate omadussõnade ja partitsiipide ees:

Slums are the parts of the city where **the poor** and **the unemployed** live.

5) perekonnanimede ees mitmuses, kui mõeldakse tervet perekonda:

The Ivanovs went to Moscow.

6) rahvuste nimetuste ees, kui mõeldakse tervet rahvast:

The Russians are a very hospitable people. (Venelased on väga külalislahke rahvas.)

ARTIKLI PUUDUMINE (ABSENCE OF THE ARTICLE)

Artiklit ei kasutata:

1) isikute, linnade, maade nimede ees (välja arvatud erijuhud):

Tom is a schoolboy. **Tallinn** is the capital of Estonia.

2) tänavate, väljakute ja parkide nimede ees:

There are many big shops in **Oxford Street**. **Trafalgar Square** is not very far from **St. Giles** — the heart of the London slums.

Mõnede linnaosade, tänavate jne. nimesid kasutatakse erandlikult määrava artikliga:

the City, the West End, the High Street, the Red Square [viimane mõnikord ka ilma artiklita].

3) üldnimede ees mitmuses, kui ainsuses esineb nende ees umbmäärane artikkel:

Children like toys. (Lapsed armastavad mänguasju.)

4) ütte ees:

Come here, **boy!**

5) ainenimede ees:

We cannot live without **water**. (Me ei saa elada ilma veeta.)

Märkus. Piiritleva täiendi puhul tarvitatakse ainenimede ees määravat artiklit:

The water in this glass is hot.

6) loendamatute abstraktsete nimisõnade ees:

I like **music**.

Ag a: **The music** by Chopin I like most of all.

7) aastaaegade, kuude ning nädalapäevade nimetuste ees:

It is hot in **summer**. School begins in **September**. I shall be back on **Monday**.

Ag a: **The summer** of 1974 was cold and rainy. **The May** of 1975 was very warm.

Märkus. Artiklit ei kasutata, kui nimisõna ees tarvitatakse omadussõnu **last** (möödunud) ja **next** (järgmine):

I saw her **last Monday**. The conference will take place **next autumn**. (Konverents toimub järgmisel sügisel.)

8) söögiaegade nimetuste ees:

Dinner is ready.

Ag a: **The dinner** is very good here. We had a **very good dinner** yesterday.

3. OLEVIKU TARVITAMINE AJA- JA TINGIMUSMÄÄRUSLAUSEIS

Olevikku tarvitatakse tuleviku asemel aja- ja tingimusmääruslauseis, mis algavad sidesõnadega when, before, after, as soon as (niipea kui), while (sel ajal kui, kuna), till, until, if, in case (juhul kui), suppose (oletades et):

We shall wait until she **comes**. (Me ootame, kuni ta tuleb.) As soon as she **comes**, we shall start working. (Niipea kui ta tuleb, hakkame tööle.) If it **does not rain**, we shall go for a walk tomorrow. (Kui ei saja, läheme homme jalutama.)

EXERCISE 1

Translate into English. Give the three principal forms.

Model. nägema — to see, saw, seen

ostma, saatma, teadma, ütlema, valima, leidma, õpetama, sööma, lugema, muutuma.

EXERCISE 2

Use the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite.

1. If it ... fine, we ... for a walk tomorrow. (be, go) 2. We ... dinner as soon as father ... home. (have, come) 3. I ... the book before he ... to have it back. (finish, want) 4. They ... to the theatre if they ... tickets. (go, get) 5. If you ... the letter now, he ... it tomorrow. (send, go) 6. I ... to the library when I ... my day off. (go, have) 7. I ... him about it when I ... him. (tell, see) 8. As soon as I ... my essay I ... to the library. (finish, go)

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with the Comparative or Superlative.

1. Tom is ... pupil in his class.
2. Ann's essay was ... than Helen's.
3. The weather is cold. Put on a ... coat.
4. Last Wednesday was ... day in April.
5. The weather was ... in the morning than it is now.
6. London slums consist of ... houses.
7. ... way to see London is from the top of a bus.
8. The street traffic in London is much ... than that in Moscow.

good
good
warm
warm
bad
bad
good
heavy

EXERCISE 4

Supply the articles where necessary.

1. ... Houses of Parliament are situated on ... bank of ... Thames.
2. The building is called ... Houses because it is divided into two chambers — ... House of ... Commons and ... House of ... Lords.
3. On ... other side of ... Houses of ... Parliament is ... Westminster Abbey.
4. ... most beautiful buildings are situated in ... West End.
5. ... political centre is ... Whitehall.
6. ... finest parks are on ... left hand of ... Thames.
7. On ... Sunday afternoons there are very many people in ... Hyde Park.

EXERCISE 5

Finish the sentences.

1. It is said that 2. If you are not busy 3. I know that
4. V. I. Lenin called the London contrasts 5. On my way home I
6. The streets in the slums are 7. St. Giles is

EXERCISE 6

Form nouns to the following verbs.

Model. work — worker

teach, play, sing, help, found, write, speak, smoke, build, employ.

EXERCISE 7

Find pairs of antonyms.

on, poverty, big, less, begin, better, poor, off, new, finish, broad, worse, much, few, richness, many, small, easy, narrow, more, little, old, difficult, rich.

EXERCISE 8

Put into Indirect Speech.

Model. He asks me, "Are you fond of music?"
He asks me whether I am fond of music.

1. She asks him, "Are you going home by bus?"
2. He asks her, "Are there any business firms in the West End?"

3. I ask him, "Have you been to London?"
4. The teacher asks the boys, "Are many great Englishmen buried in Westminster Abbey?"
5. He asks us, "Can you see the life of the working people from the top of a bus?"
6. You ask me, "What do progressive writers write about the conditions of the working people in London?"

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with the Present or Past Participle.

reading, read

1. The students ... at that table will soon leave the reading-room.
I want to write down the names of all the books ... during the first term.

writing, written

2. A letter ... in pencil is sometimes difficult to read.
The girl ... the exercise on the blackboard is Mary.

building, built

3. The men ... that house are all good workers.
All the new houses ... in our town are comfortable to live in,

expecting, expected

4. The long ... letter came at last.
He went to the cinema ... to see something interesting.

EXERCISE 10

Translate into English.

1. Ta suurim soov oli astuda (to enter) Moskva ülikooli. 2. Ta läks Moskvasse ühe turistide grupiga. 3. Igal pool võis ta näha lõbusaid inimesi. 4. Moskva väljakuil ja parkides on palju ilusaid ajaloolisi mälestusmärke. 5. Seal on palju teatreid ja muuseume. 6. Punane väljak on Moskva südames. 7. Moskvas pole räpaseid tänavaid. (There are no ...).

EXERCISE 11

Answer the following questions

1. Which are the two different worlds in London? 2. Which is the best way to see London? 3. What can you see in this way? 4. What is situated in the West End? 5. What is the centre of London called? 6. What centre is Whitehall? 7. Why is the seat of the British Government called the Houses though there is only one building there? 8. Who are buried in Westminster Abbey? 9. How far are the slums from the West End? 10. What will you find in St. Giles? 11. What do the slums consist of? 12. Where can you find the truth about the conditions of the working people in London?

EXERCISE 12

Translate into Estonian.

HE UNDERSTOOD!

Two Americans were travelling in Spain. One morning they came into a little restaurant for lunch. They did not know Spanish, and the waiter did not know English. They wanted him to understand that they wanted some milk and sandwiches.

At first they pronounced the word 'milk' many times. Then they spelled it. But the waiter could not understand them.

At last one of them took a piece of paper and began to draw a cow. He was finishing his drawing, when the waiter looked at it and ran out of the restaurant.

"You see," said one of the travellers, "what a pencil can do for a man who has difficulties in a foreign country?"

The waiter was back again some time after, but he brought no milk. He put down in front of the two men two tickets for a bullfight!

they wanted him to understand nad tahtsid talle selgeks teha
who has difficulties in a foreign country kellel on välismaal (keetelisi) raskusi
some time after mõne aja pärast

"This is Mayakovsky Square, isn't it?" asks a visitor from England. "Isn't that his statue over there?"

"Yes, it is. Now we have reached Gorky Street. This is one of the busiest crossings. But cars no longer line up at the crossing to wait for the green light. Now they pass through a tunnel that goes under it."

"What are these buildings over there?"

"The one at the corner is the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. The building next to it is the Operetta. This building is the Peking Hotel. There is the 'Moskva' cinema over there and the Puppet Theatre is further away on the other side of the square."

"Let's go down Gorky Street."

Gorky Street is one of the busiest streets and shopping centres in Moscow. It goes down to the Red Square. Traffic is very heavy and one has to watch the traffic lights and to be very careful when crossing the street. There are shops on both sides of the street, book shops, florists', sports-shops, department stores, grocers', and so on. There are also hotels, restaurants, cafés, theatres and cinemas.

Here is Pushkin Square with a beautiful statue of Pushkin. Over there you can see the 'Russia' cinema, which has just been built. It is one of the biggest cinemas in Moscow.

The street is lined with lime trees. They make the air fresher.

The red building over there is the Moscow City Soviet. Opposite it we see a monument to the founder of Moscow, Yuri Dolgoruki.

"What is that large brick building, facing the square?"

"It's the History Museum and beyond it is the Red Square."

"Let's go to the Red Square now."

At the Red Square.

"So here I am at last, on the Red Square which I have always wanted to see. And there is the Lenin Mausoleum. We must go there." The two men walk across the square to the Lenin Mausoleum.

"I love those old Kremlin walls and towers with the red stars and that big clock that chimes out the quarter hours," says Sergei. "Those old walls and the new stars speak to us of history, of the historic changes that have taken place."

"It must be wonderful to watch the demonstrations from those stands."

"It is. And I hope you will come to Moscow again next autumn and will be here on November 7, the day of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

NOTES TO THE TEXT

this is Mayakovsky Square, isn't it? see on Majakovski väljak, eks ole?
one of the busiest crossings üks kõige liiklusrohkemaid ristmikke

no longer enam ei

over there seal (eemal)

at the corner nurga peal

the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall Tšaikovski-nimeline Kontserdisaal

Operetta [opə'retə] operetiteater

Peking [pi'kin]

the Puppet Theatre Nukuteater

further away seal kaugemal

on the other side teisel pool

shopping centre ostukeskus

(the) Red Square Punane väljak

one has to watch peab jälgima, tuleb jälgida

on both sides mõlemal pool

and so on ja nii edasi

which has just been built mis on just äsja ehitatud

the Moscow City Soviet Moskva linnanõukogu

chimes out the quarter hours lööb veerandtunde

on November 7 lugege: on the seventh of November

the Great October Socialist Revolution [dʒə'greɪt ək'təʊbə 'səʊʃəlɪst revə'ljuːʃ(ə)n]

Suur Sotsialistlik Oktoobrirevolutsioon

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 11

he says	(that) it	is	very early
he tells me		was	very late
he thinks		will be	easy
he knows		isn't	open
I say		wasn't	shut
I know		won't be	normal
		looks	quite different
		looked	the same thing
		must be	
		can't be	
		may be	

8 TABLE No. 12

he said he told me he thought he knew I said I knew I didn't know	(that) it	was had been would be wasn't hadn't been wouldn't be looked would look had to be couldn't be might be	very early very late easy open shut normal quite different the same thing
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READING EXERCISE

[h]

Huck hurried home with a heavy heart.
Harry held his hat in his hand.
Henry had a house of his own [oun].

GRAMMAR

AEGADE JÄRJESTUS (SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

Inglise keeles sõltub kõrvallause verbi aeg pealause verbi ajast.

1) Kui pealause verb on üldolevikus, täisminevikus või üldtulevikus, võib kõrvallauses esineda ükskõik milline aeg vastavalt lause mõttele:

He says that he **is** a student.
He says that he **will be** a second-year student next year.
I have heard that he **is** ill.
I have heard that he **has been** ill for a month.
He will certainly say that he **does not like** it. (Ta kindlasti ütleb, et see talle ei meeldi.)

2) Kui pealause verb on üldminevikus, tarvitatakse kõrvallause samaaegse tegevuse väljendamiseks oleviku asemel üldminevikku:

He said that he was a student. (Ta ütles, et ta on üliõpilane.)

3) Kui pealause verb on üldminevikus ja kõrvallause tegevus eelneb pealause tegevusele, tarvitatakse kõrvallauses enneminevikku:

He said that he **had lost** his ball-pen. (Ta ütles, et ta on kaotanud oma pastapliatsi.)

4) Kui pealause verb on üldminevikus ja kõrvallause tegevus järgneb pealause tegevusele, tarvitatakse kõrvallauses üldtuleviku asemel kaudset tulevikku:

He said that he **would come** on Sunday. (Ta ütles, et ta tuleb pühapäeval.)

2. KAUDNE TULEVIK (THE FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST)

1) Kaudne tulevik moodustatakse abiverbide **should** ja **would** ning põhiverbi infinitiivi abil. Ainsuse ja mitmuse 1. pöördes kasutatakse abiverbi **should**, ainsuse ja mitmuse 2. ja 3. pöördes abiverbi **would**:

Affirmative	Negative
I should go (ma lähen)	I should not go
you would go	you would not go
he } would go	he } would not go
she }	she }
it }	it }
we should go	we should not go
you would go	you would not go
they would go	they would not go

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I should = **I'd** [aid]
you would = **you'd** [juɪd]
he would = **he'd** [hiɪd]
she would = **she'd** [ʃiɪd]
we should = **we'd** [wiɪd]
you would = **you'd** [juɪd]
they would = **they'd** [ðeɪd]

Eitavad lühivormid:

should not = **shouldn't** [ˈʃudnt]
would not = **wouldn't** [ˈwudnt]

2) Kaudset tulevikku tarvitatakse sihitislausetes, kui pealause verb seisab minevikus. Kaudne tulevik väljendab tegevust, mis mineviku seisukohast vaadelduna leiab aset tulevikus. Eesti keelde tõlkimisel kasutatakse olevikku.

She said that she **would come** in time. (Ta ütles, et ta **tuleb** õigeaks ajaks.)

EXERCISE 1

Read quickly, changing from the affirmative to the interrogative.

1. They crossed the street at the corner.
2. You waited for the bus a long time.
3. The cars lined up at the crossing.
4. Your lessons begin at eight in the morning.
5. Father read the newspaper to us last night.
6. Everybody listens to him with interest (*huviga*).
7. Your friends visit you every summer.
8. Gorky Street goes down to the Red Square.

EXERCISE 2

much, many

1. Our schools use ... chalk every day.
2. There are ... lime trees in our park.
3. There was very ... snow on the ground (*maas*) last winter.
4. You need very ... bricks to build a house.
5. There are ... books about Moscow at our school library.
6. The greatest wish of ... people is to see Moscow.
7. There are ... shops in Gorky Street.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the articles where necessary.

1. There were lots of people in ... street.
 2. ... sun was very hot that day.
 3. We returned to ... town in ... August.
 4. Did you go there by ... bus?
 5. Tom and Kate went to ... school together.
 6. I can write those exercises in ... evening.
 7. I'll meet you at ... post-office (*postkontoris*) at five.
 8. ... sun does not shine at ... night, it shines by ... day.
 9. There is ... "Moskva" cinema over there.
 10. If there is ... green light on you can cross the street.
 11. There is ... book shop over there.
 12. Here is ... Pushkin Square with ... beautiful statue of ... Pushkin.
- Märkus. Vaata lk. 249 "Artikkel püsivais sõnaühendeis".

EXERCISE 4

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause (Pange pealause üldminevikku ja tehke kõrvallauses vastavad muudatused).

Model. He **says** that he **is** in Moscow for the first time.

He **said** that he **was** in Moscow for the first time.

1. She says that there is a tunnel that goes under the crossing.
2. She says that Gorky Street is one of the busiest streets in Moscow.
3. They say that one has to watch the traffic lights.
4. I know that there are shops on both sides of the street.
5. He says that the History Museum faces the square.
6. My friend says that the big clock chimes out the quarter hours.
7. I can see that the two men walk across the square to the Lenin Mausoleum.
8. He says that he wants to see Moscow in winter.
9. She says that she likes to walk along streets lined with trees.

EXERCISE 5

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. He **says** that he **was** in Moscow in May.

He **said** that he **had been** in Moscow in May.

1. She says that the traffic was very heavy.
2. I know that there was a concert in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall on Friday.
3. My friend says that she went shopping.
4. I am sure that he entered the big department store at the corner.
5. Sergei says that he has watched many demonstrations from those stands.
6. He says that he has always wanted to see the Lenin Mausoleum.
7. I know that he has always liked history.
8. He says that he loved those old Kremlin towers when still a child (*juba lapsena*).

EXERCISE 6

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. I **hope** he **will** visit us soon.

I **hoped** he **would** visit us soon.

1. I say that I shall come back by five.
2. He says that he will pass through a tunnel.
3. She says that she will stay at the Peking Hotel.
4. They say that they will go shopping after dinner.
5. She says that she will have a cup of coffee at the café.
6. The girls say that they will wait for the big clock to chime.
7. Helen says that she will buy two tickets to the Puppet Theatre.
8. I know that he will be here on November 7, the day of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

EXERCISE 7

Finish the sentences.

1. One has to watch the traffic lights when
2. In Gorky Street there are many shops such as
3. One of the biggest cinemas in Moscow is
4. Trees lining the street make
5. The founder of Moscow was
6. There is a demonstration on the Red Square on
7. The big clock of the Kremlin Tower chimes out

EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Ma tuln külastama oma sõpra Moskvast. 2. Ta õpib Moskva Ülikoolis. 3. Ta on kommunistlik noor (*a Komsomol, a Y.C.L. member*) ja väga hea (*excellent*) üliõpilane. 4. Kuna oli suvi, polnud tal loenguid. 5. Me sõitsime bussiga Gorki tänavale. 6. Me astusime sisse raamatukauplustesse ja universaalkauplustesse. 7. Me ostime mõned ingliskeelsed raamatud. 8. Siis me läksime Punasele väljakule. 9. Ma tahtsin näha Lenini Mausoleumi. 10. Seal oli palju inimesi, kes seda näha tahtsid. 11. Me pidime asuma järjekorda (*to line up*). 12. Me ootasime tund aega, enne kui saime Mausoleumi siseneda. 13. Ma jäin Moskvasse kümneks päevaks. 14. Mulle meeldis Moskva väga.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. Who had come to visit Moscow? 2. Why do cars no longer line up at the crossing in Gorky Street? 3. When is it not allowed (*millal pole lubatud*) to cross a street that has traffic lights? 4. Where is the greatest

- shopping centre in Moscow? 5. What is the traffic in Moscow like? 6. What kind of shops do you know? 7. Do you like shopping? 8. Why are streets lined with trees? 9. Are there any streets lined with trees in your town? 10. Who was the founder of Moscow? 11. What is there on the Red Square? 12. What do the red stars of the Kremlin speak of? 13. When are there demonstrations on the Red Square?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

The bus in which I happened to be travelling was crowded this morning. A passenger sitting next to the window suddenly closed his eyes and turned his head aside. The man next to him asked, "Are you ill? Can I do anything for you?"

"I'm quite well," the other answered, "I just hate to see old ladies standing."

I happened to be travelling ma juhtusin sõitma
can I do anything for you? kas ma saan midagi teie heaks teha?

19

LESSON NINETEEN

ROAD SAFETY

By A. S. Hornby

Every year **several** thousand people are **killed** on the roads in Great Britain. Every year between one and two hundred thousand people are **injured**. These people are killed or injured in road **accidents**.

If you are in England and if you listen to the eight o'clock news from the B.B.C., you will often hear news of road accidents. You may hear something like this:

'On Monday evening last, at about twenty minutes to ten, a **cyclist** was **knocked down** by a **motor-van** at the **junction** of Oak Road and High Street in Croydon, Surrey. The cyclist has **since died** from his **injuries**. Will anyone who saw the accident please **communicate** with New Scotland Yard, **telephone** number Whitehall 1212.'

Accidents are often **caused** by **carelessness**. There are **rules** that help to make the roads **safe**, but people do not always **obey** the rules. They are **careless**. If everybody obeys the rules, the roads will be much safer.

Before crossing the road, stop and look both ways. Look left, look right, look left again. Then, if you are sure that the road is **clear**, that

there is nothing coming, it is safe to cross the road. If you see small children, or very old people, or **blind** people, waiting to cross the road, it is a kind **act** to help them to cross the road in safety.

We must teach young children to cross the road safely. We must always give them a good **example**. Small children ought not to play in the streets.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

road safety liiklusohutus
Hornby ['hɔ:nbi]
road accidents liiklusõnnetused
B.B.C. = British Broadcasting Corporation Briti Ringhääling
something like this midagi taolist, midagi niisugust
on Monday evening last möödunud esmaspäeva õhtul
Oak Road [ouk roud]
Croydon ['krɔɪdn] Londoni lõunapoolne eeslinn
Surrey ['səri] krahvkond Kagu-Inglismaal
will anyone who saw the accident please communicate with New Scotland Yard palume
igaühelt, kes nägi õnnetust pealt, astuda ühendusse New Scotland Yardiga
New Scotland Yard ['nju: 'skɒtlənd 'jɑ:d] Londoni politseikeskus; Londoni kriminaal-
politsei
Whitehall 1212 loe: Whitehall one-two-one-two
before crossing the road enne tee ületamist
look both ways vaadake mõlemale poole
that the road is clear et tee on vaba
that there is nothing coming et ei ole midagi tulemas

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 13

It's	done		me
it isn't	taken		you
is it	known		him
isn't it	understood		her
it was	begun		us
it wasn't	finished		them
was it	forgotten	by	someone
wasn't it	given		
it may be	written		
it must be	put here		
it can't be	brought		
it couldn't be			
it ought to be			

READING EXERCISE

[10]

Theodore Thistle threw a sack of thimbles into the throng.

GRAMMAR

PASSIIV (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Inglise keeles on passiiv selline tegumood, mis näitab, et lause alus ei ole tegevuse teostajaks, vaid et temaga midagi tehakse, et tegevus on suunatud alusele. Passiiv on olemas ainult sihilistel verbidel.

Passiivi ajavormid moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** vastavatest ajavormidest ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõnast (3. põhivormist).

Passiivi üldolevik (The Present Indefinite Passive)

to call (hüüdma) — called — called

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am called (mind hüütakse) you are called he } she } is called it }	I am not called (mind ei hüüta) you are not called he } she } is not called it }	am I called? (kas mind hüütakse?) are you called? is { he } she } called? it }
we are called you are called they are called	we are not called you are not called they are not called	are we called? are you called? are they called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'm called, you're called, he's called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I'm not called, you're not called, he's not called jne. *õi* you aren't called, he isn't called jne.

Passiivi üldminevik (The Past Indefinite Passive)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was called (mind hüüti)	I was not called (mind ei hüütud)	was I called? (kas mind hüüti?)
you were called	you were not called	were you called?
he } was called	he } was not called	was { he } called?
she }	she }	she }
it }	it }	it }
we were called	we were not called	were we called?
you were called	you were not called	were you called?
they were called	they were not called	were they called?

Eitavad lühivormid:

I wasn't called, you weren't called, he wasn't called jne.

Passiivi tarvitamine (The Use of the Passive Voice)

Passiivi tarvitatakse:

1) kui tähelepanu on pööratud sellele, kellega või millega midagi tehakse:

The man **was run over** by a motor-car. (Mees jäi auto alla.)
[Tähelepanu on pööratud mehele, kes jäi auto alla, mitte aga autole, mis mehe alla ajas.]

2) kui tegevuse teostaja ei ole teada:

He **was killed** in the war. (Ta tapeti sõjas. Ta sai sõjas surma.)

3) kui tegevuse teostajat pole põhjust mainida:

Smoking **is not allowed here**. (Siin ei lubata suitsetada.)
[Kes ei luba, see pole antud olukorras tähtis.]

Aktiivilause muutmine passiivilauseks

Aktiivilause muutmisel passiivilauseks saab aktiivilause sihitist passiivilause alus ja aktiivilause alusest passiivilause sihitis, millele eelneb eessõna **by**; aktiivilause öeldis asetatakse vastavasse passiiviaega:

a) Tom **paints** a picture. (Tom maalib pilti.)
A picture **is painted** by Tom.

b) He **gave** me a book.

I **was given** a book (by him).

A book **was given** to me (by him).

a) Aktiivilause sihitist 'a picture' saab passiivilause alus ja aktiivilause alusest 'Tom' passiivilause sihitis, millele eelneb eessõna **by**. Et aktiivilause öeldis on üldolevikus, siis asendatakse see passiivilauses passiivi üldolevikuga.

b) Kui aktiivilausel on kaks sihitist, otse- ja kaudsihitis, siis on ka võimalik moodustada kaks passiivikonstruktsiooni. Ühel juhul saab aktiivilause kaudsihitist 'me' passiivilause alus 'I' ja aktiivilause otse-sihitis 'a book' jääb ka passiivilauses otsesihitiseks. Teisel juhul saab passiivilause aluseks aktiivilause otsesihitis 'a book' ja aktiivilause kaudsihitist 'me' muutub passiivilause eessõnaliseks sihitiseks 'to me'. Kui aktiivilause aluseks on isikuline asesõna, võib see passiivilauses ära jääda.

Inglisekeelse passiivilause tõlkimine eesti keelde

Kui ingliskeelses passiivilauses tegevuse teostaja ('by' + sihitis) on mainitud, kasutatakse tõlkimisel isikulist tegumoodi; kui tegijat ei ole mainitud, kasutatakse tõlkimisel tavaliselt umbisikulist tegumoodi.

The monkey **was laughed at** by everybody. (Kõik **naersid** ahvi.)
This house **was built** two years ago. (See maja **ehitati** kaks aastat tagasi.)

EXERCISE 1

Read.

12 men, 42 pupils, 21 chairs, 13 new words, 30 years, 365 days, 1,220 motor-cars, 100 buses, 18 newspapers, 1,274,685 people.

EXERCISE 2

Translate into Estonian.

1. Thousands of people are killed in road accidents in England every year. 2. In our country children are sent to school when they are seven years old. 3. At English lessons some exercises are written on the black-board. 4. Grammar mistakes are often made by the students. 5. We are given a good model. 6. We were promised a day off. 7. They were expected to dinner.

EXERCISE 3

Change from the Present Indefinite Passive to the Past Indefinite Passive.

1. Two books are given to him as presents. 2. Accidents are often caused by carelessness. 3. I am asked three questions. 4. Fish is brought by the waiter. 5. A fish story is told by an old gentleman. 6. The boy is called Dick. 7. A picture of a dog is drawn by Kate.

EXERCISE 4

Translate into English using only the Passive.

1. Tartu ülikool asutati 1632. a. 2. Tallinn asutati 12. sajandil (century). 3. Kaks kirja saadeti sinna esmaspäeval. 4. Selles koolis ei õpetata saksa keelt (German). 5. Kõik vanad vihikud visati minema. 6. Lastel ei lubata mängida tänavatel. 7. Selle pildi tegi minu väike õde. 8. Selle vingerpussi mängisid iirlasele lõbusad noormehed.

EXERCISE 5

Change from the Passive to the Active.

Model. We were asked many questions by the teacher.
The teacher asked us many questions.
This letter was written by her.
She wrote this letter.

1. The newspaper is read by Father every day.
2. Supper was prepared by her.
3. Kate was sent by Mother to buy some bread.
4. An English book was chosen by Helen.
5. This book was put on the top shelf by him.
6. The door was quietly opened by a little girl.
7. They were brought fish by the waiter.

EXERCISE 6

Change from the Active to the Passive.

Model. Father writes many letters.
Many letters are written by Father.

1. Helen reads many English books.
2. She read some interesting stories to me.

3. Carelessness causes accidents.
4. A motor-van knocked down a cyclist.
5. They built a new hotel in four months.
6. That big clock chimes out the quarter hours.
7. Many people watched the demonstration.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the following questions.

1. How many people are killed on the roads in Great Britain every year? 2. What will you often hear when listening to the eight o'clock news from the B.B.C.? 3. What are accidents often caused by? 4. What helps to make the roads safe? 5. Do people always obey the rules? 6. What do we have to do before crossing the road? 7. When is it safe to cross the road? 8. What is a kind act? 9. What must we teach young children? 10. Whom must we always give a good example? 11. Where ought small children not to play?

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with if or when.

Märkus. Sidesõna if tarvitatakse tingimusmääruslauses, sidesõna when ajamääruslauses.

1. ... you have money, you can buy things. 2. ... you have no money, you can't buy things. 3. ... it gets dark, we switch the lights on. 4. ... we go out of the room, we switch the lights off. 5. ... will the bus leave? 6. ... you shut your eyes, you cannot see. 7. ... you open your eyes, you can see. 8. ... you have a piece of chalk, you can write on the blackboard. 9. ... you haven't any chalk, you can't write on the blackboard. 10. ... does spring begin?

eye [ai] silm

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

JUSTICE

This happened in London. A judge woke up late one morning. He had to be in Law Court at nine o'clock. It was already eight. He washed, dressed, had breakfast and set off for the Court which was about four

19 miles from his house. It was eight-thirty already. He called a taxi and said: "To the Court and make it quick!"

The driver started off, slowly with great care, looked to the left and right, calmly stopped at all traffic lights and just as calmly started off again.

The judge became more and more impatient.

When they finally arrived at the Court it was a quarter past nine.

The judge jumped out and cursed the taxi driver.

But the driver answered him pleasantly:

"Look, Sir, last month you fined me for speeding. Now I take more care."

make it quick! tee kähkul
look, Sir kuulge, härra

20 LESSON TWENTY POST HASTE

After Colin Howard

"I say, I am pleased to see you," said the little man standing by the letter-box.

"Oh, hallo!" I said, stopping. "Simpson, isn't it?"

The Simpsons were newcomers to the town, and my wife and I had only met them once or twice.

"Yes, that's right!" answered Simpson.

"I wonder if you could give me some money." I put my hand into my pocket. "You see," — he continued, "my wife gave me a letter to post, and I've just noticed it isn't stamped. It must go tonight — it really must! And I don't think the post-office will be open at this time of night, do you?"

It was about eleven o'clock and I agreed that it seemed so.

"I thought, you see, I'd get stamps out of the machine," explained Simpson, "only I find I have no small change about me."

"I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I haven't either." I said.

"Oh, dear me!" he said.

"Maybe somebody else has," I said.

"There isn't anyone else."

We both looked up and down the street, but nobody could be seen around.

"Yes, well!" I said intending to move off. But he looked so sad standing there with a blue unstamped envelope, that I couldn't really leave him alone.

"I'll tell you what," I said. "You'd better walk along with me to my

place — it's only a few streets off — and I'll try to find some change for you there."

"It's really very good of you!" said Simpson.

At home we managed to find the money he needed. He thanked me and left.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

post haste posti kiirusega; suure kiiruga

I say kuule (või kuulge)

I am pleased to see you mul on hea meel teid näha

Simpson, isn't it? Simpson, eks ole?

that's right! = that is right! õigus!, õigel!

I wonder if you could give me ega te ei võiks mulle anda

at this time of night nii hilisel kellaajal

you see teate (või tead)

I have no small change about me mul pole peenraha kaasas

I haven't either minul ka ei ole

oh, dear me! oi armas aegl, oi heldekel!

I'll tell you what ma ütlen teile, mida teha

you'd better walk along with me to my place tulge parem minuga minu poole kaasa

it's only a few streets off see on ainult mõni tänav edasi

we managed to find meil õnnestus leida

GRAMMAR

KINNITAVAD LÜHIKÜSIMUSED (TAG-QUESTIONS)

Kinnitavateks lühiküsimusteks nimetatakse jaatavale või eitavale lausele lisatud lühiküsimusi. Selline küsimus esitatakse eesmärgil saada jutustavas lauses väljendatud mõttele kinnitust. Lühiküsimuses korraldatakse jutustava lause abi- või modaalverbi ja alust. Kui jutustav lause on jaatav, on lühiküsimus eitav ja vastupidi. Lühiküsimuses on eba- harilik sõnade järjekord, s. t. abi- või modaalverb eelneb alusele.

Jutustavat lauset hääldatakse langeva intonatsiooniga, lühiküsimust aga kas tõusva või langeva intonatsiooniga.

Kui küsimuse vastust ette ei ole teada, esineb lühiküsimuses tõusev intonatsioon (1), vastupidisel juhul aga langev intonatsioon (2).

Kui jutustav lause sisaldab tingimust, mis algab sidesõnaga if, esineb tingimuslauses tõusev intonatsioon (3).

(1) The boys are not in bed now, ↑ are they?

(Poisid ei ole veel voodis, ega ju?)

This is ↓ your book, ↑ isn't it?

(See on sinu raamat, on või?)

These books are ↓ yours, ↑ aren't they?

That is \downarrow Tom's book, \uparrow isn't it?
Ann will be \downarrow twenty in June, \uparrow won't she?
Mary'll come \downarrow soon, \uparrow won't she?

- (2) It's \downarrow hot today, \downarrow isn't it?
(Täna on kuum ilm, **eks** ole?)
It isn't \downarrow cold today, \downarrow is it?
(Täna ei ole külm ilm, **ega** ju?)
Pens are for \downarrow writing with, \downarrow aren't they?
There is a \downarrow book on the table. \downarrow isn't there?
There's \downarrow nothing on this plate there, \downarrow is there?
You are reading \downarrow English now, \downarrow aren't you?
Tom has a \downarrow dog, \downarrow hasn't he?
You've read about sixty \downarrow pages of this book, \downarrow haven't you?
- (3) If you have a \uparrow pen, you can \downarrow write, \downarrow can't you?
If she has a day \uparrow off, she'll go to the \downarrow country, \downarrow won't she?
If it isn't \uparrow raining, you won't take an \downarrow umbrella with you, \downarrow will you?

READING EXERCISE

Read the preceding tag-questions with correct intonation.

EXERCISE 1

Translate the preceding tag-questions into Estonian.

EXERCISE 2

Add tag-questions to the sentences (Lisage lausetele kinnitavad lühiküsimused).

1. It is easy to write this exercise.
2. They have no children.
3. They have a car.
4. There are five letters in the word 'smoke'.
5. Ann is going to write a letter.
6. You will prepare supper.
7. You won't get home before me.
8. Yesterday was Friday.
9. You'll have another cup of coffee.
10. You have read this book.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with as...as or not so (not as) ... as.

1. Tartu is ... big ... Tallinn. 2. Is this book ... interesting ... the one you read before that? 3. Is it ... warm in April ... it is in May? 4. In autumn the days are ... long ... they are in summer. 5. There are ... many days in February ... there are in March. 6. I shall return ... soon ... I can. 7. We hurried to the post-office ... quickly ... we could.

EXERCISE 4

Form general questions (Moodustage üldküsimused).

1. to, any, have, post, you, letters?
2. the, this, of, at, be, will, time, night, post-office, open?
3. the, that, not, you, was, did, stamped, notice, letter?

Form special questions (Moodustage eriküsimused).

1. the, they, and, up, did, down, why, look, street?
2. the, will, place, meeting, next, when, take?
3. a, off, only, what, few, was, streets?
4. the, of, is, what, London, called, centre?

EXERCISE 5

vähem, rohkem

Fill in the blanks.

1. Jack has ... stamps than Peter. (vähem)
2. Harry has ... money about him than Dick. (rohkem)
3. There is ... snow this winter than there was last year. (rohkem)
4. Ann drinks ... milk than her brother because she doesn't like it.
5. Mother is busy all the time, she has ... free time than we have.
6. I have read ... English books than my sister has. (vähem)
7. You make ... mistakes now than you did last September. (vähem)
8. There are ... schools at Tartu now than there were ten years ago. (rohkem)

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with personal or possessive pronouns.

1. The Simpsons were newcomers to the town. Mr. Brown had only once met ... and ... wife.

2. Mr. Simpson said that ... wife had given ... a letter to post.
3. "Could ... give ... some money," asked Mr. Simpson.
4. Mr. Brown put ... hand in ... pocket. He said, "... have no small change about ... am afraid ... can't help ..."
5. "But the letter must go tonight — ... really must. ... thought, ... see ... 'd get stamps out of the machine," explained Mr. Simpson.

EXERCISE 7

Translate into English.

1. Keegi (a) väike mees seisis kirjakasti juures. 2. Ta tahtis kirja posti panna, kuid ta kirjal ei olnud marki (*but there was no stamp...*).
3. Ta oli uustulnuk selles linnas. 4. Ta palus mind ennast aidata.
5. Postkontor ei olnud nii hilisel ajal lahti. 6. Mul polnud peenraha kaasas, et saada marke automaadist. 7. Ma palusin tal tulla endaga kaasa minu poole. 8. Kodus ma leidsin tema jaoks raha. 9. Ta tänas mind ja lahkus. 10. Mul oli hea meel, et sain teda aidata.

EXERCISE 8

Answer the questions.

1. Whom did he see standing by the letter-box? 2. Who was a new-comer to the town? 3. What did he ask him? 4. What had his wife given him? 5. What did Mr. Simpson notice when he wanted to post the letter? 6. What time was it? 7. Why could he not get stamps out of a stamp-machine? 8. Was there anybody else in the street? 9. Why could he not leave Mr. Simpson alone? 10. Where did they go? 11. Did they find any money? 12. What did Mr. Simpson do?

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

"Well, Sam, I'll tell you how it is. You see, I married a widow, and this widow had a daughter. Then my father being a widower, married our daughter, so you see, my father is my son-in-law!"

"Yes, I see."

"Then again my step-daughter is my step-mother, isn't she? Well, then her mother is my grandmother, isn't she? I am married to her, ain't [eint] I? So that makes me my own grandfather, doesn't it?"

A DIALOGUE

- A.: Can you tell me where the sun rises?
 B.: Yes, I can, it rises in the East and sets in the West.
 A.: What is the shape of the earth?
 B.: The earth is a big ball, not quite round, but a little flattened, it turns round upon its axis, and at the same time it moves round the sun.
 A.: How many hours does the earth take to turn quite round on its axis?
 B.: It takes twenty-four hours to turn quite round upon its axis, and one year to go round the sun.

21

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

POST HASTE

(Continued)

I watched Simpson take several **steps** up the street and then **return** to me.

"I say, I am sorry to **trouble** you again," he said. "The **fact** is we are still quite **strangers round** here and — well, I'm **rather lost**, to tell you the truth. Will you tell me the way to the post-office?"

I did my best. It took me some minutes to explain to him where the post-office was. As I was not sure whether he had understood me I decided to come along with him. I **led** the way to the post-office. Simpson put a **penny** into the **automatic** stamp-machine. The **coin**, however, passed through the machine without any **result**.

"It is empty," I explained. Simpson was so **excited** that he **dropped** the letter on the ground and when he **picked it up** there was a large **black spot** on its **face**.

"Dear me," he said, "my wife told me to post the letter **tonight**. After all it is not so important, but you don't know my wife. I had better post it now."

Suddenly I **remembered** that I had a book of stamps at home. "It will be posted," I said. "But we'd better hurry, or we shall **miss** the post." It took rather a long time to find the book of stamps. But when we found it, we saw after all that it was empty. The last thing I could **advise** him to do was to post the letter unstamped.

"Let the other man pay double **postage** on it in the morning."

I took him by the **arm** and **accompanied** him to the post-office in time for the **midnight collection**. He dropped in his letter and then, to finish off my **job**, I took him home.

"I am so grateful to you, really," he said when we reached his home. "That letter — it's only an **invitation** to dinner, to Mr. ... Dear me!"

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Nothing. Just something I've remembered."

"What?"

But he **remained** silent. He just opened his eyes and his **mouth** and looked at me like a **wounded goldfish**, **hurriedly** said "Good-night," and quickly went inside.

All the way home I was wondering what it was he had remembered. But I stopped wondering the next morning, when I had to pay the **postman** double postage for a blue envelope with a large black spot on its face.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

I watched Simpson take several steps up the street ma jälgisin, kuidas Simpson läks
mitu sammu tänavatpidi edasi
I am sorry to trouble you again palun vabandust, et ma teid uuesti tülitama
pean teid uuesti tülitama
the fact is... asi on selles, et...

round here siin kandis, siin ümbruskonnas
well, I'm rather lost noh, ma olen päris eksinud, ma ei oska kuhugi minna
to tell you the truth tõtt-õelda
will you tell me the way... kas te juhataksite mulle teed...

I led the way to the post-office ma läksin temaga koos postkontorisse
tonight täna õhtul
after all kõigest hoolimata, lõppude lõpuks

I had better post it now peaksin ta ikkagi praegu posti panema
we shall miss the post me ei jõua posti väljavõtmise ajaks kohale
by the arm käevangu

in time for the midnight collection parajasti keskõise postikogumise ajaks
I took him home ma saatsin ta koju
what's the matter? mis on?

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 14

it will		done		me
it won't		taken		you
will it		known		him
won't it		understood		her
	be	begun		us
		finished	by	them
		forgotten		someone else
		given		somebody else
		written		
		put here		
		brought		

IRREGULAR VERBS

to lose [lux] (kaotama) — lost — lost
to lead [lid] (juhtima) — led — led

READING EXERCISE

[s]

1. In silence he sat on the sands of the silvery sea.
2. Silly Sally sat on some short sticks.
3. Don't be too fussy about Bessy kissing a little pussy.

GRAMMAR

1. PASSIIVI ÜLDTULEVIK (THE FUTURE INDEFINITE PASSIVE)

Passiivi üldtulevik moodustatakse abiiverbi **to be** üldtuleviku vormidest ja põhiiverbi mineviku kesksõnast (3. põhivormist).

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I shall be called (mind hüütakse)	I shall not be called (mind ei hüüta)	shall I be called? (kas mind hüütakse?)
you will be called	you will not be called	will you be called?
he } she } will be called it }	he } she } will not be it } called	will { he } { she } be called? { it }
we shall be called	we shall not be called	shall we be called?
you will be called	you will not be called	will you be called?
they will be called	they will not be called	will they be called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'll be called, you'll be called, he'll be called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I shan't be called, you won't be called, he won't be called jne.

2. KINNITAVAD LÜHIKÜSIMUSED ABIVERBIGA TO DO (TAG-QUESTIONS WITH AUXILIARY VERB TO DO)

Kui jutustavas lauses esineb ajavorm The Present Indefinite, tarvitatakse lühiküsimuses abiverbi **to do** üldoleviku vorme, kui jutustavas lauses esineb ajavorm The Past Indefinite, tarvitatakse lühiküsimuses abiverbi **to do** üldmineviku vorme:

- Father **gets** home at a quarter to six every day, **doesn't he?**
 Ann **does not go** to the University on Sunday, **does she?**
 Bob and Dick **sleep** in the same room, **don't they?**
 They **don't sleep** in the same bed, **do they?**
 Cde. Kask **began** to study English a few months ago, **didn't he?**
 Mary **didn't go** to the library, **did she?**

EXERCISE 1

Conjugate in the Past and Future Indefinite (Pöörake üldminevikus ja üldtulevikus).

I am asked many questions by the teacher.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Present to the Future.

1. Pennies are dropped into the automatic stamp-machine. 2. Many letters are written and posted before holidays. 3. Many new houses are built in our town. 4. These books are read by thousands of people. 5. Double postage is paid on these letters. 6. It is done in a different way (teistmoodi). 7. He is asked a lot of questions. 8. We are shown how to do it.

EXERCISE 3

Add tag-questions.

1. He used to play football.
 2. She played the piano well.
 3. It looks like rain.
 4. You went by bus.
 5. It takes about three hours to read it through.
 6. You like living here.
 7. My friends sometimes come to see me.
 8. It doesn't take him long to get here.

EXERCISE 4

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. Ann says that she is busy.

Ann said that she was busy.

1. Mr. Simpson says that he wants to buy some stamps.
2. The old gentleman says that he has a story to tell.
3. I say that I am looking for a book to read.
4. Mother says that Tom is in the garden.
5. I know that she takes the bus.
6. I explain that the stamp-machine is empty.
7. He says that he is so grateful to me.
8. I find that there are no stamps in the book of stamps.
9. He says that the letter is only an invitation to dinner.

EXERCISE 5

Put the main clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. Ann says that she was busy.

Ann said that she had been busy.

1. He says that he did his best.
2. He says that he found the letter unstamped.
3. I know that he was ill for two days.
4. Father says that he paid double postage on a letter.
5. The Irishman doesn't know that the merry young men played a trick on him.
6. He does not know that they took the hare out and put a cat in his bag.

EXERCISE 6

Change from the Active into the Passive Voice.

1. He dropped the letter on the ground. 2. We found some small change. 3. He paid double postage in the morning. 4. The Simpsons invited him to dinner. 5. They switched on the lights. 6. The waiter brought some fish. 7. He found the letter unstamped. 8. We asked him to sing some songs. 9. We spent the day in the country.

EXERCISE 7

much, many; little, few

1. ... coffee, 2. ... stamps, 3. ... cheese, 4. ... snow, 5. ... time,
6. ... tickets, 7. ... music, 8. ... conversation, 9. ... poverty.

EXERCISE 8

Present Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. I ... several letters today. He ... several letters yesterday.
(write) 2. Mary ... a new hat this morning. Ann ... a new hat Monday
last. (buy) 3. Father ... a lot today. Cde. Kask ... a lot yesterday.
(work) 4. We ... to the theatre this month. (be) They ... to the theatre
last month. (go)

EXERCISE 9

Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. Ann knew that her mother ... for her.
2. When she came home, Mother ... dinner.
3. Ann ... off her coat and ... to help her mother.
4. The children ... the table when Father entered.
5. It was evening. Father ... in his study. Kate ... a
book, the others ... to her.

wait
prepare
take, begin
lay
sit, read
listen

EXERCISE 10

Translate into English.

1. Ma teadsin, et isa on kodus. 2. Kate teadis, et ilm on halb. 3. Tom
nägi, et ta käed on mustad. 4. Ester ütles, et ta on seda raamatut luge-
nud. 5. Ta ütles, et ta tahab kirja posti panna. 6. Ta ütles, et ta ei tea,
kus postkontor on. 7. Väike poiss seletas, et ta oli teelt eksinud (*to lose
one's way*). 8. Tütarlaps ütles, et ta oli rongist maha jäänud (*to miss
the train*). 9. Ma teadsin, et ma ei saa teda aidata. 10. Ta ütles, et ta
oli kõik oma raha ära raisanud (*to spend*).

EXERCISE 11

Answer the questions.

1. What did Simpson do? 2. What did he say when he came back?
3. What did he want me to do? 4. What did I try to explain to him?
5. Did he understand anything? 6. What did I decide to do? 7. What
happened (*mis juhtus*) when Simpson put a penny into the automatic
stamp-machine? 8. Why did he not get a stamp out of the machine?
9. What did Simpson drop? 10. What was there on the face of the enve-
lope? 11. What did I remember? 12. Did we find any stamps? 13. What
was the last thing I could advise him to do? 14. Where did we go then?
15. What kind of a letter was it? 16. Why did Mr. Simpson leave me so
hurriedly? 17. What did I receive next morning?

EXERCISE 12

Translate into Estonian.

WHAT'S THE TIME?

A sailor came to a fishing village. He had no watch with him. He
was tired and hungry after his long walk and he asked a fisherman,
"What's the time?"

"Just twelve," was the answer.

"Really?" said the sailor. "I thought that it was more than that."

"It's never more in this country," said the fisherman, "After that it
begins again at one."

22

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

ROAD TO THE STARS

After Y. Gagarin

"Only a few minutes are left before the **start**," I said. "I am saying
good-bye, dear friends, as people always say to each other when leaving
on a long **journey**. I should love to **embrace** all of you, friends and
strangers, near and far!"

And already on the **iron landing** before entering the **cabin**, I raised
both my arms and said:

"See you soon!"

I entered the cabin which **smelled** of the **wind** of the **fields** and was
placed in my seat; the **hatch** was **closed** without any **noise**. I was alone
with the **instruments** now **lit** not by **sunlight** but by **artificial lighting**.

I heard everything that was being done **outside** the ship, on the earth which had become still dearer to my heart. I **reported**:

"Hallo, 'Earth'! I am 'Cosmonaut'. I have **tested** the **communications**."

Several minutes before the start I was told that my face could well be seen on the **television screen**. I was also told that I had a **pulse** of 64. I answered:

"My heart **beats normally**. I feel fine; I have put on the **gloves**, closed the **helmet** and am ready for the start."

I heard all the starting **commands**.

Finally the order was given:

"**Lift off!**"

I answered:

"Off we go! Everything is **normal**."

I looked at my watch. It was seven minutes past nine Moscow time. I heard a **roar**. The big ship **shuddered**, and slowly, very slowly lifted from the earth. The roar was not **louder** than that which one hears in the cabin of a **jet aircraft**.

"I felt as though something was **pressing** me to my seat. I could **hardly** move my hands or feet. I knew that this **state** would not last long, that it would pass as soon as the ship began to **orbit**."

NOTES TO THE TEXT

when leaving on a long journey pikale reisile asudes
I should love ma sooviksin
all of you teid kõiki
see you soon! peatse nägemiseni!
lift off! tõus!
off we go! läheb lahtil
as though just nagu

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 15

I wonder	if it's here
he's wondering	if it's mine
I often wonder	if he's tired
I don't know	whether he is often here
it doesn't matter	whether he wants to go back
I really want to know	what it is
you really can't know	where I am
you certainly know	where you are
	what he does
	what they are

IRREGULAR VERBS

to beat [bi:t] (lööma) — beat [bi:t] — beaten [ˈbi:tən]
to light [laɪt] (valgustama) — lit [lit] — lit

READING EXERCISE

[s] [ʃ]

1. The shade he sought and shunned the sunshine.
2. She sells sea-shells in a salt-fish shop.

GRAMMAR

PASSIIVI KESTVAD AJAD (CONTINUOUS TENSES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Passiivi kestvaid aegu on ainult kaks: passiivi kestev olevik (The Present Continuous Passive) ja passiivi kestev minevik (The Past Continuous Passive).

Passiivi kestev olevik (The Present Continuous Passive)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am being called (mind kutsutakse) you are being called	I am not being called (mind ei kutsuta) you are not being called	am I being called? (kas mind kutsutakse?) are you being called?
he } is being called she } it }	he } is not being called she } it }	is { he } being called? she } it }
we are being called you are being called they are being called	we are not being called you are not being called they are not being called	are we being called? are you being called? are they being called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'm being called, you're being called, he's being called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I'm not being called, you're not being called *õõi* you aren't being called, he's not being called *õõi* he isn't being called jne.

22 Passiivi kestev minevik (The Past Continuous Passive)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was being called (mind kutsuti) you were being called he } was being called she } it }	I was not being called (mind ei kutsutud) you were not being called he } was not being called she } it }	was I being called? (kas mind kutsuti?) were you being called? was { he } being { she } called? { it }
we were being called you were being called they were being called	we were not being called you were not being called they were not being called	were we being called? were you being called? were they being called?

Eitavad lühivormid:

I wasn't being called, you weren't being called, he wasn't being called jne.

This little child **is not being taken** care of. (Selle väikese lapse eest ei hoolitseta.) When the mistakes **were being explained**, Tom was thinking about fishing. (Sellal kui vigu seletati, mõtles Tom kalastamisele.)

EXERCISE 1

Give the three principal forms of the following verbs.

Model. to see — saw — seen

to pay, to feel, to lead, to show, to become, to begin, to bring, to teach, to try, to decide, to study, to love.

EXERCISE 2

Find what suits together (Leidke, mis sobib kokku).

a lamp	tells us the time
a hatch	is a drink
coffee	is an opening (avaus) in the deck (tekk) of a ship
the sun	gives artificial lighting
cheese	is a small room in a ship
the postman	is food
a cabin	brings us letters
a watch	gives us light

EXERCISE 3

Change the verb of the main clause from the Present Indefinite to the Past Indefinite, make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

Model. Ann **says** that she **will come** to the theatre.

Ann **said** that she **would come** to the theatre.

1. She knows that Father will return home late. 2. She says that she will leave his supper on the kitchen table. 3. I want to ask him what he will do in the afternoon. 4. He says that he will be busy writing letters. 5. I know what he will answer. 6. The children know that Father will tell them interesting stories. 7. I wonder if he will come in time.

EXERCISE 4

Change from the Active to the Passive.

1. Kate is writing an exercise. 2. Mother is preparing dinner. 3. Tom was writing a composition at school. 4. They are teaching English in this school. 5. They use artificial lighting to light the instruments. 6. Some forces (jõud) were pressing Gagarin to his seat. 7. They were testing the communications. 8. They are building new laboratories at our Institute.

EXERCISE 5

Rewrite (kirjutage uuesti) these sentences by changing the words in *italics* from plural into singular. Make any other necessary changes.

Model. Those *men* want to go to London.
That man wants to go to London.

1. *They* switch the lights off when they go out of the room. 2. These *girls* are tired. They will go to bed. 3. Do these *boys* have dinner at home? No, they have dinner at a restaurant. 4. These are socialist *countries*. 5. Can these *women* speak English? 6. These *children* have dirty faces. 7. Do these *girls* often go to the cinema? 8. These *men* eat a lot of meat.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text.

1. People whom we do not know are ... to us. 2. If there is no sun-light our rooms are ... by artificial lighting. 3. I ... my hat and gloves

when I leave home. 4. Father is working in his study, don't make any... 5. When the final order was given, the ship slowly ... from the earth. 6. I am ..., all the others have gone out. 7. When my pulse is 68 I can say that my heart ... normally.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. They were newcomers ... the town. 2. He did not know that the post-office was not open ... that time ... night. 3. Have you any money ... you? 4. I wanted him to come ... my place. 5. He dropped the letter ... the ground. 6. He dropped his letter ... the letter-box ... last and I accompanied him ... home. 7. I had to pay double postage ... the letter ... the morning. 8. There it was — a blue envelope ... a large black spot ... its face.

EXERCISE 8

much, many; little, few; a little, a few

Translate into English.

1. Möödunud talvel oli palju lund. 2. Ta vastus mõned sammud pikki tänavat. 3. Paljud sõbrad olid tulnud talle head aega ütlema. 4. Reaktiivlennuki mootor teeb palju müra. 5. Supiks on siin liiga vähe liha. 6. Siin on lugemiseks liiga vähe valgust. 7. Sügisel on palju puuvilja. 8. On sul pisut aega? Jah on. 9. Taldrikul on vähe leiba. 10. Taldrikul on mõned leivaviilukad. 11. Kas koosolekul oli palju inimesi? 12. Mul on väga vähe aega.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. How much time was left before the start? 2. What did Gagarin say before entering the cabin? 3. What did his cabin smell of? 4. How was the hatch closed? 5. Why were the instruments lit by artificial light? 6. What had become still dearer to his heart? 7. What did Gagarin test? 8. What was he told several minutes before the start? 9. What did he do before he was ready for the start? 10. What was the final order? 11. What time was it? 12. How did the big ship lift from the earth? 13. What was the roar like? 14. What did he feel? 15. When would this state pass?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

A.: You were at the Lenin Stadium the other day, weren't you?
B.: Of course, I was. Don't you know I'm a hockey fan?
A.: So am I. But I have just come back to Moscow and couldn't even see the last match on the TV programme.
B.: It was a thrilling match. Both the Soviet and the Swedish teams were wonderful.
A.: What was the score? Did we win?
B.: No, the match ended in a draw: four to four and the Swedish team won the World Championship. I didn't expect our team to lose.
A.: Neither did I. I hope next year they will win the championship.
(A year later)
B.: Do you remember our talk about the match where the Swedish hockey team won the World Championship? You know, they lost this time in Stockholm.
A.: I was sure our team would win this time. I was right, wasn't I?

23

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

ROAD TO THE STARS

(Continued)

The earth called my attention:

"Seventy **seconds** have passed since the **take-off**."

I answered:

"I hear you: seventy. I feel well. Am continuing **flight**. The **G-forces** are **increasing**. Everything is all right."

I **replied** in a **cheerful** voice, but to myself I thought: Is it really only seventy seconds? The seconds seem like minutes.

The **surface** of the earth could be seen in the **distance** through the **portholes**. Just then the *Vostok* was **flying** over a **broad Siberian** river. I could clearly see the **sunlit**, **taiga-overgrown** islands and banks.

The earth was again calling me.

"I hear you clearly," I replied. "I feel well. Everything is normal. The **G-forces** are increasing. I see the earth, **land**, **forests**, **clouds**..."

The **G-s** were **indeed** increasing. But to my mind they were greater in the **centrifuge**.

Using up their fuel, the stages dropped off one by one and the moment came when I could report:

"The rocket-carrier has separated according to the programme. I feel well."

The ship entered its orbit, and I did not feel my weight any more. I had read about the state of weightlessness in books by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky already when I was a boy. At first I felt uncomfortable, but I soon got used to it, found how to move about and continued with the flight programme. "I wonder what the people on earth will say when they learn of my flight?" I thought.

One quickly gets used to the state of weightlessness and all that remains is an extraordinary lightness in one's body. What happened to me during this time? I left my seat and hung in the air between the ceiling and the floor of the cabin. I felt wonderful when the gravity pull began to disappear. I suddenly found I could do things much more easily than before. You neither sit nor lie, but just keep floating in the cabin. All the loose things also float in the air and you watch them as in a dream. The pencil, the note-book Drops of water floated about freely in space until they stuck to the porthole glass like dew on a flower.

I worked all the time. I kept an eye on the instruments in the cabin. I made notes in the log with a pencil without taking off my gloves. It was not difficult to write. For a moment forgetting where I was I put the pencil down beside me and it floated away. I did not try to catch it. I was in communication with the earth by radio, and at the same time a tape-recorder took down everything I said on its narrow running tape.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

the earth called my attention maa võttis minuga ühenduse
to myself I thought endamisi ma mõtlesin
to my mind minu arvates
using up their fuel olles ära kasutanud oma kütuse
one by one üksteise järel
but I soon got used to it kuid varsti ma harjusin sellega
all that remains ainus, mis jääb
you . . . just keep floating in the cabin te . . . lihtsalt hõljute kabiinis
I kept an eye on . . . ma pidasin silmas . . . , ma jälgisin . . .

IRREGULAR VERBS

to fly [flai] (lendama) — flew [flaɪ] — flown [flaʊn]
to overgrow [ouvə'grou] (üle kasvama) — overgrew [ouvə'gru:] — over-
grown [ouvə'groun]
to hang [hæŋ] (riippuma) — hung [hʌŋ] — hung [hʌŋ]
to keep [ki:p] (pidama, hoidma) — kept [kept] — kept
to stick [stik] (kleepuma) — stuck [stʌk] — stuck

READING EXERCISE

[r]

1. Are you training for a race? No, I am racing for a train.
2. Around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran.

GRAMMAR

NÄITAVAD ASESONAD JA MÄÄRUSED KAUDSES KÖNES (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND THE ADVERBIALS IN INDIRECT SPEECH)

Otseses kõnes esinevad näitavad asesõnad ja määrused, mis tähistavad kõnelejale lähedast eset, olendit, tegevusaega või -kohta, asendatakse kaudses kõnes kaugemat eset, olendit, tegevusaega või -kohta tähistavate sõnadega:

Otseses kõnes

this
these
now
yesterday
the day before yesterday
last evening
today
last night
tomorrow
the day after tomorrow
next year
ago
here

Kaudses kõnes

that
those
then, at that time
the day before
two days before
the evening before
that day
the night before
the next day, the following day
two days later
the next year, the following year
before
there

He said, "I have painted this picture." He said that he had painted that picture. He said, "I met my friend at the bus-stop yesterday." He said that he had met his friend at the bus-stop the day before. Ann said to Helen, "I shall go to the theatre tomorrow." Ann told Helen that she would go to the theatre the following day. Thomas said, "I finished my studies two years ago." Thomas said that he had finished his studies two years before.

EXERCISE 1

Give the principal forms of the following verbs.

to say, to send, to spend, to listen, to hear, to tell, to see, to try, to lie, to lay, to hurry, to show, to know, to speak, to forget, to leave.

EXERCISE 2

to say, to speak, to tell

1. Yesterday I came to see my friend. He ... "Peter and I shall go to the country on our day off. Do you want to come with us?" 2. What did your teacher ... you? 3. Our teacher always ... "Comrade Kask ... English well." 4. What did you ... about after work yesterday? 5. Did I ... that? 6. "We got up early on Sunday," my sister ... 7. He ... very well. He is a good speaker. 8. "We shall ... English after our lesson too," Comrade Kask ... 9. Don't ... him about it. 10. Our father always ... that we must work hard at our English.

EXERCISE 3

Change into Indirect Speech.

1. He said, "I read about it two days ago." 2. Helen said, "We had a meeting last evening." 3. Tom said to Kate, "I shall not write any letters today." 4. I said, "I have never seen anything more beautiful than this." 5. Ann said, "These pears aren't ripe." 6. Mother said to Father, "I need the money today." 7. Ellen said, "My friend came to live with us about three weeks ago." 8. "He lives here," Aino replied. 9. He said, "I met her for the first time last year." 10. My friend asked me, "What did you do after the lessons yesterday?"

EXERCISE 4

Translate into Estonian.

1. I can't do that without your help.
Help me, if you can.
2. The buses stop here.
Where is the next stop?

3. The ship entered its orbit.
The ship began to orbit.
4. I wonder what they will say to it.
This ship was a real wonder.
5. All loose things kept floating in the air.
It is too hot here, you must air the room.

EXERCISE 5

Find the pairs of synonyms.

wide, indeed, beside, enter, tell as news, broad, answer, stay in the same place, near, part, really, reply, come in, disappear, separate, report, be lost, remain.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. He could not understand what happened ... him ... this time.
2. All the loose things kept floating ... the air and he watched them as ... a dream.
3. The space-ship was flying ... our beautiful earth.
4. ... first the English pronunciation seemed so strange ... me, but I soon got used ... it.
5. Mother kept an eye ... the children playing ... the garden.
6. Everything was taken down ... a narrow running tape.

EXERCISE 7

Change the verb of the main clause to the Past Indefinite, make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.

1. He says that he has used up all the fuel.
2. He reports that the rocket-carrier has separated according to the programme.
3. He writes that he has read about the state of weightlessness in books by Tsiolkovsky.
4. She says that she feels well.
5. He says that this has happened many times before.
6. I wonder what the people on the earth will say about that.

23 EXERCISE 8

Translate into English.

1. Lennu algusest on möödunud üks minut. 2. Minutid näivad tundidena. 3. Minu toa aknast võis näha elavat (*lively*) tänavaliiklust. 4. Ma nägin inimesi ruttamas piki tänavat. 5. Ma võisin selgesti kuulda käsku, mille andis üks väike poiss teisele: „Vaata ette (*look out*), enne kui sa lähed üle tänava.” 6. Kosmoselaeva (*spaceship*) kanderakett eraldus vastavalt programmile. 7. Ma harjusin kiiresti kaaluta olekuga. 8. Kosmonaut Gagarin ütles, et ta harjus kergesti kaaluta olekuga. 9. Ta ütles, et ta tegi märkmeid laevapäevikusse.

EXERCISE 9

Answer the questions.

1. When did the earth call Gagarin's attention? What did Gagarin report? 3. What did he think to himself? 4. What could be seen through the portholes? 5. What could he see when the *Vostok* was flying over a Siberian river? 6. What was increasing? 7. When did the stages drop off? 8. When did he feel his weight no more? 9. What does one feel in the state of weightlessness? 10. What happened to Gagarin during this time? 11. What did all the loose things do? 12. What happened to his pencil when he put it beside him?

EXERCISE 10

Translate into Estonian.

A SAD STORY

Three young men had a holiday in New York and were staying at a forty-five floor hotel. They went to the theatre and returned to the hotel at a late hour. The night clerk greeted them with the sad news: "The lifts do not work."

"We do not mind walking upstairs," said one of them, "but we shall leave our overcoats down here." Then he turned to his friends and said:

"To make the time fly fast, I shall tell you merry stories for the first fifteen floors. On the next fifteen floors you, Bill, will sing songs. Then for the last fifteen floors you, Bob, will tell us sad stories."

So they started their long climb. Tom told merry stories. Bill sang songs. And soon they reached the thirtieth floor.

"Now, Bob, it is your turn to tell us some sad stories," said Tom. And Bob cried: "Oh, I have a very sad story to tell you. We have left our keys downstairs."

to make the time fly fast et aeg läheks kiiresti

24 LESSON TWENTY-FOUR KARL MARX IN ENGLAND

Karl Marx, founder of scientific socialism, came to England on August 26th, 1849 and remained there until his death on March 14th, 1883.

We must not forget that he lived in the country of the Industrial Revolution and of the first industrial working class. The house where he lived in South West London is still standing. Marx became a regular reader of the library of the British Museum. It was here that he studied most of the material for "**Capital**" and wrote it down. English experience served Marx as one of the most important sources from which he developed his theories.

From the very beginning, Engels was his best friend. He lived near the Regent Park Zoo and could walk to Marx's house in Hampstead. It was a quarter of an hour's walk. At times it was only his financial help which was able to save the Marxes from starvation.

The last 15 years of Marx's life were the busiest for him. It was at that time that he wrote his "Critique of the Gotha Programme" and corresponded with socialists all over the world. He was very ill, nevertheless he wanted to finish the second and third volumes of "Capital".

Karl Marx died at his desk in his study and was buried nearby in Highgate Cemetery. The Marx Memorial Library at Clerkenwell Green, near the City, is housed in a building once used by Lenin.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

It was here that he studied siin ta uuris (*või töötas*) läbi from the very beginning päris algusest peale

Engels [*ˈɛŋɡəlz*]

a quarter of an hour's walk veerand tunni tee, veerandtunniline käik

at times mõnikord, vahetevahel

the Marxes [*ˈdʌːmɑːksɪz*] Marxid

Perekonnanime ees mitmuses tarvitatakse määravat artiklit.

"Critique of the Gotha Programme" [*kriˈtiːk əv ˈdʌːɡoutə ˈprɒɡræm*] "Gotha programmi kriitika"

all over the world üle kogu maailma, kogu maailmas
 Highgate Cemetery ['haigit 'semitri] Highgate'i kalmistu
 Clerkenwell Green ['klaɪk(ə)nw(ə)l grɪn]

FOR STUDY

Time

TABLE No. 16

this	morning (afternoon, evening) week (month, year) January (February, etc.) spring (summer, etc.)
next last	Sunday (Monday, etc.) week (month, year) January (February, etc.) spring (summer, etc.)
tomorrow last	evening night
tomorrow yesterday	morning (afternoon, evening)
the day	after tomorrow before yesterday

TABLE No. 17

at	two o'clock, half-past three, etc.
on	Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) May the first (the second of June, etc.)
in during	January (February, etc.) (the) spring (summer, etc.) (the year) 1960

Form sentences making use of the adverbials of time (ajamäärused) in tables No. 16 and No. 17.

READING EXERCISE

[w]

Whether the weather is cold,
 Or whether the weather is hot,
 You will have to put up with the weather
 Whether you like it or not.

GRAMMAR

SIDUVAD ASESÕNAD (RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

Siduvad asesõnad seovad täiendlauseid pealausetega, olles ühtlasi vastava täiendlause aluseks, sihitiseks või täiendiks. Pealauses on alati mingi sõna, millele siduv asesõna viitab. Seda pealauses esinevat sõna nimetatakse põhisõnaks (Antecedent [ænti'sɪdənt]).

Kui põhisõna tähistab inimest või kõrgemal arenemisastmel seisvat looma, tarvitatakse täiendlause alguses siduvaid asesõnu **who**, **whose**, **whom**:

The man **who** is standing at the bus-stop is a well-known sportsman. This is the girl **whose** father is a doctor. This is the student **whom** we have elected chairman. (See on üliõpilane, kelle me valisime koosoleku juhatajaks.)

Kui põhisõna tähistab eset, abstraktset mõistet või looma, siis tarvitatakse täiendlause alguses siduvat asesõna **which**:

Where is the article **which** you have translated?

Siduvat asesõna **that** tarvitatakse piiritleva täiendlause alguses niihästi elusolendite kui ka esemete ja abstraktsete mõistete kohta:

Bring me the book **that** you spoke about.

The doctor **that** (= whom) I visited yesterday is a specialist in heart diseases. (Arst, kelle juures ma eile käisin, on südamehaiguste eriarst.)

Asesõna **that** tarvitatakse ka juhul, kui esineb kaks põhisõna, millest üks tähistab olendit, teine aga eset või abstraktset mõistet:

All the passengers and all the goods **that** were on board the ship were saved. (Kõik reisijad ja kogu kaup, mis oli laeval, päästeti.)

Siduvad asesõnad jäävad kõnekeeles sageli ära, kui nad on piiritleva täiendlause sihitiseks (mitte aluseks!):—

In the room I saw a tall man (**whom**) I didn't know.

Here is the picture (**which**) you asked for.

Kui siduv asesõna esineb koos prepositsiooniga, seisab see kas side-
sõna ees või täiendlause lõpul (siduva asesõna **that** puhul või siduva
asesõna ärajätmise korral ainult öeldise järel). Kui öeldisele järgneb
sihitis, seisab prepositsioon sihitise järel:

1. The house **in which** I live is large.
2. The house **which** I live **in** is large.
3. The house **that** I live **in** is large.
4. The house I live **in** is large.

1. The young man **to whom** I spoke is my fellow student.
2. The young man **whom** I spoke **to** is my fellow student.
3. The young man **that** I spoke **to** is my fellow student.
4. The young man I spoke **to** is my fellow student.

1. The book **about which** I told you is in Russian.
2. The book **which** I told you **about** is in Russian.
3. The book **that** I told you **about** is in Russian.
4. The book I told you **about** is in Russian.

Alus-, öeldistäite- ja sihitislauseid seovad pealausega
asesõnad **who, whose, whom, what ja which**:

What is said is quite true [aluslause].

The problem was **which** road to take [öeldistäitelause].

I don't know **who** was here before [sihitislause].

EXERCISE 1

Form nouns from the following words.

to act, to adapt, to announce, to answer, to begin, to change, to
communicate, to dine, to discuss, to hope, to injure, to know, to light,
to orbit, to work.

EXERCISE 2

Form adjectives from the following words.

attention, care, colour, end, England, fear, fog, gold, help, importance,
live, possibility, stranger, sunlight, truth, wind

EXERCISE 3

Translate into Estonian paying attention to the prepositions.

1. It is **about** six o'clock now.
2. I did not see him **on** Friday.
3. All the family were together **at** dinner.
4. He stayed in Leningrad **for** a few days.
5. This happened **in** 1944.
6. Winter begins **in** December.
7. I have not seen him **since** yesterday.
8. He will come back **on** Monday.
9. He will come back **by** Monday next.
10. The lectures begin **at** eight o'clock.
11. I have been very busy **during** this week.

EXERCISE 4

Use the Relative Pronouns **who, whose, whom, that, which**.

1. This book ... was given to me by Harry has 345 pages.
2. The dog ... ran away with my meat is Tom's.
3. The woman ... spoke next was a newspaper writer.
4. The film ... we saw yesterday is not a very good one.
5. The man ... you saw in my office yesterday was Mr. Brown.
6. Mr. Peters, ... you heard in that discussion, has worked in newspaper offices for fifteen years.
7. Do you like the story ... we are reading?
8. Ann ... brother Peter you know is going to Moscow with a group of tourists.

EXERCISE 5

Rewrite the sentences according to the model (Kirjutage laused ümber vastavalt mudelile).

Model. Take the book **about which** I spoke.
Take the book **which** I spoke **about**.
Take the book **that** I spoke **about**.
Take the book I spoke **about**.

1. The shop at which I buy my tea is closed between one and two o'clock.
2. The people about whom we were talking have gone to the country.
3. The girl to whom I gave the book is your sister.
4. Is this the box in which you keep your knives?

EXERCISE 6

Supply for or since.

1. Tom has been away from school ... two weeks.
2. The children have been in the country ... Tuesday.
3. I haven't had a letter from Mary ... September last.
4. I haven't been to the cinema ... five weeks.
5. She has been at her desk ... four hours.
6. We have lived here ... last summer.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

1. When did Karl Marx come to England?
2. For how many years did he remain there?
3. When did he die?
4. What did he study in the library?
5. What was one of the most important sources for his theories?
6. Who was Marx's best friend?
7. Where did Engels live at that time?
8. How far was it from Marx's house?
9. What saved the Marxes from starvation?
10. Whom did Marx correspond with?
11. What did he write?
12. How did he die?
13. Where was he buried?
14. Where is the Marx Memorial Library housed?

EXERCISE 8

Speak about your studies and your working day. Make use of the vocabulary given below (*Kasutage allpool toodud sõnavara*).

1. MY STUDIES

a lesson, a lecture, to speak, to write, to make notes, to make mistakes, to correct the mistakes, to prepare, to work hard at (*millegi kallal tublisti töötama*), together, to translate, to read, a library, from the library, to know, well, badly.

2. MY WORKING DAY

to get up, early, to wash, to dress, to go by bus, at the bus-stop, a building, high, to hurry, to work hard, to be busy, a political society, to discuss an important question, to last, to come home (*koju jõudma*).

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

WEATHER AND SEASONS

After C. E. Eckersley

When two English people meet, their first words will be "How do you do?" or "How are you?" and after the **reply** "Very well, thank you; how are you?" the next **remark** is almost **certain** to be about the weather. "It's a **lovely** morning, isn't it?" or "Isn't it hot today?" and the other person will reply, "Yes, it's wonderful weather we are having. There is hardly any wind at all. I hope it will keep fine; it seems almost too good to last."

Or perhaps the day is **dull**; it is raining a little, the sky is **grey**, and everyone is **wearing** a **mackintosh** or **carrying** an **umbrella**. As the cars and buses go along the street they **splash** water and **mud** on the **passers-by**.

Gradually it gets darker; a thick fog is **spreading** over London. The lamps are lit in the streets and in the shops; cars and buses **put on** their lights and can only **crawl** along. As one friend **bumps** into another, he says, "Isn't it a **beastly** day?" "Yes," replies the other, "you can hardly see a **yard** in front of you."

Then comes winter. The sky is grey. **Snowflakes** fall from the grey sky and we say, "It's snowing." When there has been a good fall of snow the ground is **covered** with a white **sheet**. There are **loads** of snow on the **branches** of the trees, and you say, "What **deep** snow!" and your friend will return, "Yes, the snow lies deep."

Then a **frost sets in**. The ground is like iron and rings under our feet, the frost **sparkles** on the branches, and **icicles** hang from the **roofs** of the houses.

It is still **freezing** hard and the **ponds** are frozen over. There are **crowds** of people on them **sliding** and **skating**, and here is a merry group of school-boys having a **fight** with **snowballs**. It is very **pleasant** while the frost lasts.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

how are you? kuidas käsi käib?

it is almost certain to be on peaaegu kindlasti

it's wonderful weather we are having ilm on meil (tõesti) suurepärase

there is hardly any wind at all pole peaaegu üldse tuult

I hope it will keep fine ma loodan, et ilm püsib ilusana

it seems almost too good to last ta näib olevat liiga hea, et kesta

isn't it a beastly day? kas pole vastik ilm?

it's snowing lund sajab

a good fall of snow tugev lumesadu

the snow lies deep lumi on sügav

frozen over kinni külmunud

to have a fight with snowballs lumesõda pidama

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 18

I was here I was there I was waiting	for	a few minutes a quarter of an hour half an hour the whole morning two days three weeks two months three years a short time a long time an hour and a half	wasn't I?
I have been here I've been there I've had it			haven't I?
I did it I used it I had it			didn't I?

TABLE No. 19

these are those are these are not those are not are these are those these things are called I want a few let me have some are there many there aren't many do you want some more	knives cups plates matches pens pencils copy-books flowers pictures tapes
---	--

IRREGULAR VERBS

- to wear [wɛə] (kandma) — wore [wɔː] — worn [wɔːn]
 to spread [spred] (levima) — spread [spred] — spread [spred]
 to fall [fɔːl] (langema) — fell [fel] — fallen [ˈfɔːl(ə)n]
 to set [set] in (algama) — set in — set in
 to freeze [friːz] (küluma) — froze [frouz] — frozen [ˈfrouzn]
 to fight [faɪt] (võitlema) — fought [fɔːt] — fought [fɔːt]
 to slide [slaid] (liugu laskma) — slid [slid] — slid

READING EXERCISE

[tʃ] or [dʒ]

- Charles will join James in June.
- Children like to munch [mantʃ] chocolate [ˈtʃɒk(ə)lit] for a change.

EXERCISE 1

Read the dates (*Lugege kuupäevad*).

- The 7th of November.
- December 31st.
- The 3rd of July.
- January 1st.
- On September 22nd.
- The 15th of May.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with Personal and Possessive Pronouns.

- Charles is a worker. Harry is ... friend. Did you see ... yesterday?
- Mary is reading a letter. ... comrades are listening to 3. English experience was one of the most important sources from which Marx extracted ... theories. Engels was ... best friend.
- Mrs. Brown has lost ... ring. ... cannot find ... anywhere. ... took ... off ... finger when ... was washing ... hands before dinner.

EXERCISE 3

Conjugate in the Present Indefinite Tense.

I wash my hands
 you wash your hands
 etc.

Conjugate in the Future Indefinite Tense.

I shall do it myself
 you will do it yourself
 etc.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with any or some.

- Give me ... water to drink.
- Mother gave us ... milk for supper.
- Are there ... cups on the top shelf?
- I gave my friends ... books to

read. 5. You may take ... book you like. 6. There are ... windy days in autumn. 7. Sometimes there is hardly ... wind at all. 8. ... people never carry an umbrella with them.

EXERCISE 5

some, any

Make the sentences interrogative.

1. There are some lamps lit in the shops. 2. There are some stamps in the automatic stamp-machine. 3. I want to post some letters. 4. There were some strangers at our last lecture. 5. You will find some business firms there. 6. There were some clouds in the sky. 7. I met some of my friends at the concert the other day. 8. Mother bought some meat for dinner.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English.

1. Täna on ilus hommik, eks ole? 2. Ma loodan, et ilm püsib ilus. 3. Täna on kaunis külm. 4. Praegu tuleb pisut vihma. (Present Continuous) 5. Kui vihma sajab, kannavad kõik (*everyone*) vihmamantleid. 6. Autod pritsivad vett ja pori jalakäijatele. 7. Londonis on sageli libedaid uduid. 8. Siis panevad autod oma tuled põlema. 9. Talvel sajab lund, mitte vihma. 10. Maapind on kaetud lumega. 11. Majade katustelt ripuvad jääpurikad.

EXERCISE 7

Read and translate.

1. What was the weather like yesterday?

It was rather hot.

2. What is the weather like in June?

It is warm and sunny.

3. What does your garden look like in spring?

It looks lovely.

4. What is summer like in this country?

It is not too hot and sometimes it is rather rainy.

5. What do ponds look like when it is freezing hard?

They are frozen over and look like glass.

6. What does your room look like?

It is warm and light.

7. What is your house like?

It is beautiful.

EXERCISE 8

Answer the questions.

1. What do two English people say when they meet? 2. What does London look like on a foggy day? 3. When do you say "What deep snow!"? 4. What does everything look like when a frost sets in? 5. Which season do you like best? And why? 6. When can school-boys have a fight with snowballs?

EXERCISE 9

Translate into Estonian.

A RAINY DAY EPISODE

It was raining hard, but when I went to get an umbrella, I found that out of the five umbrellas we have at home there was not one I could use. I decided to take all the five umbrellas to an umbrella-maker.

So I took them, left them at the umbrella-maker's, saying that I would call for the umbrellas on my way home in the evening. When I went to dine in the afternoon, it was still raining hard. I went to a nearby restaurant, sat down at a table and had been there only a few minutes when a young woman came in and sat down at my table. I was the first to finish and when I got up, I absent-mindedly took her umbrella and started for the door. She called out to me and reminded me that I had taken her umbrella. I returned it to her with many apologies.

In the evening I called for my umbrellas, bought a newspaper and got on a tram. The young woman was in the tram too. She looked at me and said, "You've had a successful day today, haven't you?"

I would call for the umbrellas ma tulen vihmavarjudele järele
I was the first to finish mina lõpetasin esimesena
I started for the door ma hakkasin ukse poole minema
I got on a tram ma läksin trammi peale

When spring comes the snow begins to melt. We say, "It thaws." The sun grows warmer and under the bright sunrays the icy sheet on the rivers and lakes begins to melt too. Soon there is plenty of water everywhere.

Small rivulets flow down the streets. The air is fresh and there are young buds on the trees. The first crocuses appear in the parks. The buds gradually turn into small young leaves. The blossoms on the fruit-trees fill the air with fragrance. It is just the day for a good country walk; let us have a tramp down the country lanes and in the meadows.

There are often heavy showers in April. But after a shower everything looks fresh and gay again. Soft white clouds are floating across the blue sky, and the sun is shining brightly. Raindrops and dew-drops shine on every small green leaf and every blade of young grass.

The farmer has ploughed his fields and the new corn is just beginning to appear above the ground.

By and by the sunrays become hot, the days are long, the nights are short and warm — summer has come. When it is hot there are thunderstorms. You can't even believe there will ever be an end to the loud rolls of thunder, the lightning and the downpour. But suddenly it is over. After such a heavy fall of rain all the plants are refreshed. Everything looks fresh and bright. The rivers are glittering in the sun, the sea is calm — what fine weather.

Soon autumn and harvest time will come. When the corn has turned ripe and golden the farmer will reap it and put it in the barn. There is good reason for the farmer to be happy when the harvest has been good.

Though there is usually much rain, mud and fog in autumn there may even be a spell of sunny weather in September. It is called Indian summer. The sky seems high, the sun shines and the earth is covered with fallen leaves. It is such a pleasure to watch the yellow and red leaves fall on the paths in the parks and gardens. Let's go for a walk!

NOTES TO THE TEXT

the icy sheet jääkate

blade of grass rohulible

by and by peagi, varsti

roll of thunder kõuemürin

a heavy fall of rain tugev vihmahoog

there is good reason for the farmer to be... talumehel on küllalt põhjust olla...

a spell of sunny weather päikesepaisteliste ilmade periood

Indian summer järelsuvi, hilissuvi, «vananaiste suvi»

to watch the leaves fall vaadelda lehtede langemist

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 20

This box	is	as	large	as	that box.
This line	is	as	long	as	that line.
Your exercises	are not	so	easy	as	mine.
That tree	isn't	as	high	as	this tree.
Tom	isn't	as	strong	as	his brother.
Mr. Green's motor-car	isn't	as	large	as	Mr. Brown's.

Märkus. Võrdluse puhul tarvitatakse inglise keeles algvõrdega jaatavais lauseis sidesõnu **as...as** (nii...kui, niisama...kui), ei-tavais lauseis **not so...as** või **not as...as** (mitte nii...kui).

TABLE No. 21

Ann has. Ann hasn't	as many	books pens flowers friends	as	Mary her sister the others
	as much	time milk bread money		

TABLE No. 22

There are	more fewer	students	in my class	than	in your class
		books	on this shelf		on that shelf
		chairs	in this room		in that room
		pages	in this book		in that book

There is	more less	milk	in this glass	than	in that glass
		meat	on my plate		on your plate
		fruit	in this garden		in that garden
		fish	in this river		in that river

IRREGULAR VERB

to grow [grou] (muutuma; kasvama) — grew [gru:] — grown [groun]

READING EXERCISE

- [i]
1. Bill and Nick drink milk in the evening.
[e]
2. Meg and Nelly went to bed at ten.
[æ]
3. The black cat is glad to catch a fat rat.

EXERCISE 1

Add the missing forms.

show			say			lay			
	stuck			spoke		lay		went	
		written			done		eaten		flown

EXERCISE 2

Find what belongs together.

1. In winter the ground
2. In autumn the corn
3. When the frost sets in the rivers
have a fight with snowballs.
looks fresh again.
plough their fields.

4. After a heavy fall of rain every-
thing fill the air with fragrance.
5. On a sunny day the rivers turns ripe.
6. The blossoms of the fruit-trees are frozen over.
7. After a good fall of snow the
school-boys are glittering.
8. When spring comes the collective
farmers is covered with snow.

EXERCISE 3

Form questions to the words in space type.

1. When spring comes the snow begins to melt. 2. There is plenty of water everywhere. 3. The first crocuses appear in the parks. 4. The buds gradually turn into small young leaves. 5. There are often heavy showers in April. 6. After a shower every-thing looks fresh and gay again. 7. Soft white clouds are floating across the blue sky. 8. The farmer has ploughed his fields. 9. When it is hot there are thunderstorms. 10. After such a heavy fall of rain all the plants are refreshed. 11. Everything looks fresh and bright.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with can, may, must or their equivalents.

1. Kate is only seven years old, but she ... already read. 2. ... I do it now, or ... I do it later? 3. Children ... not play ball in the street. 4. I want to come with you, ... I? 5. The room was so dark that we ... see nothing. 6. Everybody ... dress warmly on cold days. 7. As he ... not find his pen, he ... to buy a new one. 8. You ... to work better tomorrow if you go to bed early tonight.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with the articles a, the where necessary.

1. When ... spring comes ... snow begins to melt. 2. ... sun grows warmer and warmer. 3. ... soft white clouds are floating across ... blue sky. 4. ... first spring flowers appear in ... parks and in ... meadows. 5. I like ... good country walk on ... such ... day. 6. In ... summer it is hot in ... daytime and even ... nights are warm. 7. Soon ...

autumn and ... harvest time will come. 8. When ... corn has turned ripe and golden ... farmer will reap it and put it in ... barn. 9. Let us go for ... walk.

EXERCISE 6

Finish the following sentences.

1. I shall go to the country **when** 2. We shall visit Comrade N. if 3. Stay here **till** 4. We shall finish this work **before** 5. My sister will go to Leningrad **as soon as** 6. I shall give you this book **after**

EXERCISE 7

Translate into English.

1. Aprillis sajab sageli vihma. 2. Kõik muutub roheliseks. 3. Mai on kõige ilusam kuu. 4. Kevadlilled ilmuvad aasadele. 5. Taevas on sinine. 6. Päike paistab heledasti. 7. Jõed ja ojad sädelevad päikese käes. 8. Me teeme pikki jalutuskäike maale. 9. Meie veedame oma suvevaheaja maal. 10. Kuid suvi ei kesta kaua. 11. Varsti tuleb sügis. 12. Ja kool algab esimesel septembril.

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

A DIALOGUE

Lucy. Look at those clouds! How black they are! There's a thunderstorm coming on. Aren't you afraid?

Little Nancy. Oh, no! I like it. See what a flash of lightning!

Lucy. Yes, and there's a clap of thunder. The first thunder this year.

Little Nancy. Shall I turn off the radio?

Lucy. What? The thunder is so loud I can't hear you.

Little Nancy. I say I shall turn off the radio. Mummy says it's better to turn it off during a thunderstorm.

Lucy. Then do, dear. And I'll shut the window. A gust of wind may break the pane.

Little Nancy. Oh, what a shower!

Lucy. It'll lay the dust and revive the flowers in the garden.

then do siis tee seda

it'll lay the dust see lööb tolmu kinni

'THE DAY OF OUR GLORY'

By James Aldridge

When I was a boy we had to learn the Marseillaise as part of our French instruction. At first we all sang it without knowing what we were singing, but our French teacher, who was a **Canadian**, told us one day what it **meant, literally**, in English.

"Let us go, children of our country," she translated, "The day of our glory has arrived. **Against us tyranny**. But our **bloody standard** has been raised." And so on until: "To **arms**, citizens. Form your **battalions**. Let us **march**..."

In literal English it, in fact, **embarrassed** us boys. And suddenly I understood for the first time in my young life what the French revolution must have meant.

Republicanism, citizens **arising**, arms against tyranny. But it took me many years to **connect** them all up with our own lives, with work, **politics**, class and the tyrannies of my day. It took me years to see the world through the eyes of the **original feeling** in the Marseillaise, and through the eyes of the working man — the man who has always carried the world on his **back** and who has always had to fight revolutions.

Many years later, when I was standing for the first time in Red Square on May Day, I felt once more what I had felt that day as a boy when I understood the Marseillaise. For the first time in my life I felt just how **victorious** a working class had been, because here was the result of it: republicanism, citizens who had risen, men who had fought **bitterly** against tyranny. It had finally come to **success**.

Since then I have always connected the Marseillaise and May Day quite closely — the song of a revolution with those **masses** and masses of people marching through Red Square carrying children on their **shoulders** and **waving bunches** of flowers.

The working class has **proved** that it can be victorious, that it can do anything and more than any other **ruling** class can do. So we **recognize** our own future in May Day. When the day comes and we all recognize that everything depends on the working man and he recognizes it himself, then this old day of **international solidarity** will become the first real holiday.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

Marseillaise [ma:rsø'leiz] Prantsuse kodanliku revolutsiooni ajal 1792. a. loodud võitluslaul; praegu Prantsuse rahvushümn

Against us tyranny. Meie vastu on türannia.

Siin on tegemist elliptilise ehk väljajäätelise lausega, milles puudub öeldis is (=against us is tyranny).

what the French revolution must have meant mida Prantsuse revolutsioon pidi olema tähendanud
 who has always had to fight revolutions kes on alati pidanud tegema revolutsioone
 it had finally come to success lõpuks oli seda krooninud edu
 it can do anything and more than any other... ta suudab teha kõike ja rohkem kui ükski teine...

IRREGULAR VERBS

to mean [min] (tähendama) — meant [ment] — meant
 to arise [ə'raiz] (üles tõusma) — arose [ə'rouz] — arisen [ə'rɪzn]

READING EXERCISE

[iə]

1. He fears the mere idea of tears.
2. Cheers! The beer is nearly here.
3. He merely peered at the deer.

GRAMMAR

1. PASSIIVI TÄISMINEVIK (THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE)

Passiivi täisminevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** täisminevikust ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõnast.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have been called (mind on kutsutud)	I have not been called (mind ei ole kutsutud)	have I been called? (kas mind on kutsutud?)
you have been called	you have not been called	have you been called?
he } has been she } called it }	he } has not been she } called it }	has { he } been { she } called? { it }
we have been called	we have not been called	have we been called?
you have been called	you have not been called	have you been called?
they have been called	they have not been called	have they been called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I've been called, you've been called, he's been called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I haven't been called, you haven't been called, he hasn't been called jne.

He **has been asked** many questions. (Talle on esitatud palju küsimusi.)

Many new school-houses **have been built** in our town. (Meie linnas on ehitatud palju uusi koolimaju.)

2. PASSIIVI ENNEMINEVIK (THE PAST PERFECT PASSIVE)

Passiivi enneminevik moodustatakse abiverbi **to be** enneminevikust ja põhiverbi mineviku kesksõnast.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had been called (mind oli kutsutud)	I had not been called (mind ei olnud kutsutud)	had I been called? (kas mind oli kutsutud?)
you had been called	you had not been called	had you been called?
he } had been she } called it }	he } had not been she } called it }	had { he } been { she } called? { it }
we had been called	we had not been called	had we been called?
you had been called	you had not been called	had you been called?
they had been called	they had not been called	had they been called?

Jaatavad lühivormid:

I'd been called, you'd been called, he'd been called jne.

Eitavad lühivormid:

I hadn't been called, you hadn't been called, he hadn't been called jne.

On March 18, 1965, people all over the world learnt that a new space-ship **had been brought** to its orbit with two men, Pavel Belyayev and Aleksei Leonov, on board. (18. märtsil 1965 said inimesed kogu maailmas teada, et orbiidile oli viidud uus kosmoselaev kahe mehega, Pavel Beljajevi ja Aleksei Leonoviga pardal.) Cosmonaut Aleksei Leonov **had been televised** when he left the ship in space. (Televisioonis näidati kosmonaut Aleksei Leonovit, kui ta lahkus kosmoselaevast maailmaruumi.)

EXERCISE 1

Conjugate in the Present Perfect Passive.

I have been asked to write about May Day
you
etc.

I have been given a book on French Revolution
you
etc.

EXERCISE 2

Form sentences.

1. through, of, on, Red, are, Day, Square, people, May, masses, marching.
2. on, little, their, children, men, shoulders, carrying, are.
3. and, of, are, red, flags, bunches, children, flowers, waving.
4. the, the, in, been, working, victorious, has, Union, class, Soviet.
5. up, it, built, Socialism, has.
6. and, on, to, its, our, now, way, is, Communism, class, working.

EXERCISE 3

Find pairs of synonyms.

near, all things, word for word, must, in the beginning, everyone,
everything, teaching, flag, close, real, unite, have to, at first, literally,
not artificial, standard, connect, instruction, everybody.

EXERCISE 4

Put into Indirect Speech.

1. James Aldridge said, "Our French teacher translated the Marseillaise into English, literally."
2. He said, "This literal English translation embarrassed us."
3. He asked, "Have you ever understood it?"
4. He said, "I visited Moscow on May Day."
5. He wrote to his friend, "I saw masses of people marching through Red Square."
6. The teacher said, "Men have fought bitterly against tyranny."
7. She said, "Some day the working class of the capitalist countries will be victorious too."

EXERCISE 5

Change from the Active into the Passive.

Model. We have read this book.

This book has been read by us.

1. They have raised the standard of the revolution.
2. We have written two exercises for today.
3. The students have done much today.
4. The old gentleman has told us many interesting stories. (2 varianti)
5. Mr. Simpson has posted the letter.
6. They have built good new laboratories.
7. The boys have learnt a revolutionary song.

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English using the Present or Future Indefinite.

1. Kui ma ei ole pühapäeval kinni (*busy*), lähen ma oma sõpra vaatama. 2. Me läheme homme jalutama, kui vihma ei saja. 3. Niipea kui Ann tagasi tuleb, hakkame lõunat keetma. 4. Ma hakkam raadiot kuulama, kui tund on läbi. 5. Ma töotan aias, kuni hakkab pimedaks minema. 6. Te võite siia jääda, kuni ma raamatukogust tagasi tulen.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

1. What was part of Aldridge's French instruction? 2. How did they sing the Marseillaise? 3. What embarrassed the boys? 4. What had taken Aldridge many years to understand? 5. What did he feel when he was standing in Red Square on May Day? 6. What did he watch on May Day? 7. What has the working class of the Soviet Union proved? 8. When will May Day become a real holiday for the whole world?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

THE STORY OF A STATUE

The Statue of Charles I has a very amusing history. After the English Civil War (1642—1646) it was taken down and sold to a cutler. He immediately made great numbers of knives and forks with bronze

handles. He told everybody that they were the best knives and that he had made them from the metal of the statue. They were quickly bought, both by the friends and the enemies of the late monarch. The cutler soon made a lot of money and retired from business.

Some time after the Restoration the government wanted to put up a new statue to the memory of Charles I. When the cutler heard of this he told the government that he had hidden the old statue and that he would sell it to them at a moderate price. They agreed and the monument was put up again in the place where it stands now.

Charles I loe: Charles the First; Inglise kuningas (1600—1649), valitses aastail 1625—1649

great numbers of suur hulk

the late monarch ['mənək] hiljuti surnud kuningas (või valitseja)

the Restoration [resto'reiʃ(ə)n] Stuartite võimu restauratsioon Inglismaal (a. 1660)

at a moderate price mõõduka hinnaga

28 LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT AT A COLLECTIVE FARM

Maria Saar took her children to the country for the summer. They stayed with her **parents** at a collective farm. It was a beautiful place. The village was situated on the bank of a large river and there was a forest not far away.

The children got up early in the morning, ran down to the river for a swim and then returned to help Mother prepare breakfast. After breakfast Mother did what was necessary about the house and then they went to the **woods** or to the river. Mother often took little Siiri with her to the **poultry** farm, where Siiri **used to** watch **grandmother** **feed** the poultry.

The boys helped to **hoe**, **weed** and **water** the plants. Even little Siiri helped.

They also went to the woods together with their **grandfather** and had long walks there. They went to **pick berries** and gather **mushrooms**.

The collective farm was **specializing** in **dairy** farming. It had **greatly** increased its milk **output**. They had a great number of **cattle**. The collective farmers had **improved** the **fodder** supply by growing more **maize**. More **mineral fertilizers** were being used.

The number of poultry was also increasing. **Electricity** was being used on a large scale. Many tractors and other machines worked in the fields of the collective farm.

28

The **hay-crop** was good and so were the other crops.

The Saars came back to town before the **harvesting** was over. The children were **tanned** and **rosy-cheeked**, strong and **healthy**. They enjoyed their summer vacation very much. Now they were **eager** to go back to school again.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

collective farm kolhoos

not far away mitte kaugel, lähedal

ran...for a swim jooksid...ujuma

mother-did what was necessary about the house ema tegi vajalikud kodused toimetused

to the woods metsa (inglise keeles kasutatakse mitmuse vormi)

poultry farm linnufarm

Siiri used to watch Siiril oli harjumuseks vaadata (kuidas...)

dairy farming piimakarja pidamine

by growing more maize kasvatades rohkem maisi

mineral fertilizer mineraalväetis

on a large scale laialdaselt, suures ulatuses

in the field põllul

they were eager to go back to school again nad tahtsid väga jälle kooli minna

IRREGULAR VERB

to feed [fi:d] (toitma) — fed [fed] — fed

FOR STUDY

TABLE No. 23

there's nothing at all	on the table
there isn't anything at all	on the floor
there wasn't anything at all	on the ground
there's hardly anything	on the ceiling
I can hardly see anything	on the wall
I could hardly see anything	in the box
	in the town
	in the street
	in the country
	in the room

28 TABLE No. 24

it's the	first		I've	seen it
this is the	second		he's	played it
I think it's the	third		she's	looked at it
I may say it's the	fourth		we've	been here
he says it's the	fifth		you've	been there
	sixth	time	they've	used it
	seventh		the	tried it
	eighth		others	heard it
	ninth		have	wanted it
	tenth			spoken to him
	eleventh			made a mistake
	twelfth			had it

READING EXERCISE

Tähenduslikult eriti tähtsate sõnade tugev rõhutamine lauses.

There was a 'smell of "hot 'bread in the air.

.....

He 'heard a "noise in the room.

.....

Bob has de'cided to 'sleep at "home tonight.

.....

EXERCISE 1

Form adjectives from the following nouns.

snow, ice, fog, grass, rose, sun, dust, cloud, smoke, noise, wind, frost, rain.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Passive to the Active. For the subject (aluseks) use we, you, they or somebody's name.

1. All the words on the blackboard were wiped out. 2. Some tables will be brought here from the other room. 3. All the parents were invited to the meeting. 4. That same evening we were taken home by bus. 5. Two foreign languages are taught at this school. 6. The letter was posted at last. 7. The books were returned to the library in time.

EXERCISE 3

Find pairs of antonyms.

unhappy, give, stay, north, short, small, silence, send, leave, ill, same, big, noise, different, tall, happy, summer, sit, healthy, winter, take, stand, south, receive

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. ... the summer vacation the children stayed ... their parents ... a collective farm. 2. The village was situated ... the bank ... a large river. 3. The collective farmers were working ... the fields. 4. Little Siiri went ... her grandmother ... the poultry farm. 5. The children often went ... the woods. 6. Sometimes they came ... home late ... the afternoon, hands full ... flowers and bags full ... mushrooms. 7. They went ... bed tired but happy. 8. ... night they slept ... any dreams.

EXERCISE 5

Find what suits together.

instruction
cattle
forest

maize
improve
literally

is a flag
is also called Indian corn
is a large number of people all together
is a flower partly opened
means word for word
are farm animals such as oxen and cows

28 standard
to have a tramp
downpour

crawl
crowd
bud

is another word for teaching
is to walk slowly
is a large area (*ala*) of land
covered with trees
is to make better
is a heavy fall of rain
means to have a long walk

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English.

1. Palun aita mul lilled ära kasta. 2. Nad läksid metsa marjule. 3. Oli suurepärane suvi ja me kõik päevitusime pruuniks (*got tanned*). 4. Kas sa usud, et ma oskan ujuda? 5. Suudad sa ujuda üle selle jõe? 6. Ma võtsin ta tihti enesega seenele kaasa. 7. Nad harjusid tegema pikki jalu-
tuskäike. 8. Tänavu oli hea heinasaak. 9. Lastel oli harjumus vaadata, kuidas ema lõunat tegi.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Maria Saar take the children for the summer? 2. With whom did they stay there? 3. Where was the village situated? 4. What did the children do before breakfast? 5. What did mother do after breakfast? 6. Where did they go after that? 7. Why did Siiri like to go to the poultry farm? 8. How did the boys help the collective farmers? 9. What did they bring home from their walks to the woods? 10. What was this collective farm specializing in? 11. What had it increased? 12. How had the collective farmers improved the fodder supply? 13. What were the crops like? 14. When did the Saars come back to town? 15. What were the children like when they returned from their summer vacations? 16. What do you intend to do in summer?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

THEY TOSSED FOR IT

Two school-boys were invited by their aunt to spend their holiday in the country. The aunt told them that she would be glad to have only one of them as her room was too small for both. Soon one of the brothers

arrived and was asked by the aunt how he and his brother had decided who was to come. The boy answered:

"We tossed for it."

"Oh, indeed," said the aunt, "and you, of course, were the winner?"

"No," answered the boy, "I lost."

29 LESSON TWENTY-NINE THE END OF THE TERM

I

An **end-of-term social and dance** is being **held** at the Students' Club next Saturday evening, but not everything has been **arranged** yet. The **Organizing Secretary** has been taken ill, so at the last minute Ann has been **put in charge of the arrangements** instead. She tried to get out of it, but nobody else would take it on. Besides, she was the best person for the job.

And here she is in the big hall, with lots of other students **crowding** round her.

Ann. Is that the **stage**? We must have it raised — it's too **low**. You boys, why are you hanging about here? I want the stage raised about 30 **centimetres**. You can get on with that while I see about the curtain.

Mary. Now look, Ann, isn't the curtain an **awful** colour! Can't we get it **died**?

Ann. Of course it's awful. Besides, it isn't hanging **properly**. Peter, you find a **ladder** and take the curtain down, please. But we can't do without a curtain; that would **spoil the show**. We'll put it back when we've had it dyed and **pressed**.

Peter. Isn't the **band** here yet?

Ann. They were supposed to be here at five o'clock. Well, we must **carry on** without them.

Peter. What's on the programme?

Ann. John was going to sing some **Italian songs** but he has dropped out. **Never mind, at least** we can **count** on Jack to play his **accordion**. Besides, John hasn't much of a voice.

Peter. But we must have something else to fill up the programme.

Helen. Tony has a **nice** voice. He could sing a song or two.

Ann. Yes, I know, but we have enough **singers** already. Can't he do something else?

Helen. He could do some tricks.

Ann. That's a good idea!

NOTES TO THE TEXT

the Organizing Secretary has been taken ill korraldav sekretär on haigestunud
Ann has been put in charge of the arrangements Ann on pandud kõige korraldamise
eest vastutama
to get out of (millestki) lahti saama, vabanema
but nobody else would take it on aga keegi teine ei taha seda enda peale võtta
the best person kõige sobivam isik
you can get on with that te võite sellega pihta hakata
I see about the curtain mina hoolitsen eesriide eest
can't we get it dyed? kas me ei saa seda värvida lasta?
to do without a curtain ilma eesriideta läbi ajama
that would spoil the show see rikuks etenduse
they were supposed to be here nad pidid siin (või kohal) olema
he has dropped out ta on välja langenud
never mind pole viga
John hasn't much of a voice Johnil pole suurem asi hääl
a song or two paar laulu

READING EXERCISE

Read the words; write them, using English letters.

[ə'rein(d)ɜ]	[ilɛk'trisiti]
[ə'rein(d)ɜmɒnt]	[kə'lekʃ(ə)n]
[vikt(ə)ri]	[kə'lektiv]
[vik'tɔriəs]	[ˈnesis(ə)ri]
[intə(r)'næʃənl]	[ˈspɛʃ(ə)laiz]
[sɒlɪ'dæriti]	[ˈspɛʃəlist]
[in'dæstriəl]	[in'kriɪs]
[laɪ'nænf(ə)l]	[mə'fiɪn]

EXERCISE 1

Put the verbs in brackets (sulgudes) into the Present Continuous Passive, the Past Continuous Passive or the Present Perfect Passive.

- Many houses (to build) in Tallinn now.
- Two years ago that house still (to build).
- The windows in the house (not to open) for three days at least.
- Two of the tea cups (to break).
- I want to know what (to do).
- I see that her new dress (to spoil).
- He says he won't come with us as he (not to invite).
- You ought to do as you (to tell).
- Don't speak before you (to ask).
- The question that (to decide) at the meeting is very important.

EXERCISE 2

Change from the Active into the Passive.

Model. Somebody has told them to come next week.
They have been told (by somebody) to come next week.

- Somebody has left the door open.
- Nobody has slept in her room for months.
- Has anybody answered your question properly?
- Nobody has ever spoken to her like that before.
- Has anybody asked you to come?
- Whom are they putting in charge of the arrangements?
- Have you arranged everything?
- Somebody has taken my pen from my desk while I was in the other room.
- My friend is inviting me to dinner.
- Haven't they found the mistake yet?

EXERCISE 3

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite, the Past Indefinite, the Future Indefinite, the Present Continuous, the Past Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Perfect or the Past Indefinite Passive.

"Don't come to see me tomorrow. I probably (to be) busy all day. I (to work) at my diploma paper (diplomitöö) now."

"You (not to finish) your diploma paper yet? I (to finish) mine long ago. It (to take) me three months to write it. Of course I (to collect [koguma]) all the material before I (to begin) writing."

"You (to hand over) your diploma paper to the professor?"
"No, I (not to be) to the University these last months (viimastel kuudel). I (to be) ill, you (to know)."

"You (to write) your diploma paper while you (to lie) in bed?"
"Oh, no, I just (to finish) it when I (to be taken) ill. But I am afraid you (not can) to find a place in the library if we (not to stop) talking."

"Oh, that's all right. I (to go) to the library after lectures. Then I (to have) time enough to look through the books I (to read) some time ago."

"Well then, when I (to see) you?"
"Come next Saturday. I hope my paper (to be) ready by that time."

29 EXERCISE 4

Form sentences, making use of the following expressions.

to be taken ill, at the last minute, to get out of something, to take something on, to hang about, to do without something, to have something dyed, to be supposed to, to carry on, to drop out, to count on somebody

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

1. We had a very good time at the ... social last week. 2. Everybody thought that Ann was the best person for the ... 3. Who is ... the arrangements? 4. Lots of students ... round Ann. 5. I want the stage ... about thirty centimetres. 6. The curtain is an ... colour. 7. When was the band ... to be here? 8. I am afraid we shall have to ... without them. 9. Don't you see that the curtain isn't hanging ...? 10. I can't take the curtain down because I can't find a ... 11. We could ... the programme with one or two Italian songs.

EXERCISE 6

Answer the questions.

1. Where is the end-of-term social to be held? 2. Why isn't everything ready? 3. What did Ann try to do? 4. Why was she put in charge of the arrangements? 5. What does she say about the stage? 6. How much does she want it raised? 7. Who is to raise it? 8. Why does Mary want to get the curtain dyed? 9. Who has dropped out of the programme? 10. What does Ann say about John? 11. What does she say about Jack? 12. Who is good at doing tricks? 13. Are you fond of music? 14. Who is the best singer in your group?

EXERCISE 7

Translate into Estonian.

MARK TWAIN AT THE OPERA

A rich man once invited Mark Twain, the famous American writer and humorist, to the opera, where he and his wife had their own box. During the performance the rich man's wife talked all the time. She

also talked rather loudly. She talked so much that it was often difficult for Mark Twain to listen to the opera.

Towards the end of the performance she turned to Mark Twain and said:

"Oh, my dear Mr. Twain, I do want you to be with us again next Friday night. I'm sure you'll like it — the opera will be Carmen."

"Thank you very much," said Mark Twain politely. "That will be fine. I have never heard you in Carmen."

I do want you to be with us ma väga tahaksin, et te oleksite meiega

30 LESSON THIRTY THE END OF THE TERM

II

Ann. Oh, there you are, Tony. You must do some tricks on Saturday. The fifth item on the programme.

Tony. All right, Ann. I'll try my best ones.

Ann. Now let me see: Elsa, you'll stand up and sing **folksongs**, and make everybody else join in, but I want that to end the concert with. Well, girls, don't you know anybody else who can do some sort of turn?

Helen. What about that new **Kazakh** girl? Tony, will you find out if she can do anything?

Tony. With pleasure, Helen.

Ann. Ah, there's Tom. And where's everybody else?

Mary. George has a meeting, but that ought to have finished an hour ago.

Ann. Well, we can't wait any longer. Let's begin the **practice**. What! Hasn't the stage been raised yet? **Good heavens**, can't I get anything done? I thought the job had been finished hours ago. If I wasn't a **well-brought-up** girl, I should **call** you **names**. Do hurry up! By the way, Jack, are you seeing to the food and **drinks**? You had better have the cups and glasses sent on Saturday morning.

Jack. How many people are expected — does anybody know?

Helen. Not less than 200 or 300 people.

Ann. All right, now we can begin. Are you sure that the stage is safe? It doesn't look very **steady**.

Peter. Who comes first?

Ann. Tony is going to tell some **jokes**. But we can't start with him.

Helen. What about Maria's **violin solo**?

Ann. Oh no — I know, we'll begin with your little dance, Lily. You go up on the stage and get on with the dance!

Pieter. Here comes the orchestra.

Ann. Good! Up on the stage boys!

The stage **carpenter** tries to **warn** Ann, but she takes no notice. The members of the band take their places and the conductor raises his **stick**. Lily is all ready to begin her dance. At the first **note** of the music the whole stage **gives way** and falls down with a loud **bang**. Nobody is **hurt** but everybody else in the hall laughs and laughs.

Ann. Wonderful! We must **practise** that and have it on Saturday night. It will be the **highlight** of the evening.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

now let me see las ma mõtlen natuke
make everybody else join in tõmba ka kõik teised kaasa
I want that to end the concert with ma tahan sellega kontserdi lõpetada
who can do some sort of turn kes võiks midagi uut pakkuda; kes võiks asja elustada
ought to have finished oleks pidanud lõppema
good heavens! taeva pärast!
do hurry up! no tehke kiiresti!
are you seeing to the food and drinks? kas sina hoolitsed toidu ja jookide eest?
you had better have the cups sent sa peaksid pigem laskma tassid saata; oleks kõige parem, kui sa laseksid tassid saata
get on with the dance hakka tantsuga pihta
she takes no notice ta ei pane tähele
take their places istuvad oma kohtadele
Lily is all ready to begin Lily on täiesti valmis alustama
nobody is hurt keegi ei saa haiget
the highlight of the evening õhtu hiielgenumber

IRREGULAR VERB

hurt [hɔrt] (vigastama; haiget saama) — hurt — hurt

EXERCISE 1

Which tenses have been used (Milliseid aegu on kasutatud)? Translate the sentences into Estonian.

1. Lots of books, papers and magazines are being read every day.
2. I don't like to be told what to do.
3. He is said to be the best student of his group.
4. She is expected to come the day after tomorrow.
5. I

was told not to ask any questions. 6. She has been brought up very badly. 7. The new students were being shown where their lecture-room was when the lecturer came. 8. These books must not be taken out of the library. 9. Lots of new houses have been built in our town this year. 10. Aino was given a nice present by her room-mates.

EXERCISE 2

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Passive.

1. After the curtain (to dye) and (to press) she put it up again.
2. He told me that Mary wouldn't be able to come as she (to be taken ill).
3. I told her that she ought to do as she (to tell).
4. He didn't go because he (not to invite).
5. I thought that the letter (to send) days ago.
6. She asked what (to do) during the time she was ill.
7. The question (to discuss) before breakfast.
8. The window (to close) and we couldn't open it.

EXERCISE 3

Change from the Active into the Passive.

1. They have done this in less than (*vähem kui*) five weeks.
2. Have they raised the stage?
3. They have just sent him some very interesting new books.
4. The postman has just brought this letter for you.
5. They will ask you three questions at least.
6. Has nobody ever told you anything about it?
7. I am sure they will arrange everything in time.
8. Mother saw that the children had eaten all the pears.
9. They are building a new school in that fishing village.
10. My room-mates were discussing a new novel.
11. We were watching him.
12. We are doing nothing about it.

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

1. Maria's violin solo was the ... of the evening.
2. I want to keep the singing of folk-songs as the last ... on the programme.
3. Elsa will start singing and make everybody else ...
4. The ... must be raised at least 30 centimetres.
5. We must make this table ... before we put

the plates and glasses on it. 6. We didn't ... so many people at the meeting last night. 7. It isn't ... to drive at such speed in a busy street like this. 8. We shall have to send for the carpenter to make the ... steady. 9. If you want to learn English well, you must ... speaking it every day. 10. Everybody ... at the jokes Tony told.

EXERCISE 5

Form nouns.

arrange	study	teach
practise	live	historic
meet	sing	please
paint	possible	careful
write	safe	think

EXERCISE 6

Translate into English.

1. Maria viiulipala on kava kuues number. 2. Jack on kõige sobivam isik jookide eest hoolitsemiseks. 3. Ann hoolitseb (tulevik) toitumise eest. 4. Katsu leida kedagi mulle appi (to help me). 5. Meie laseme kardinad värvida. 6. Me peame alustama ilma orkestrita. 7. Kuidas sinu trikkidega jääb? 8. Nüüd me võime alustada. 9. Oled sa kindel, et me oleme küllalt harjutanud? Muidugi oleme. 10. Sellest saab õhtu hiilgenumber.

EXERCISE 7

Answer the questions.

1. What does Ann decide to have as the fifth item on the programme? 2. What does Tony say? 3. What does Ann want to end the programme with? 4. What is Tony ready to find out? 5. Who comes in? 6. Where is George? 7. What does Ann want to do? 8. What does she ask Jack? 9. What does she tell him he had better do? 10. What does Jack want to know? 11. How many people are expected to come to the end-of-term social? 12. What do they decide to begin the programme with? 13. What happens at the first note of the music? 14. Is anybody hurt?

EXERCISE 8

Translate into Estonian.

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

Three men came to a station a few minutes after ten o'clock one evening and one of them asked the porter, "At what time is the next train for London?"

"You have just missed one. They go every hour; the next one is at eleven o'clock," answered the porter.

"That's all right," they said. "We shall go and have a drink." And they went to the refreshment room.

A minute or two after eleven o'clock they came running along the platform and asked the porter. "Where is the train?"

"It went at eleven o'clock as I told you."

"That's all right," they said. "We shall go and have another drink."

"The next train is the last one; if you miss that, you won't get to London tonight," the porter called after them.

Twelve o'clock came and the last train was just starting out when the three men came running as fast as they could.

Two of them, who were tall and had long legs, caught the train just as it was pulling out, but the third one, who was short and fat, couldn't run fast enough and so the train went, leaving him behind. He remained on the platform looking at the disappearing train and laughing. He laughed so hard that tears came into his eyes.

"Did you see those two fellows who got on the train and left me here?" said the man to a porter, who happened to be standing by. "Yes, I did," answered the porter.

"Well, it was I who was going to London, they came only to see me off."

KODULEKTÜÜR

ENGLISH HUMOUR

What is the difference between a teacher and an engine-driver?
One trains the mind and the other minds the train.

"Man has invented the machine and he stands confused in front of the force he has created," says an English statesman.

Those who have tried to get newspapers from a faulty automatic machine will understand the feeling.

Professor. Can you tell me anything about the great chemists of the 17th century.

Student. They are all dead, sir.

The more we study, the more we know. The more we know, the more we forget. The more we forget, the less we know. The less we know, the less we forget. The less we forget, the more we know.

So why study?

What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a carpet?
One is shaken up and taken and the other is taken up and shaken.

Teacher. What's wrong in the sentence. "Ann didn't go to the library as she had had a birthday."

Student. If the sentence which had 'had had' had had 'had', it would have been correct.

WHY WAS SHE ANGRY?

A young man was in love with a beautiful girl. One day she said to him: "It is my birthday tomorrow." "Oh," said the young man, "I'll send you roses, one rose for each year of your life."

The same evening he went to a florist's. As he knew that the girl was twenty-two years old, he paid for twenty-two roses and asked the florist to send them to the girl the next day.

The florist knew the young man very well as he had often bought flowers in his shop before. When the young man left the shop, the florist thought: "This young man is a very good customer. I think that my price was too high. I'll send ten more roses."

He did so. The next morning thirty-two roses were sent to the girl. When the young man came to see her she didn't want to speak to him. And he never knew why she was so angry with him.

ten more veel kümme

WHY THE CAT IS ALWAYS IN THE KITCHEN

An African Story

Long, long ago when the cat was not yet a domestic animal it was afraid because it was small and weak. One day it saw a fox and thought: "This must be the biggest and strongest animal. I will follow it and it will protect me." The cat followed the fox through the forest. After a short time a lion came and the fox, who was afraid, ran away. The cat looked at the lion and thought: "This must be the strongest animal, because even the fox was afraid of it. I will follow it and it will protect me."

The cat followed the lion through the forest. Suddenly a large elephant came through the trees. The lion was afraid and ran away. The cat looked at the elephant and thought that this was probably the strongest animal, of whom even the mighty lion was afraid. And the cat followed the elephant.

A man was hunting in the forest and when he saw the huge elephant he threw his spear. The spear went through the elephant and the elephant was killed. When the cat saw this, he knew that the man was stronger than the elephant. So he followed the man, who went to his home.

The man's wife greeted her husband and the man gave his spears and weapons to her. The cat thought: "Women must be more important than men, because this strong man has given his weapons to his wife. I will follow her and she will protect me."

The cat followed the woman, whose kitchen was warm and comfortable, and stayed there. That is why you always find the cat in the kitchen.

I HOPE THERE IS NO DANGER

A certain English gentleman thought too much about his health. He was always taking medicines and sending for the doctor when it was not necessary.

One morning the nervous gentleman cut himself slightly while he was shaving. He phoned for the doctor. The doctor was very tired after a busy night. Nevertheless he came at once and looked at the cut. He got very angry, however, when he saw that it was only a very slight one. He did not even put anything on it but turned to go away seeing there was nothing for a doctor to do.

"Tell me, please," said the nervous gentleman in great horror, "can't you do anything for me?"

"Oh, yes, I think I can," said the doctor, "but I must first go home and get some plaster."

"Oh dear!" cried the gentleman with increasing trouble in his voice. "I hope there is no danger!"

"Yes, indeed, there is," said the doctor, "the cut may heal before I come back."

IN THE PICTURE GALLERY

A guide had been showing a party round a famous picture gallery. When all the masterpieces had been seen, and the guide had talked himself hoarse explaining the function of art, the technique of various painters, the motif of this composition and of that, he concluded: "And now, are there any questions?"

After a long pause one of the ladies said timidly. "If you please what brand of polish do you use to keep the floors so bright?"

had talked himself hoarse oli oma hääle kähedaks rääkinud
if you please kas ma tohiksin küsida

THE OLD MAN AND DEATH

Aesop's fable

An old man, who had gone out of his house to pick up sticks for fuel, was carrying a big bundle of them home. The way was long; the sun was hot; the old man was weak, and the weight of the bundle was very tiresome for him. He threw the fagot angrily off his back, and called upon Death to come and relieve him of the burden of life. Death came to him in the form of an ugly monster, and asked him what he wanted him for. "Only to place this bundle of sticks on my back again," said the old man, who was now much alarmed at the grisly spectre that stood before him. How easy it is to complain and beg for change! And when the change comes, how often do we find that we were better off before!

in the form of kujul, näol
better off paremas olukorras

THE YOUNG DOCTOR; A BRAGGART

A certain doctor, who had been working hard in the city where he practised, was taking a holiday for a few weeks in the country-house of a friend. Before he left home, he handed his patients over to his son, a young man who had finished all his examinations and had just been made his father's assistant and partner. The young doctor was very much pleased with himself, and thought a great deal more about his position than he did of his patients.

"See," said he to an old friend of the family, "I am now a man of some importance in this place: my father has put all his patients under my charge." "Yes," said the other, "but when your father returns, how many of them will be alive?"

SHORT AND EASY CONVERSATIONS

I

Henry. Are you still studying German?

James. Yes, but I don't get enough time for it. I have so many other things to do.

Henry. It's the same with me. I can read German now without much difficulty, but I still find it rather difficult to speak German. And I don't always understand people when they speak German to me.

James. We don't hear German spoken enough, I suppose. Do you listen to the wireless programmes from the GDR?
 Henry. Yes, I listen to the news and talks from Berlin. That helps me to understand spoken German but not to speak German.
 James. We must go to the GDR for a holiday one day.
 Henry. Yes, that'll be the best way.

without much difficulty ilma suurema vaevata

II

Mrs. D: I haven't been feeling well, doctor.
 Dr. Y: What's wrong, Mrs. D?
 Mrs. D: I've had pains here — just below where my heart is.
 Dr. Y: Do you have these pains all the time?
 Mrs. D: No, not all the time. They usually come after meals.
 Dr. Y: After meals, eh? Do you eat very big meals?
 Mrs. D: Well, I am very fond of my food.
 Dr. Y: That's probably the reason why you have these pains near the heart. You'd better not eat quite so much. Lighter meals, that'll probably put you right. What's your weight?
 Mrs. D: About two hundred pounds? I think.
 Dr. Y: Try to get your weight down to a hundred and sixty pounds. Not so much bread. No sugar in your tea. No cake.
 Mrs. D: Well, I'll try, but it's not going to be easy. I've always been fond of good things to eat.

what's wrong? mis teil valutab?, mida te tunnete?
 pound = 453,593 g

III

Mr. Dobson. Good evening, Mrs. West. Is your husband at home?
 Mrs. West. Yes, he got home half an hour ago.
 Mr. Dobson. I want to borrow a dictionary. Do you think your husband will lend me one?
 Mrs. West. I'm sure he will. Come inside. I'll tell my husband you're here.

West. Hallo, Dobson. Come into my study.

Dobson. Thank you. I came to ask whether you can lend me a French-English dictionary. I don't like borrowing books, but I must have a French dictionary this evening.

West. Of course I'll lend you a dictionary. It ought to be here, on the bottom shelf. No, it isn't here. Where can it be?

Dobson. Oh, don't worry. If you can't find it, I must wait till tomorrow. I can buy one tomorrow.

West. Oh, it must be somewhere on these shelves. Oh, here it is on the top shelf. Who put it back there? I always put it on the bottom shelf.

Dobson. Thank you very much. I'll bring it back tomorrow.

MAKING A DECISION

Discussing with friends how difficult it was to be president Franklin D. Roosevelt told this story.

There was a farmer who hired a young man from the city to work for him. The young man seemed to be as strong as a horse. The farmer made him carry heavy logs from one part of the farm to another. The young man worked all day without showing any signs of being tired. The next day he had to clear a large field of heavy stones. The following day the farmer gave him some other difficult work. The young man never seemed to get tired. After about a week the farmer felt a little sorry for him and decided to give him something easy to do for a change. There was a pile of potatoes in the barn and the farmer told the young man to separate the potatoes into different piles. He told him to put the good potatoes in one pile, the fairly good potatoes in a second pile, and the poor potatoes in a third pile. At the end of the day the farmer returned to the barn and found the young man completely exhausted.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the farmer. "There is nothing hard about this work."

"I know," said the young man, "but making those decisions all day long has nearly killed me."

Franklin D(elano) Roosevelt [ˈfræŋklin ˈdiː ˈrouzəvelt] (1882—1945) Ameerika Ühendriikide 32. president (1933—1945)

the young man seemed to be noormees näis olevat
 made him carry sundis teda tassima, pani teda tassima
 without showing any signs of being tired avaldamata vähimaidki väsimuse tunnuseid
 he never seemed to get tired ta ei näinud üldse väsivat
 he felt sorry for him tal oli temast kahju
 for a change vahelduseks
 completely exhausted täiesti kurnatud
 what's the matter with you? mis sinuga lahti on?
 there is nothing hard about this work selles töös pole midagi rasket, see pole üldse raske töö
 all day long kogu päeva

LUGGAGE QUESTIONS

After Jerome K. Jerome

When you decide to go on a tour, the usual luggage question arises. The best way is to make a list of things before packing. I taught my friends how to make that list; I had learnt it myself years ago from my Uncle Podger.

"Always before beginning to pack," my uncle usually said, "make a list."

He was a methodical man.

"Take a piece of paper" — he always began at the beginning — "put down on it everything you can possibly require, then go over it, and see that it contains nothing you can possibly do without. Imagine yourself in bed; what have you got on? Very well, put it down — together with a change. You get up; what do you do; wash yourself. What do you wash yourself with? Soap; put down soap. Go on till you have finished. Then take your clothes. What else do you want besides clothes? A little brandy; put it down. A corkscrew; put it down. Put down everything, then you don't forget anything."

That is the plan he always followed himself. When the list was made, he usually went over it carefully to see that he had forgotten nothing. Then he went over it again, and struck out everything he could possibly do without.

Then he usually lost the list.

everything you can possibly require kõik, mis teil iganes vaja võiks minna
nothing you can possibly do without ei midagi üleliigset
what have you got on? mis teil seljas on?
together with a change koos vahetusega
what else do you want? mida te veel vajate?

THE KON-TIKI EXPEDITION

By Thor Heyerdahl

An ordinary day on board the *Kon-Tiki* began with the last night watch shaking some life into the cook, who crawled out sleepily on to the deck and began to gather flying fish. Instead of eating the fish raw, according to both Polynesian and Peruvian recipes, we fried them over the small Primus stove at the bottom of a box which was fastened to the deck outside the cabin door. This box was our kitchen. The smell of fried fish seldom managed to wake the snorers inside the bamboo cabin, so the cook usually had to stick a fork into them. If

there were no sharks in sight, the day began with a quick plunge in the Pacific, followed by breakfast in the open air on the edge of the raft.

The food on board was above reproach. Scarcely a day passed without at any rate flying fish coming on board of their own accord.

The fish which most of all attached themselves to the raft were dolphins.

The dolphin, a brilliantly coloured fish, was ordinarily from 3ft. 3in. to 4ft. 6in. long, had much flattened sides with an enormous head and neck.

When the dolphin was in a good humour it turned over on its flat side, went ahead at a great speed and then sprang high into the air and tumbled down like a flat pancake. It was no sooner down in the water than it came up in another leap, and yet another. But when it was in a bad humour, for example when we hauled it up on to the raft, then it bit. After our return home we heard that dolphins attack and eat people when bathing. But we had bathed among them every day without their showing any particular interest.

Flying fish were the dolphins' favourite food. If anything splashed on the surface of the water, they rushed at it in the hope of its being a flying fish. In many a drowsy morning hour, when we crept out of the cabin and, half asleep, dipped a tooth-brush in the sea, we became wide awake with a jump when a thirty-pound fish shot out like lightning from under the raft and nosed at the tooth-brush in disappointment.

The closer we came into contact with the sea and what had its home there, the less strange it became, and the more at home we ourselves felt. And we learned to respect the old primitive peoples who lived in close contact with the Pacific and therefore knew it from a standpoint quite different from our own.

ft. = foot, feet jalg (pikkusmõõt, = 30,5 cm)

in. = inch(es) toll (pikkusmõõt, = 2,54 cm)

it was no sooner down in the water than... vaevalt oli ta vette jõudnud, kui...
the closer we came into contact with the sea and what had its home there mida lähemalt me merd ja tema elanikke tundma õppisime

THE GREAT LONDON FOG

On the afternoon of Thursday, December 4th, 1952, there was nothing to indicate that this would be a Fog of the Century — that it would kill about 4,000 persons, cause damage of many millions and bring the life of the great city almost to a halt.

By Friday morning a heavy, wet blanket had closed down. You could just see your own feet. Sounds were curiously muffled: motor-car horns

and the warning cries of people trying to avoid the traffic and one another. This was a real London "peasouper", a "London particular". The main streets which lead into the centre of the town were clogged with buses that moved two miles an hour. The conductors walked ahead and called directions to the drivers. Private cars formed convoys, 15 or 20 in a line. Police were powerless. Drivers left their cars, further blocking traffic.

Many who usually travelled by bus took the underground. Platforms got so crowded that the gates had to be closed. People waited in long lines to get into the stations.

As the day went on, the fog changed colour. In the early morning it had been a dirty white. When a million chimneys began to smoke it became light brown, dark brown, black. It got into your nose, your throat, your lungs. By afternoon all London was coughing.

Saturday morning thousands of Londoners began to be frightened. They were those persons, mostly over fifty, who had a tendency towards bronchitis or asthma. By Saturday noon all the doctors in London were on the run. Even with transport normal they could not have reached all the patients who needed them. All hospitals were overcrowded. A mounting number of deaths were reported.

At Sadler's Wells they got through the first act of *La Traviata* before so much fog had seeped into the theatre that the singers could no longer see the conductor. Cinema carried on in a limited way — spectators in the front four or five rows could see the screen.

On Sunday morning the fog was thicker than ever. Literally you could not see your hand held out before your face. The city grew very quiet. Nearly all traffic had come to a halt. The only thing to be heard was the muffled sound of church bells, and the bells of ambulances groping their way toward victims of fog.

Toward noon on Monday the fog lifted a little, then came down again. Then it rose a little more. Finally it was clear.

It would... bring the life of the great city almost to a halt see peaaegu seiskab kogu suurlinna elu a heavy, wet blanket had closed down kõik oli mattunud raske, märja (udu)vaiba alla

platforms got so crowded that... perroonidel tekkis selline rahvamurd (või tungle mine), et... as the day went on päeva edenedes

a mounting number of deaths were reported teatati üha uutest surmajuhtumitest Sadler's Wells ['sædləz 'welz] üks Londoni teatrit

cinema carried on in a limited way kino töötas piiratud arvu istekohtadega toward noon keskpäeva paiku

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

By O. Wilde

(Adapted)

SECOND ACT

Scene:

Garden at the Manor House. A flight of grey stone steps leads up to the house. The garden, an old-fashioned one, full of roses. Time of year, July. Basket chairs, and a table covered with books, are set under a large yew-tree.

(Miss Prism discovered seated at the table. Cecily is at the back watering flowers.)

Miss Prism: (Calling.) Cecily, Cecily! Surely such a utilitarian occupation as the watering of the flowers is rather Moulton's duty than yours? Especially at a moment when intellectual tasks await you. Your German grammar is on the table. Pray open it at page fifteen. We will repeat yesterday's lesson.

Cecily. (Coming over very slowly.) But I don't like German. It isn't at all a becoming language. I know perfectly well that I look quite plain after my German lessons.

Miss Prism. Child, you know how anxious your guardian is that you should improve yourself in every way. He laid particular stress on your German, as he was leaving for town yesterday. Indeed, he always lays stress on your German when he is leaving for town.

Cecily. Dear Uncle Jack is so very serious! Sometimes he is so serious that I think he cannot be quite well.

Miss Prism. (Drawing herself up.) Your guardian has the best of health, and his gravity of demeanour is especially to be commended in one so comparatively young as he is. I know no one who has a higher sense of duty and responsibility.

Cecily. I suppose that is why he often looks a little bored when we three are together.

Miss Prism. Cecily! I am surprised at you. Mr. Worthing has many troubles in his life. Idle merriment and triviality would be out of place in his conversation. You must remember his constant anxiety about that unfortunate young man, his brother.

Cecily. I wish Uncle Jack would allow that unfortunate young man, his brother, to come down here sometimes. We might have a good influence over him, Miss Prism. I am sure you certainly would. You

know German, and geology, and things of that kind influence a man very much. (Cecily begins to write in her diary.)

Miss Prism. (Shaking her head.) You must put away your diary, Cecily! I really don't see why you should keep a diary at all.

Cecily. I keep a diary in order to enter the wonderful secrets of my life. If I didn't write them down, I should probably forget all about them.

Miss Prism. Memory, my dear Cecily, is the diary that we all carry about with us.

Cecily. Yes, but it usually chronicles the things that have never happened, and couldn't possibly have happened. I believe that Memory is responsible for nearly all the three-volume novels that Mudie sends us.

Miss Prism. Do not speak slightly of the three-volume novel, Cecily. I wrote one myself in earlier days.

Cecily. Did you really, Miss Prism? How wonderfully clever you are! I hope it did not end happily? I don't like novels that end happily. They depress me so much.

Miss Prism. The good ended happily, and the bad unhappily. That is what Fiction means.

Cecily. I suppose so. But it seems very unfair. And was your novel ever published?

Miss Prism. Alas! no. The manuscript unfortunately was abandoned. (Cecily starts.) I use the word in the sense of lost or mislaid. To your work, child, these speculations are profitless.

Miss Prism discovered seated at the table naha preili Prism istumas laua ääres
 pray = please
 that you should improve yourself in every way et te igal'alal (või igas suhtes) edu-
 sinime teeksite
 I am surprised at you te üllatate mind
 come down here siia tulla (mõeldud linnast maale)
 we might have a good influence over him võib-olla suudame talle head mõju avaldada
 things of that kind seda liiki asjad
 I really don't see why you should keep a diary at all ma tõesti ei mõista, milleks te
 holdse peaksite päevikut pidama
 If I didn't write them down, I should probably forget all about them kui ma ei kir-
 jutaks neid üles, unustaksin ma arvatavasti nad kõik
 couldn't possibly have happened ei saanud kuidagi juhtuda
 Mudie [mju:di] tuntud raamatukauplus ja laenuraamatukogu Londonis
 in earlier days nooruses, varasemas eas
 in the sense of tähenduses

JACK LONDON

(1876—1916)

Jack London was the son of a poor farmer. His father could hardly support the family, and Jack was obliged to work when yet a school-boy. Later he found himself out of work and for several years led the life of a tramp in the USA and Canada. In those years he saw all there was to see of the dark side of American life. He has told much of it in his well-known books.

Jack London was quite young when he began to take an interest in the labour movement and actually joined the Socialist Party. He was greatly interested in the Russian revolution of 1905, and had the highest admiration for the great Russian writer Maxim Gorki.

After a few years of intense political activities, London began to feel disappointed in the prospects of the American working class and ceased to take part in the political struggle. The unsteadiness of his views was to a great extent due to the influence of petty bourgeois ideology.

Jack London has written many novels, short stories and essays. Not all his work is of equal value. He is at his best when writing of the hard life his heroes lead in the North, fighting for their lives against the hardships of nature and the cruelty of men.

His book "The Iron Heel" (1907) marks the culminating point of his career as a revolutionist. In it he foretells with glowing hatred the advent of fascism in the USA and the growth of reactionary forces both in America and Europe. Yet even in this book London makes serious ideological blunders. For instance, he treats revolutionists as powerful individuals opposed to the multitude. The same glorification of a strong, but isolated individuality is to be found in "Martin Eden" (1909), one of his best novels.

London's later works are of small value. He proves unable to understand the trend in the development of world revolutionary forces and avoids subjects of social and political importance. Toward the end of his life he writes mostly shallow tales of individual success without either deep thoughts or artistic value.

he is at his best ta annab oma parima

MARTIN EDEN

By Jack London

(Adapted)

Martin left his sister's house and rented a small room in which he lived, slept, studied, wrote and kept house. Before the one window, looking out on the tiny front porch, was the kitchen table that served as desk, library, and type-writing stand. The bed, against the rear wall, occupied two-thirds of the total space of the room. A bureau stood in the corner, and in the opposite corner was the kitchen — the oil-stove on a dry-goods box, inside of which were dishes and cooking utensils, a shelf on the wall for provisions, and a bucket of water on the floor. Over the bed, hoisted to the ceiling, was his bicycle.

A small closet contained his clothes and the books he had accumulated, and for which there was no room on the table or under the table. When the one chair in the room was not in use, it reposed on top of the bed, though sometimes he sat on the chair when cooking, reading a book while the water boiled. Pea-soup was a common article in his diet, as well as potatoes and beans. Rice, cooked as American housewives never cook it, and can never learn to cook it, appeared on Martin's table at least once a day. Dried fruit were less expensive than fresh, and he had usually a pot of them, cooked and ready at hand, for they took the place of butter on his bread. Coffee, without cream or milk, he had twice a day, in the evening substituting tea.

There was need for him to be economical. He had spent nearly all he had earned in the laundry. Except at such times when he saw Ruth, or his sister Gertrude, he lived a recluse, in each day accomplishing at least three days' labour of ordinary men. He slept a scant five hours. He never lost a moment. On the looking-glass were lists of definitions and pronunciations; when shaving, or dressing, or combing his hair, he coned these lists over. Similar lists were on the wall over the oil-stove, and they were similarly coned while he was busy cooking or washing the dishes. New lists continually displaced the old ones. Every strange or partly familiar word encountered in his reading was immediately jotted down, and later, when a sufficient number had been accumulated, the words were typed and pinned to the wall or looking-glass. He even carried them in his pockets, and reviewed them at odd moments on the street, or while waiting in a shop to be served.

That served as desk mis täitis kirjutuslaua aset
a common article in his diet tema tavaline söök
there was need for him to be economical tal tuli olla äärmiselt kokkuhoidlik
he lived a recluse ta elas erakuna

at odd moments (juhuslikel) vabadel silmapilkudel
while waiting in a shop to be served sel ajal, kui ta ootas kaupluses, et teda teenin-
dataks

MAKING CARBON DIOXIDE

From *Fun with Chemistry*

By Mae and Ira Freeman

In some chemical actions, such as the explosion of gunpowder or dynamite, great quantities of gas are suddenly set free. The pressure of the gas produces a noise and damage. But where was all this gas before the powder was set off? It was "locked up" chemically in the solid material of the powder.

Let us set off a very harmless form of explosion to show what happens: Get a large bottle with a well-fitting cork. Put about two tablespoons of baking soda into the bottle, using a folded piece of paper in the form of a funnel. Pour about two tablespoonfuls of vinegar into a test tube or small glass. Moisten the cork with water and hold it in one hand, the glass of vinegar in the other. Next, pour the vinegar into the jar and quickly insert the cork, but not too tightly. There will be a great fizzing and bubbling, and after a moment the cork will blow into the air with a loud pop!

And now let us see what went on. Baking soda is the common name for a chemical compound called soda bicarbonate. It consists of the elements sodium, hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. Vinegar contains a mild acid called acetic acid. When the two are mixed, a chemical action takes place which sets free a gas called carbon dioxide. The pressure of this gas builds up inside the bottle and finally blows the cork out.

When an explosive is set off the effects are similar, but much more sudden and destructive.

chemical action keemiline protsess
are suddenly set free vabaneb äkki
before the powder was set off enne kui püssirohi pandi plahvatama
in the solid material of the powder püssirohu tahkes aines
let us set off a very harmless form of explosion to show what happens tekitame täiesti
kahjutu plahvatuse, et näidata, mis juhtub
a folded piece of paper in the form of a funnel lehtrikujuliselt kokkukeeratud paberi-
tükk
insert the cork pange kork peale
what went on mis toimus
a chemical compound keemiline ühend
the pressure of this gas builds up inside the bottle pudeli sees tekib selle gaasi rõhk
blows the cork out viskab korgi pealt

RADIATION

From Teach Yourself Physics

By W. Railston

I am writing this on a hot sunny day. How does the heat reach us? Heat from the sun travels to us by radiation. It is clear, therefore, that radiated heat can travel through empty space. Physicists have never found it easy to believe that energy can be transmitted through complete emptiness, so the idea of the æther as an all-pervading medium has been invented. It is supposed to carry all kinds of electromagnetic energy through space, whether it be in the form of X-rays, light, heat-rays or wireless waves. Nevertheless, many careful experiments have failed to demonstrate its existence. The heat from the sun not only travels to us through space, but also does not heat the space. The heat which we know is only produced when the heat-rays strike on material substances. This explains the fact why both airmen and mountaineers suffer from cold, although they have moved nearer to the sun. The amount of heat produced when heat-rays fall on an aeroplane or a mountain-top is small because the surface area involved is small. It is only when the waves are received on a large area such as the earth's surface that we feel the effect. The air therefore receives the sun's heat mainly at second hand from the earth's surface. The heat is radiated from the sun to the earth principally through empty space, and only for about 50 miles through the atmosphere. The layer of air at the earth's surface becomes heated, and then passes on its heat to the air above it.

It is well-known that frosts occur most frequently on clear, cloudless nights. This is because on cloudy nights the loss of heat from the earth by radiation is reduced by reflection back from the clouds. Radiant heat obeys the same laws as light. It can be reflected and refracted in a similar manner to light. The focusing of heat-rays by means of a burning-glass is an example of their refrangibility. Light and radiant heat are both transmitted by wave-motion, but the latter is characterized by longer wave-length.

Heat from the sun travels to us by radiation päikese soojus jõuab meieni kiirguse teel
physicists have never found it easy to believe that... füüsikud pole kunagi leidnud
large olevat uskuda, et...
whether it be (käs) olgu see
not only... but also mitte ainult... vaid ka
the heat which we know is only produced... soojus, mida meie tunneme, tekib ainult
both... and nii... kui ka
the amount of heat produced when... soojushulk, mis tekib, kui...
the surface area involved hõivatud pindala; pindala, millele langevad soojuskiired

at second hand kaudsel teel

becomes heated soojeneb

frosts occur most frequently kõige sagedamini esineb pakast

radiant heat obeys the same laws soojuskiirgus allub samadele seadustele

in a similar manner to light valgusega sarnaselt

the latter is characterized by longer wave-length viimast iseloomustab pikem laine-
pikkus

ACROSS THE BORDERS OF SPACE

We are living at the bottom of a great envelope of air which provides us with life-giving oxygen and water, protects us from the harmful effect of the sun's ultra-violet rays, and from the high-speed meteors. Without this envelope, all life as we know it would cease. This protective covering around the earth is the atmosphere, and it separates us from the airless vacuum that we know as space. But for the atmosphere we should die.

The earth's atmosphere, even on clear days, prevents the astronomers from learning many of the secrets of the Universe. Such phenomena as the ultra-violet light, the X-rays of space cannot be seen, because the atmosphere permits free passage only to visible light rays.

The development of research planes and high altitude rockets is directed towards one end: the manned rocket planes of the future.

Imagine the earth having a new companion in the skies, a man-made satellite inhabited by human beings, and visible from the earth as a star. It could sweep around the earth at an incredible rate of speed in that dark vacuum beyond the atmosphere which is known as "space". It is quite evident that "space medicine" and "space engineering" should solve the problems of oxygen, water and food supply.

This artificial moon would complete its revolution around the globe every two hours.

Over North America, for example, it might pass over the East Coast at, say 10.00 a.m., and after a full revolution around the earth it would pass over the West Coast 2 hours later. At 10.00 a.m. the next day it would appear once again over the East Coast. It would never fall back to the ground for it should circle according to the same laws that govern the Moon's path around the earth.

Space travel would help us to learn much more than we know now. It would be possible to learn more about the surfaces of other planets which may offer evidence concerning the possibility of life there. Observations of the far ultraviolet light, the hard, deep-passing short-wave X-rays would certainly enable scientists to learn such things as cannot be observed from the earth. Great results in different fields of science might be obtained from such an observatory in space.

In conquering space man will take his greatest step forward in the struggle against the limits set by nature. By learning more about the Universe the scientists may find paths that will lead to still further conquest of Nature.

at the bottom of a great envelope of air suure õhukatte põhjas
without this envelope ilma selle katteta
would cease lakkaks
but for kui poleks
the X-rays röntgenikiired
cannot be seen pole võimalik näha
permits free passage laseb vabalt läbi
high altitude rockets ballistilised raketid
is directed towards one end on suunatud ühe eesmärgi saavutamiseks
rocket plane rakettlennuk
in the skies taevas
at an incredible rate of speed uskumatu kiirusega
every two hours iga kahe tunni järel
at, say 10.00 a.m. ütleme, kell kümme hommikul

MAN LEAVES SPACESHIP IN ORBIT FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER

Cosmonauts Pavel Belyayev and Alexei Leonov Tell Their Story.

We stood on the airfield, looking into the sky. Up above a four-engine plane was circling. On board were the hero-cosmonauts Pavel Belyayev and Alexei Leonov. The plane disappeared for some minutes and then appeared on the horizon once again.

The plane landed and the heroes themselves opened the door of the plane. They were wearing black short jackets and flying boots; one was in a fur hat with ear flaps and the other in a flying helmet. At the top of the gangway they paused for a moment, probably because they were so happy at this meeting.

They walked towards us — now we could see their faces clearly, could see that they were both smiling.

They made a short report, and were then embraced by one person after another. On Leonov's face there were tears of joy.

On the front of the hotel there were portraits of both the new space-men and slogans of greeting. The cosmonauts went up to their rooms on the first floor. We remained below — they would change and then come down and talk to us.

Chairs and tables were set out in the gymnasium. This was for our talk, for the meeting of the State Commission. The two heroes sat there waiting for questions. But before that we congratulated them on their fantastic victory.

"What did each of you do during the main experiment, while Leonov was out in space?"

"We carried on with the programme we'd been set," Pavel Belyayev told us. "We didn't have to change it. All the systems functioned very well. I worked the locking system. That's putting it in a few words. And when Alexei went to the exit, I wished him all the best. As he went out into space, while he was out there, and as he came back in again I kept track of his breathing and pulse rate, and followed the work of the spaceship systems. His pulse rate went up a little, but that was natural. Also during that time I talked with the Earth by radio, and helped with television: I oriented the spaceship in such a way that Alexei was well illuminated by the Sun."

"Yes," Leonov joined in the conversation with a laugh. "As I opened the exit hatch there was a powerful beam of light coming right at me."

"I've heard so often from my comrades what the cosmos looks like that you'd have thought I was prepared for what I saw," he went on. "But it turned out to be nothing like I had imagined. Probably it is simply impossible in our vocabulary to find words to describe the sensation I got from the endless space opening up before me. Right in front of me I saw black sky. Pitch black. There were no rays coming from the Sun. Below was the Earth, absolutely flat. You didn't feel as though it was a ball. Only at the horizon did you see its rounded edge."

"When I left the spaceship we had direct communications with the Earth. Pavel had to work hard, he was in communication with me and with the Earth. He connected me to Moscow. And the first thing I heard was the voice of Levitan, the voice of Moscow Radio, reporting on our flight."

"I sent greetings to everyone," Alexei said with a smile.

"How did you make your exit from the ship?"

"I leant out of the hatch, and almost went right out. 'I'm pushing off', I said to Pavel. 'Not so fast', he said. 'Wait a bit.' I stayed there half out of the hatch and waited. Then he said: 'Off you go!' And I floated off."

I acted as though I was in familiar circumstances. One of my first jobs was to take the cover off the camera that had to photograph me."

"Did anything unforeseen happen?"

"Nothing at all. Everything that happened with me was what I had expected back on the Earth. Oh, but there was something unexpected, after all — the behaviour of the ship. You see, as I pushed off I felt as though the ship bounced away in the opposite direction. According to the laws of mechanics that was how it should have been, but the sensation was unfamiliar."

"It's interesting," Belyayev said, "that I clearly felt everything that Alexei was doing to the ship. I felt it when he pushed, and heard his

boot ring as it scraped against the side of the spaceship. And even when he ran his hand over the outside of the ship I heard a kind of rustle."

"What is the feeling of weightlessness like when you're swimming in space?"

"Just the same as it is in the spaceship," Leonov replied. "But it is more comfortable. There's plenty of room to move in. You breathe easily, even better than on earth."

"On the whole, what will it be like working there?"

"Well, I was thinking about that during the flight, and while I was out in space I did a few jobs. Yes, it's quite possible to screw things up and unscrew them." (When Leonov said this to the Chief Designer, the latter laughed over the enthusiasm of the cosmonaut and commented: "Well, if you'd had your way you'd have unscrewed the whole spaceship!")

"Comrade Leonov, was swimming in the cosmos anything like swimming in water?"

"No! In the latter you feel the water streaming around your body. And you have to keep your body in a more or less definite position. In space you can float about as you like. I, for example, stretched out my arms and legs and soared. Below I could see the Earth."

"Were you and the spaceship going at the same speed?"

"Yes, absolutely the same. I pushed off easily from the ship and went out to the side. The spaceship was incredibly beautiful from the side. It looked mysterious, fantastic."

"How did your return to the ship go off?"

"That was a little more difficult. Firstly it needed more effort and I was a little tired. But it all went off fine! According to the programme I was supposed to wind the cable round my hand and haul myself in. I saw that it was going to be a long affair. I thought a bit and found a way of doing it quicker. Then the C. O. quickly shut the hatch behind me and turned on the pressure."

"What was the first thing you saw on the Earth when you left the spaceship? And what was the last thing before you went back in again?"

"When I first looked down I saw we were flying over Kerch. The Crimean coast of the Black Sea was very clear. As usual, there were clouds over the mountains. But over the coast itself there was wonderful sunny weather! Everything was very clear, I could even see streams and valleys."

"The Volga was very clear. I don't remember seeing the Urals — probably I was turning a somersault at that moment. Then I saw the Irtysh and the Yenisei. That was the last I saw. After that I went back into the cabin."

"Did you feel as though you were going back home?"

"Something of the sort. The ship was in fact a home for us. I knew I had a comrade there in the ship waiting for me, that there were people on the Earth who knew to the dot when I had to finish the experiment. So I couldn't stay longer there in the cosmos. Pavel was watching every movement I made. I hurried back to him."

"Comrade Belyayev, what did you say when you greeted your companion on his return?"

"Good for you!" Then Alexei had a little rest and got down to work. He had to write all his impressions down in the log-book immediately."

"Did he write much?"

"He wrote for about an hour and a half."

"By the way, what did Alexei say when he came on board again?"

The two cosmonauts glanced at each other and laughed.

"Shall I tell them or not?" Belyayev asked, smiling.

"Some other time!" Alexei replied.

"Comrade Belyayev, tell us something about how you landed with the aid of the manual controls."

"I had all the necessary calculations, which had been worked out on the Earth. In accordance with those calculations I switched on the retro-engines. There was nothing new to me in that, since we had been through all the landing operations on the Earth. Everything was just as we'd been taught."

"What are your most striking impressions of the flight?"

"The wonderful pictures that unfold before you while in orbit. No descriptions prepare you for such beauty. I looked through one porthole and Alexei through the other. We were silent. In one part of the sky I saw stars of a most surprising colour. It was as though they were made of pure gold. I think it was because we were looking at them through a beam of sunlight. At that moment the Sun was below the horizon, hidden from view by the Earth. And there on the other side the golden stars were twinkling."

"There was another interesting thing," he continued. "I saw an artificial sputnik. It wasn't far away from us — about 800 metres. We could see it turning slowly."

"What did the horizon look like?"

"It depended on the position of the Sun," Leonov said. "When we were flying out of the Earth's shadow into the daylight zone, the horizon was bathed in warm colours. When we were flying from daylight into darkness the colour changed into light blue. This turned to dark blue and then to black."

"How did you hit the Earth? How did you land?"

"It was a soft landing," Belyayev laughed.

"The spaceship came down between two big fir-trees. It landed in deep snow. We opened the hatch and looked round. Everywhere there

were huge trees. The snow was thick — from one and a half to three metres, and on its surface were the tracks of hare and fox. Within a few minutes we reported by radio: "We have made a good landing!"

"Did anything unforeseen happen during the landing?"

"No, nothing."

"That's all for now. Thank you for talking to us."

G. Ostroumov,
Izvestia special correspondent
Cosmodrome, March 22, 1965

for the first time ever üldse esmakordselt
I worked the locking system mina käsitsesin sulgude (lülüside) süsteemi
that's putting it in a few words see on asja seletamine paari sõnaga
his pulse rate went up a little ta pulss kiirenes pisut
that you'd have thought et teie arvatavasti mõtlete
but it turned out to be nothing like I had imagined aga ilmnes, et see polnud üldse
niisugune, nagu mina olin kujutlenud
right in front of me otse enda ees
you didn't feel as though it was a ball polnud üldse sellist tunnet, et ta on kera
how did you make your exit from the ship? kuidas toimus laevast väljumine?
back on the Earth varem maa peal
that was how it should have been nii see pidigi olema, nii see olekski pidanud olema
he ran his hand over... ta libistas oma käe üle...
I heard a kind of rustle ma kuulsin nagu mingit sahinat
what will it be like working there? kuidas on seal töötamisega?
if you'd had your way kui sina oleksid saanud teha oma tahtmist mööda
was swimming in the cosmos anything like swimming in water? kas ujumine kosmoses
sarnanes kuidagi ujumisega vees?
how did your return to the ship go off? kuidas läks laevale tagasipöördumine?
it all went off fine kõik läks hästi
a long affair pikk lugu
turned on the pressure laskis õhu sisse, avas õhukraani
something of the sort midagi taolist
good for you! hästi tehtud!
got down to work asus tööle
we'd been taught meile oli õpetatud
stars were twinkling [twinklin] tähed vilkusid (või sirasid)

RENDEZVOUS IN ORBIT

I found Alexei Leonov packing to leave for the cosmodrome. Among other things he was taking English texts and a dictionary.

"Still having trouble with English?"

"You see, I had to start from scratch — I learnt German. But there is no room to take an interpreter, so learning each other's language has been one of our main training problems. We've been at it six or seven hours a day."

We've got a patois of our own — we call it Ruston (Russian + Houston) — for radio communications. So there'll be no language barrier on the flight."

"Fifteen years ago spacemen used to be younger than today. Look — you are 41, Valery here is 40, Stafford 45, Slayton 51 and Brand 44. Is the work more complicated, does it call for greater experience?"

"The average age of a cosmonaut is now around 40. Of course, the early spacemen also had some pretty complicated problems to deal with. But then their main job was the flight as such and to study man in unusual conditions."

Now you have to be a good pilot, engineer, research worker and doctor. It takes years to study before you can begin to train as a cosmonaut."

"How do you see the future of space?"

"The future? First of all, there'll be orbital stations with 20—25-man crews. People with a variety of professions will work in orbit. And there will be auxiliary vehicles like lifeboats on a ship that will shuttle back and forth to Earth and to the next station."

Flights to the far-off planets will have to be joint flights.

The Soyuz-Apollo flight will make a big contribution towards developing understanding between our countries."

R. Georgiyeva
Moscow News No. 29, 1975

among other things muu hulgas
we've been at it me tegelesime sellega
the flight as such lend kui niisugune
with 20—25-man crews (loe: with twenty to twenty-five-man crews)
people with a variety of professions mitmesuguste elukutsetega inimesed

THE ORBIT OF PEACE

July 15, 1975. At 15 hours 20 minutes Moscow Time, the Soyuz 19 spaceship lifted off from the Baikonur cosmodrome with two cosmonauts on board — spaceship commander Alexei Leonov and flight-engineer Valery Kubasov.

At 22 hours 50 minutes the American spaceship Apollo with three astronauts on board — Thomas P. Stafford (spaceship commander), Vance Brand and Donald K. Slayton — was launched from the John Kennedy cosmodrome.

"We are sure," Thomas Stafford said before the launching, "that the coming Soviet-American space flight will strengthen the ties of friendship between our two nations."

July 17. In the 36th orbit, at 19 hours 12 minutes Moscow Time, three minutes ahead of schedule, the Soviet and American spaceships, launched from different continents, docked for the first time.
At 22 hours 19 minutes 27 seconds Alexei Leonov and Thomas Stafford shook hands for the first time.

The Soviet and American spacemen signed a joint flight document and exchanged souvenirs.

After that the cosmonauts and astronauts dined on board the Soviet spaceship and then got down to joint scientific experiments.

July 19. At 15 hours 03 minutes, the *Soyuz 19* and *Apollo* separated.

July 21. At 13 hours 51 minutes, cosmonauts A. Leonov and V. Ku-basov landed near Arkalyk, Kazakhstan, the USSR.

The flight of the *Apollo* spaceship was concluded on July 25.

S. Shiman
Moscow News correspondent
Moscow News No. 30, 1975

DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES

Andante, con moto

mp

1. Drink to me on-ly with thine eyes. And I will pledge with
2. I sent thee late a ros-y wreath, Not so-much hon-'ring

mp

Ped.

Ped. Ped.

*

mine; — Or leave a kiss with - in the cup, And I'll not ask for
thee — As giv-ing it a hope that there It could not withered

Ped. Ped. Ped. *

wine; — The thirst that from the soul doth rise, Doth
be; — But thou thereon did'st on - ly breathe, And

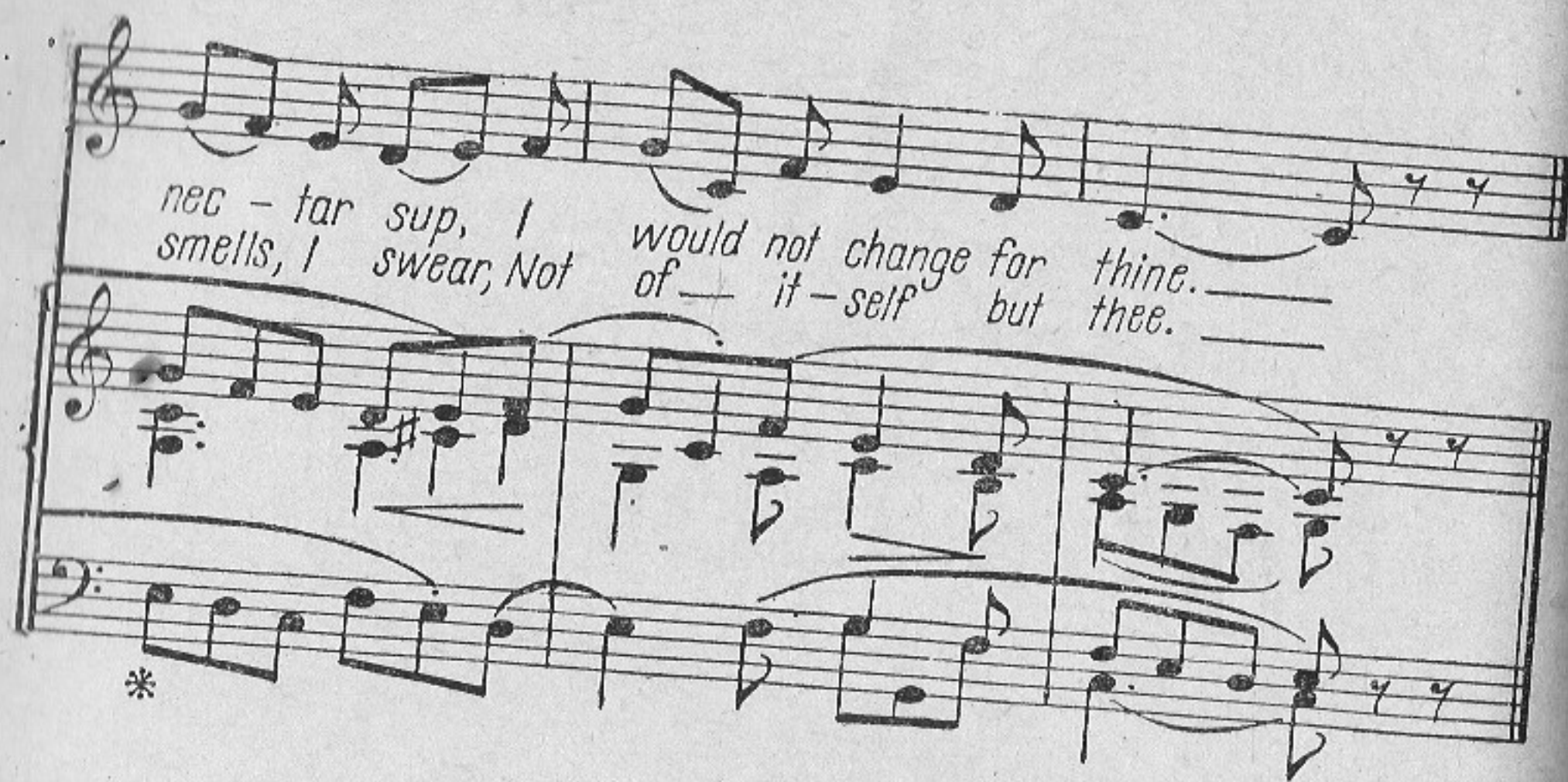
mf

Ped. * Ped. *

ask a drink di - vine; — But might I of Jove's
sent'st it back to me, — Since when it grows and

mp

Ped. Ped. Ped.



thine [ðain] *arh., poet.* sinu
pledge [pledʒ] (kellegi) terviseks jooma
kiss [kis] suudlus
wine [wain] vein
thirst [θaɪst] janu
soul [soul] hing
doth *arh., poet.* = does
divine [dɪ'vaɪn] jumalik
love [dʒʌʊv] Jupiter
nectar ['nektə] nektar
sup [sʌp] rüüpama
thee [ði] *arh., poet.* sulle, sind
rosy wreath ['rouzi 'riθ] roosipärg
hon'ring ['ɒnrɪŋ] = honouring (honour ['ɒnə] austama)
wittier ['wɪðə] närbuma
thou [ðau] *arh., poet.* sina
whereon [ðeə'ɒn] *arh.* selle peale
did'st *arh.* = did
sent'st *arh.* = sent
swear [swɛə] vandega kinnitama (swore, sworn)

LISAD

VOKAALÜHENDITE LUGEMINE RÕHULISES SILBIS

Kõige sagedasem lugemisviis on antud esimesena.

ai	[eɪ]	main, straight, wait	iew	[ju:]	view
au	[ɔ:]	caught, taught, because	oa	[ou]	road, boat
	[aɪ]	laugh, draught		[ɔ:]	broad
aw	[ɔ:]	law, draw	oe	[ou]	goes
ay	[eɪ]	day, play		[ʌ]	does
Er and	[e]	says	oi	[ɔ:]	noise, boil, voice
ea	[i:]	read, sea, east	oo	[u:]	goose, too, soon
	[e]	head, meant, read (üldminevik)		[u]	took, book, look
	[eɪ]	break, great		[ʌ]	blood
	[iə]	real, theatre	ou	[au]	out, loud, house
ee	[i:]	week, green, tree, meeting		[ʌ]	double, enough, young
ei	[i:]	receive, deceive		[u:]	you, through, soup, group
	[eɪ]	weight, eight		[u]	could, would, should
	[aɪ]	height		[ou]	though
	[e]	leisure		[ɔ:]	bought, thought
eo	[i:]	people	ow	[au]	now, how, cow, power, flower
eu	[ju:]	Europe		[ou]	blow, grow, show, snow
ew	[ju:]	new, few, dew		[ɔ]	knowledge
	[ou]	sew	oy	[ɔɪ]	boy, employ
ey	[eɪ]	grey	ue	[ju:]	hue
	[i:]	key	ui	[u:]	fruit
ie	[i:]	field, piece		[ɪ]	build
	[e]	friend	uy	[aɪ]	guy

VOKAALIDE LUGEMINE R NAABRUSES

ar +	{	a	Sarah	ear	[iə]	hear, near, year
		e	dare		[ɛə]	pear
		i	various		[ɛɪ]	learn, heard
		y	Mary		[aɪ]	heart
air	[ɛə]	air, hair		eer	[iə]	deer
er	[ɛɪ]	her, certain		eir	[ɛə]	their
ere	[iə]	here		ir	[ɛɪ]	fir, bird, girl
	[ɛə]	where, there		ire	[aɪə]	fire, tired

or [ɔɪ] for, form, short
[ɔɪ] work, world

or + $\begin{cases} a \\ e \\ i \\ y \end{cases}$ [ɔɪ] flora
more
glorious
story

oar [ɔɪ] roar
oor [uə] poor
[ɔɪ] door, floor
our [ɔɪ] pour, four
+ konsonant [əɪ] journal, journey
ur [əɪ] fur, turn
ure [uə] sure, pure

HÄÄLDAMISHARJUTUSED (PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES)

[iɪ]

Keep clean.
Please be neat.
She eats peas.
Believe me she deceives me.

[i]

It fits him.
Give Dick his biscuit.
It's a pity Pitt's busy.

[e]

Let's get a net.
Bess sent Ted ten hens' eggs.

[u]

Cook took a look.
You should if you could.
Look, full of books!

[æ]

Fat cats are happy on Pat's lap.
Can apple salad go bad?
Perhaps you can have a hat, madam.

[ɔɪ]

Percy turned when he heard the girl's words.
Birds searched the earth for worms.

[ou]

Oh no! Don't go home alone. Nobody knows how lonely the road is.
So the old boat floated slowly to the coast.
The bowl rolled into a hole.

[θ — s]

Thoughts seem solid things.
"Think of a simple path," said Seth.
Thora saw Athens last month.

[z — ʒ]

Praise between those rows, then!
These noises arose from the clothes.

[v — w]

Vera went very white.
What value have wet valves?

ARTIKKEL PUSIVAIS SÖNAUHENDEIS

a) umbmäärane artikkel:

a few mõned
a good deal of ..., a great deal of ..., a great many ..., a lot of ... suur
hulk ..., palju ...
a little pisut, natuke(ne), veidi
as a matter of fact tegelikult, õigupoolest
as a rule tavaliselt, harilikult
at a late hour hilisel tunnil, hilja õhtul
at an end lõpul
at a speed of ... kiirusega ...
for a long time kaua aega
in a loud (low) voice valju (tasase) häälega
in a short time lühikese aja jooksul
it is a pity that ... on kahju, et ...
it's a long way sinna on tükk maad
three times a day (a week, a month, a year) kolm korda päevas (nädala, kuus, aastas)
to be at a loss kimbatuses olema
to be in a hurry kiire olema
I am in a hurry mul on kiire
to feel a pain valu tundma
to go for a walk jalutama minema, jalutamas käima
to have a cold külmetanud olema
I have a cold in my head mul on nohu
to have a good time aega lõbusasti veetma
to have a headache peavalu kannatama
I have a headache mul on peavalu, mu pea valutab
to have a smoke suitsu tegema
to have a talk vestlema, juttu ajama
to have a temperature palavikus olema
to take a rest puhkama
to take a seat istet võtma, istuma

b) määrav artikkel:

in the morning hommikul
 in the evening õhtul
 in the afternoon pärast lõunat, õhtupoolikul
 in the country maal
 in the field põllul
 in the street tänaval
 in the sun päikese käes
 on the right (left) paremal (vasakul)
 at the seaside mererannas
 at the skating-rink, on the ice liuväljal
 on the one (other) hand ühelt (teiselt) poolt
 on the whole üldiselt, kõike arvestades
 the day before yesterday üleile
 the day after tomorrow ülehommel
 the other day hiljuti, mõni päev tagasi
 to go to the theatre (the cinema, the pictures) teatrisse (kinno) minema,
 teatris (kinos) käima
 to play the piano (the violin) klaverit (viulit) mängima
 to pass the time aega veetma
 to take the bus (the tram) bussiga (trammiga) sõitma
 to tell the truth tõtt rääkima
 to tell the way teed juhatama

c) artikkel puudub:

at night öösel
 at dinner (breakfast, supper) lõunat (hommikust, õhtust) söömas
 at home kodus
 at school koolis
 to school kooli
 at sea merel
 at work tööl
 at peace rahuajal
 at war sõjajalal
 at (või on) page three kolmandal leheküljel
 by tram (train, bus) trammiga (rongiga, bussiga)
 by air (water, sea, land) õhuteed (vett, merd, maad) mööda
 by day päeval
 by heart pähe, peast
 by chance juhuslikult
 by mistake kogemata, eksikombel
 by post posti teel, postiga

in fact õigupoolest, õieti, tegelikult
 in time õigel ajal
 in town linnas
 on board (a ship) (laeva) pardal
 on deck (laeva) tekil
 on foot jalgsi
 on sale müügil
 on condition that... tingimusel, et...
 day after day päev päeva järel
 day by day päevast päeva
 day and night päeval ja ööl
 from morning to (või till) night hommikust õhtuni
 from time to time aeg-ajalt
 from head to foot pealaest jalatallani
 to be on duty korrapidajaks olema
 to go to bed magama minema
 to go to school koolis käima
 to go to town linna sõitma
 to take part in (millestki) osa võtma

MATEMAATILISI AVALDISI (MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS)

10^2	ten to the second (power); ten squared
10^3	ten to the third (power); ten cubed
10^∞	ten to the power of infinity
10^{-1}	ten to the minus first (power)
$\left(\frac{x^2}{y^3}\right)^m$	x squared divided by y cubed in parentheses to the m th power
\sqrt{a}	square root of a
$\sqrt[3]{a}$	third (või cube) root of a

EBAREEGLIPÄRASTE VERBIDE PÕHIVORMID
(PRINCIPAL FORMS OF IRREGULAR VERBS)

Tabelis on nurksulgudes märgitud rõhulise silbi vokaali või diftongi hääldamine. Kui esineb raskusi ka konsonantide hääldamises, on nurksulgudes antud terve sõna hääldus.

Infinitive Infinitiiv	Past Indefinite Üldminevik	Past Participle Mineviku kesk- sõna	Chief Meanings Põhitähendused
arise [ai]	arose [ou]	arisen [i]	tõusma
be [i:]	was [ə]	been [i:]	olema
bear [eə]	were [ə:, eə]	borne [ɔ:]	kandma; sünnitama; ta- luma
beat [i:]	bore [ɔ:]	borne [ɔ:]	kandma; sünnitama; ta- luma
become [ʌ]	beat [i:]	beaten [i:]	peksma, lööma
	became [ei]	become [ʌ]	saama (millekski, kel- lekski), muutuma
begin [i]	began [æ]	begun [ʌ]	algama; alustama
bend [e]	bent [e]	bent [e]	painutama, kummardama
bite [ai]	bit [i]	bitten [i]	hammustama
blow [ou]	blew [u:]	blown [ou]	puhuma
break [ei]	broke [ou]	broken [ou]	murduma; murdma, pu- rustama
bring [i]	brought [ɔ:]	brought [ɔ:]	tooma
build [i]	built [i]	built [i]	ehitama
burn [ə]	burnt [ə]	burnt [ə]	põlema; põletama
buy [ai]	bought [ɔ:]	bought [ɔ:]	ostma
cast [ai]	cast [ai]	cast [ai]	viskama
catch [æ]	caught [ɔ:]	caught [ɔ:]	(kinni) püüdma
choose [u:]	chose [ou]	chosen [ou]	valima
come [ʌ]	came [ei]	come [ʌ]	tulema
cost [ɔ]	cost [ɔ]	cost [ɔ]	väärt olema, maksma
creep [i:]	crept [e]	crept [e]	roomama; pugema
cut [ʌ]	cut [ʌ]	cut [ʌ]	lõikama
dig [i]	dug [ʌ]	dug [ʌ]	kaevama
do [u:]	did [i]	done [ʌ]	tegema
draw [ɔ:]	drew [u:]	drawn [ɔ:]	joonistama
dream [i:]	{ dreamed [i:]	{ dreamed [i:]	und nägema; unis- tama
	{ dreamt [e]	{ dreamt [e]	jooma
drink [i]	drank [æ]	drunk [ʌ]	ajama; sõitma
drive [ai]	drove [ou]	driven [i]	sööma
eat [i:]	ate [et]	eaten [i:]	langema, kukkuma
fall [ɔ:]	fell [e]	fallen [ɔ:]	toitma; toituma
feed [i:]	fed [e]	fed [e]	tundma
feel [i:]	felt [e]	felt [e]	võitlema
fight [ai]	fought [ɔ:]	fought [ɔ:]	leidma
find [ai]	found [au]	found [au]	lendama
fly [ai]	flew [u:]	flown [ou]	ennustama
foretell [e]	foretold [ou]	foretold [ou]	unustama
forget [e]	forgot [ɔ]	forgotten [ɔ]	andestama
forgive [i]	forgave [ei]	forgiven [i]	külmetama; külmuma
freeze [i:]	froze [ou]	frozen [ou]	(midagi) saama
get [e]	got [ɔ]	got [ɔ]	

Infinitive Infinitiiv	Past Indefinite Üldminevik	Past Participle Mineviku kesk- sõna	Chief Meanings Põhitähendused
give [i]	gave [ei]	given [i]	andma
go [ou]	went [e]	gone [ɔ]	minema, käima
grow [ou]	grew [u:]	grown [ou]	kasvama; (millekski) muutuma
hang [æ]	hung [ʌ]	hung [ʌ]	riippuma; riputama
have [æ]	had [æ]	had [æ]	omama
hear [iə]	heard [ɔ:]	heard [ɔ:]	kuulma
hide [ai]	hid [i]	{ hidden [i]	peitma, varjama
		{ hid [i]	
hit [i]	hit [i]	hit [i]	tabama
hold [ou]	held [e]	held [e]	hoidma
hurt [ɔ:]	hurt [ɔ:]	hurt [ɔ:]	vigastama
keep [i:]	kept [e]	kept [e]	pidama, hoidma
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	teadma, tundma
lay [ei]	laid [ei]	laid [ei]	panema, asetama
lead [i:]	led [e]	led [e]	juhtima
lean [i:]	leant [e]	leant [e]	nõjatuma
learn [ɔ:]	{ learned [ɔ:]	{ learned [ɔ:]	õppima; teada
	{ learnt [ɔ:]	{ learnt [ɔ:]	saama
leave [i:]	left [e]	left [e]	lahkuma; (maha) jätma
lend [e]	lent [e]	lent [e]	laenutama, laenuks andma
let [e]	let [e]	let [e]	laskma, lubama
lie [ai]	lay [ei]	lain [ei]	lamama
light [ai]	{ lighted [ai]	{ lighted [ai]	valgustama;
	{ lit [i]	{ lit [i]	süütama
lose [lu:]	lost [ɔ]	lost [ɔ]	kaotama
make [ei]	made [ei]	made [ei]	tegema, valmistama
mean [i:]	meant [e]	meant [e]	tähendama
meet [i:]	met [e]	met [e]	kohtuma; kohtama
pay [ei]	paid [ei]	paid [ei]	maksma, tasuma
put [u]	put [u]	put [u]	panema
read [i:]	read [e]	read [e]	lugema
ride [ai]	rode [ou]	ridden [i]	sõitma; ratsutama
ring [i]	rang [æ]	rung [ʌ]	helisema; helistama
rise [ai]	rose [ou]	risen [i]	tõusma
run [ʌ]	ran [æ]	run [ʌ]	jooksmas
say [ei]	said [e]	said [e]	ütleva
see [i:]	saw [ɔ:]	seen [i:]	nägema
seek [i:]	sought [sɔ:t]	sought [sɔ:t]	otsima
sell [e]	sold [ou]	sold [ou]	müüma
send [e]	sent [e]	sent [e]	saatma
set [e]	set [e]	set [e]	panema, asetama
sew [ou]	sewed [ou]	sewn [ou]	õmblema
shake [ei]	shook [u]	shaken [ei]	raputama
shine [ai]	shone [ɔ]	shone [ɔ]	paistma; särama
shoot [u:]	shot [ɔ]	shot [ɔ]	(püüsi) laskma
show [ou]	showed [ou]	shown [ou]	näitama
shut [ʌ]	shut [ʌ]	shut [ʌ]	sulgema
sing [i]	sang [æ]	sung [ʌ]	laulma

Infinitive Infinitiiv	Past Indefinite Üldminevik	Past Participle Mineviku kesk- sõna	Chief Meanings Põhitähendused
sink [i]	sank [æ]	sunk [ʌ]	vajuma
sit [i]	sat [æ]	sat [æ]	istuma
sleep [i]	slept [e]	slept [e]	magama
slide [ai]	slid [i]	slid [i]	libisema
smell [e]	{ smelt [e] smelled [e]	{ smelt [e] smelled [e]	lõhnama
speak [i]	spoke [ou]	spoken [ou]	rääkima
spell [e]	{ spelled [e] spelt [e]	{ spelled [e] spelt [e]	veerima
spend [e]	spent [e]	spent [e]	veetma; (raha) kulutama
spit [i]	spat [æ]	spat [æ]	sülitama
spring [i]	sprang [æ]	sprung [ʌ]	hüppama
spill [i]	{ spilt [i] spilled [i]	{ spilt [i] spilled [i]	maha loksutama
spread [e]	spread [e]	spread [e]	levima; laotama
stand [æ]	stood [u]	stood [u]	seisma
stick [i]	stuck [ʌ]	stuck [ʌ]	pistma, torkama; kleepuma; kleepima
strew [u]	strewed [u]	{ strewn [u] strewed [u]	laiali puistama
strike [ai]	struck [ʌ]	struck [ʌ]	lööma
sweep [i]	swept [e]	swept [e]	pühkima
swim [i]	swam [æ]	swum [ʌ]	ujuma
take [ei]	took [u]	taken [ei]	võtma
teach [i]	taught [ɔ]	taught [ɔ]	õpetama
tell [e]	told [ou]	told [ou]	ütlemas; jutustama
think [i]	thought [ɔ]	thought [ɔ]	mõtlemas
throw [ou]	threw [u]	thrown [ou]	viskama
tread [e]	trod [ɔ]	trodden [ɔ]	tallama
understand [æ]	understood [u]	understood [u]	mõistma, aru saama
wake [ei]	{ woke [ou] waked [ei]	{ woke(n) [ou] waked [ei]	ärkama; äratama
wear [æ]	wore [ɔ]	worn [ɔ]	(rõivaid) kandma
weep [i]	wept [e]	wept [e]	nutma
win [i]	won [ʌ]	won [ʌ]	võitma
wind [ai]	wound [au]	wound [au]	kerima
write [rait]	wrote [rout]	written ['ritn]	kirjutama

SÕNASTIKUD

LÜHENDID (ABBREVIATIONS)

a.	= adjektiiv, omadussõna — adjective	muus.	= muusika — music
adv.	= adverb, määrsõna — adverb	n.	= nimisõna — noun
Am.	= Ameerikas tarvitav — American	num.	= numeraal, arvsõna — numeral
arh.	= arhailine, vanamoeline — archaic	obj.	= objekt, sihtis — object
atrib.	= atributiivne (nimisõna täiendav), -selt — attributive(ly)	ol.	= (üld)olevik — Present Indefinite
biol.	= bioloogia — biology	p.	= pööre — person
dem.	= demonstriativne, näitav — demonstrative	peam.	= peamiselt — chiefly
e.	= ehk — or	piltl.	= piltlik(ult) — figurative(ly)
eelm.	= eelmine (sõna) — preceding (word)	pl.	= pluural, mitmus — plural
emf.	= emfaatiline, tunderõhuline — emphatic	pn.	= pärisnimi — proper noun
er.	= eriti — especially	poeet.	= poeetiline, luulekeelne — poetical
fam.	= familiaarne, kodusemas kõnekeeles tarvitav — familiar, colloquial	poss.	= possessiivne, omastav — possessive
fol.	= fotograafia — photography	postp.	= postpositioon — postposition
gr.	= grammatika — grammar	p. p.	= mineviku kesksõna — past participle
haruld.	= haruldane — rare	pr.	= prantsuskeelne (võõrsõna) — French
inf.	= infinitiiv, tegevusnimi — infinitive	pred. a.	= predikatiivne (õeldistäitena kasutatav) adjektiiv — predicative adjective
interj.	= interjektsioon, hüüdsõna — interjection	pref.	= prefiks, eesliide — prefix
jne.	= ja nii edasi — and so on	prep.	= prepositioon, eessõna — preposition
jur.	= juriidiline — legal	pron.	= pronoomen, asesõna — pronoun
keem.	= keemia — chemistry	puud.	= puudub (mingi vormi kohta) — missing
kollekt.	= kollektiivne, -selt — collective(ly)	refl.	= refleksiivne, -selt, enesekohane, -selt — reflexive(ly)
komp.	= komparatiiv, keskvoorre — comparative	ret.	= retooriline, ilukõneline — rhetorical
konj.	= konjunktsioon, sidesõna — conjunction	sg.	= singular, ainsus — singular
lad.	= ladinakeelne — Latin	smb.	= keegi, kedagi — somebody
lastek.	= lastekeelne — nursery language	smb.'s	= kellegi — somebody's
lit.	= literaarne, raamatuline — literary	smth.	= midagi — something
lüh.	= lühend — abbreviation	sup.	= superlatiiv, ülivõrre — superlative
mat.	= matemaatika — mathematics	tarvit.	= tarvitatakse — used
med.	= meditsiin, arstiteadus — medicine	tul.	= (üld)tulevik — Future Indefinite
min.	= (üld)minevik — Past Indefinite	v.	= verb, tegusõna — verb
		vanas.	= vanasõna — proverb
		vt.	= vaata — see
		ühisk.	= ühiskondlik — social

* tähistab ebareeglipärast verbi, mille põhivormid on antud tabelis lk. 252—254.

VOCABULARY TO LESSONS 1-10

LESSON 1

lesson ['lesn] (õppe)tund
one [wʌn] üks
Ann Park [æn pɑ:k] *pn.*
name [neɪm] nimi
I am [aɪ æm] m(in)a olen
student ['stju:d(ə)nt] üliõpilane
live [liv] elama
sister ['sɪstə] õde
brother ['brʌðə] vend
Kate [keɪt] *pn.*
pupil ['pjʊpl] õpilane
go [gəʊ] minema
to [tu, tə] *prep.* -le, -ni, -sse
to go to school koolis käima
Tom [tɒm] *pn.*
also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] ka
at [æt, ət] *prep.* -s, -l
at school koolis
they [ðeɪ] nemad, nad
read [ri:d] lugema
write [raɪt] kirjutama
friend [frend] sõber
her [hə, hɜ:] tema, ta, (tema) oma (*nais-
soost olendite kohta*)
Mary ['meəri] *pn.*
too [tu:] ka
we [wi:] meie
study ['stʌdi] õppima
English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] inglise keel
speak [spi:k] rääkima
home [həʊm] kodu
at home kodus
help [help] aitama
mother ['mʌðə] ema
cook [kʊk] keetma
dinner ['dɪnə] lõuna
evening ['i:vnɪŋ] õhtu
in the evening õhtul
like [laɪk] meeldima
I like mulle meeldib, ma armastan
good [gʊd] hea
note [nəʊt] (*pl. notes* [nəʊts]) märged, üles-
tähendus
text [tekst] tekst
grammar ['græmə] grammatika
Present Indefinite ['preznt in'defɪnɪt] üld-
olevik
affirmative form [ə'fə:mətɪv fɔ:m] jaatav
vorm
be [bi:] olema
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] harjutus

LESSON 2

two [tu:] kaks
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] hommik
in the morning hommikul
it is morning on hommik
get up [get ʌp] üles tõusma
seven ['sevn] seitse
at seven o'clock [ə'klɒk] kell seitse
breakfast ['brekfəst] hommikueine
we have breakfast me sööme hommikueinet
of [ɒv, əv] *prep.* (*väljendab eesti omastava
või osastava käände suhet*)
coffee ['kɒfi] kohv
we have a cup of coffee me joome tassi
kohvi
bread [bred] leib
butter ['bʌtə] või
bread-and-butter ['bredən(d)'bʌtə] võileib
by [baɪ] *prep.* abil, -ga
bus-stop ['bʌs'stɒp] bussipeatus
meet [mi:t] kohtama
begin [bi'gɪn] algama
ten [ten] kümme
new [nju:] uus
school-bag ['sku:l'bæg] koolikott
take [teɪk] võtma
his [hɪz] tema, ta, (tema) oma (*meessoost
olendite kohta*)
text-book ['tekstbʊk] õpik
pencil-box ['pensl'bɒks] pinal
notebook ['nəʊtbʊk] vihik
pencil ['pensl] pliiats
say [seɪ] ütleva
good-bye [gʊd'baɪ] *interj.* head aega!
father ['fɑ:ðə] isa
leave [li:v] lahkuma

noun [naʊn] nimisõna
plural ['pluə(ə)] mitmus
Possessive Case [pə'zesɪv keɪs] omastav
kääne
Possessive Pronoun [pə'zesɪv 'prəʊnaʊn] omastav asesõna
conjoint form [kən'dʒɔɪnt fɔ:m] omadus-
sõnaline vorm

LESSON 3

three [θri:] kolm
dialogue ['daɪəlɒg] dialoog, kahekõne
university [ju(n)ɪ'vɜ:sɪti] ülikool

come [kʌm] tulema
into ['ɪntu, 'ɪntə] *prep.* sisse, -sse
lecture-room ['lektʃərʊm] loenguruum, audi-
toorium
all [ɔ:l] kõik
stand [stænd] seisma
up [ʌp] *adv.* üles
to stand up püsti tõusma
good morning! tere hommikust!
sit [sɪt] istuma
down [daʊn] *adv.* maha
sit down istu, võta islet
please [pli:z] palun (viisakussõnana)
who [hu:] kes
absent ['æbs(ə)nt] puuduv
to be absent puuduma
Robert ['rɒbət] *pn.*
Julia ['dʒu:liə] *pn.*
today [tə'deɪ] täna
open ['əʊpən] avama
page [peɪdʒ] lehekülg
Cde. lüh. = Comrade ['kɒmrid, 'kɑ:mrid]
seltsimees
line [laɪn] rida
well [wel] hästi
thank you [θæŋkju] tänan
shut [ʃʌt] sulgema
blackboard ['blækbo:d] tahvel
go to the blackboard mine tahvli juurde
chalk [tʃɔ:k] kriit
word [wɜ:d] sõna
correct [kə'rekt] õige, veatu; (vigu) paran-
dama
mistake [mɪs'teɪk] viga
Helen ['helɪn] *pn.*
then [ðen] siis
put [put] panema
to put down üles kirjutama, kirja panema
homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] kodutöö
translate [træns'leɪt] tõlkima
learn [lə:n] õppima
bell [bel] kell
ring [rɪŋ] helisema
over ['əʊvə] *adv.* läbi, möödas
Imperative Mood [ɪm'perətɪv mu:d] impera-
tiiv, käskiv kõneviis
negative form ['negətɪv fɔ:m] eitav vorm
interrogative form [ɪntə'rɒgətɪv fɔ:m] küsiv
vorm

LESSON 4

four [fɔ:] neli
state [steɪt] riik; riiklik
Tallinn ['tælɪn, 'tælin] *pn.*

polytechnical [pɒli'teknɪk(ə)] polütehniline
institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] instituut
as [æz] kuna
far [fɑ:] kaugel; kauges
from [frɒm] *prep.* -st, -lt
to take a bus bussiga sõitma
often ['ɒ(ɪ)fn] tihti, sageli
about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* -st, üle, kohta
study ['stʌdi] (*pl. studies*) õping
always ['ɔ:lwəz] alati, ikka
glad [glæd] rõõmus
receive [rɪ'si:v] saada
letter ['letə] kiri
very ['veri] väga
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] huvitav
when [wen] kui
near [nɪə] ligidal, lähedal
to come home koju tulema, koju jõudma
I sit down at my table ma istun oma laua-
taha
newspaper ['nju:spɛɪpə] ajaleht
prepare [prɪ'peə] ette valmistama
much [mʌtʃ] palju
difficult ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt] raske
for [fɔ:, fɔ] jaoks

article ['ɑ:tɪkl] artikkel
the Indefinite [ɪn'defɪnɪt] Article umbmää-
rane artikkel
the Definite [defɪnɪt] Article määrav artik-
kel
do [du:, du, də] (*abiverbina tarvitatult ees-
tikeelne tõlkevaste puudub*); (*täistähen-
dusliku verbina*) tegema

LESSON 5

five [faɪv] viis
time [taɪm] aeg
season ['si:zn] aasta-aeg
month [mʌnθ] kuu
school-year ['sku:ljiə] õppeaasta
year [jiə, jɜ:] aasta
Soviet ['sovjet, 'sɒvjet] nõukogu
union ['ju:njən] liit
the Soviet Union Nõukogude Liit
autumn ['ɔ:təm] sügis
first [fɜ:st] esimene
term [tɜ:m] semester
last [lɑ:st] kestma; viimane
half [ha:f] (*pl. halves* [ha:vz]) pool
January ['dʒænju(ə)rɪ] jaanuar
February ['februəri] veebruar
March [mɑ:tʃ] märts

April [ˈeɪprəl] aprill
 May [meɪ] mai
 June [dʒuːn] juuni
 July [dʒuːlaɪ] juuli
 August [ˈɔːɡəst] august
 September [sepˈtembə] september
 October [ɒkˈtəʊbə] oktoober
 November [noʊˈvembə] november
 December [dɪˈsembə] detsember
 weather [ˈweðə] ilm
 usually [ˈjuːʒəli] harilikult, tavaliselt
 fine [faɪn] ilus, tore
 quite [kwaɪt] üsna
 warm [wɔːm] soe
 sun [sʌn] päike
 shine [ʃaɪn] paistma
 brightly [ˈbraɪtli] heledalt, säravalt
 sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] mõnikord, vahel
 rain [reɪn] vihma sadama; vihm
 cold [kəʊld] külm
 winter [ˈwɪntə] talv
 other [ˈʌðə] teine
 snow [snəʊ] lund sadama; lumi
 day [deɪ] päev
 night [naɪt] öö
 end [end] lõpp; lõppema
 end-of-term test [ˈendəvˌtɜːm ˈtest] arvestus
 examination [ɪɡˈzæmɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n] eksam
 exam [ɪɡˈzæm] lüh. = examination
 for short lühendatult, lühidalt
 vacation [vəˈkeɪʃ(ə)n] õppevaheaeg
 second [ˈsek(ə)nd] teine
 which [wɪtʃ] mis; milline
 seventh [ˈsev(ə)nθ] seitsmes
 till [tɪl] kuni
 work [wɜːk] töötama
 spring [sprɪŋ] kevad
 seldom [ˈseldəm] harva
 with [wɪð] prep. -ga
 finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] lõpetama
 summer [ˈsʌmə] suvi

numeral [ˈnjuːm(ə)r(ə)l] arvsõna, numeraal;
 arv; arvutähis
 cardinal [ˈkɑːdɪnəl] numeral põhjarv sõna
 ordinal [ˈɔːdɪn(ə)l] numeral järgarv sõna
 shift [ʃɪft] vahetus
 fractional [ˈfræksjənəl] numeral murdarv sõna
 numerator [ˈnjuːməreɪtə] (hariliku murru)
 lugeja
 denominator [dɪˈnəmeɪneɪtə] (hariliku murru)
 nimetaja
 decimal fraction [ˈdesɪm(ə)l ˈfræksj(ə)n]
 kümnendmurd
 point [pɔɪnt] punkt

nought [naʊt] null
 zero [ˈziːrəʊ] null; nullpunkt
 degree [dɪˈɡriː] kraad
 below [biˈləʊ] prep. alla, allapoole
 above [əˈbʌv] prep. üle
 what is the weather like? missugune on ilm?

LESSON 6

Saturday [ˈsætədɪ] laupäev
 afternoon [ˈɑːftəˈnuːn] pealelõuna, õhtupoolik
 everybody [ˈevrɪbɒdi] igaüks
 study [ˈstʌdi] kabinet
 armchair [ˈɑːmˈtʃeə] tugitool
 number [ˈnʌmbə] arv; hulk
 a large number of palju, suur hulk
 bookshelf [ˈbʊkʃelf] (pl. bookshelves [ˈbʊk-
 ʃelvz]) raamaturiist
 floor [flɔː] põrand
 ceiling [ˈsiːlɪŋ] lagi
 in front of [ɪn ˈfrʌnt əv] ees
 to look for (midagi) otsima
 picture [ˈpɪktʃə] pilt
 typewriter [ˈtaɪpraɪtə] kirjutusmasin
 want [wɒnt] tahtma
 type [taɪp] kirjutusmasinal kirjutama
 but [bʌt] aga, kuid
 allow [əˈlaʊ] lubama
 him [hɪm] teda; temale, talle (meessoost olendite kohta)
 too [tuː] liiga
 play [pleɪ] mängima; mäng
 Spot [spɒt] pn.
 dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋruːm] söögituba
 kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] köök
 supper [ˈsʌpə] õhtusöök
 ready [ˈredi] valmis
 lay [leɪ] panema, asetama
 to lay the table lauda katma
 after [ˈɑːftə] pärast, peale
 wash [wɒʃ] pesema
 to wash up lauanõusid (pärast sööki) puh-
 taks pesema
 get [ɡet] saama; muutuma
 dark [dɑːk] pime
 it is getting dark hakkab pimedaks mine-
 ma (või pimenema)
 switch [swɪtʃ] valgust sisse (on) või välja
 (off) lülitama
 light [laɪt] valgus; tuli
 again [əˈɡeɪn] jälle
 whole [həʊl] kogu, terve

week [wiːk] nädal
 full [fʊl] täis
 enough [ɪˈnʌf] küllalt
 know [naʊ] teadma
 that [ðæt] et
 work [wɜːk] töö
 make [meɪk] tegema; muutama
 Jack [dʒæk] pn.
 dull [dʌl] igav; tuim
 let [let] laskma
 us [ʌs] meid; meile
 game [ɡeɪm] mäng
 draughts [draʊfts] kabe, tamka
 all right [ɔːl raɪt] hea küll
 bring [brɪŋ] tooma
 board [bɔːd] (mängu)laud
 man [mæn] (pl. men [men]) (mängu)nupp
 piece [piːs] kabekevi; (mängu)nupp
 away [əˈweɪ] ära
 watch [wɒtʃ] vaatama, jälgima
 listen [ˈlɪsn] kuulama (midagi, kedagi to)
 radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ] raadio
 child [tʃaɪld] (pl. children [ˈtʃɪldr(ə)n])
 laps
 good-night head ööd
 to go to bed magama minema

the Present Participle [ˈpɑːtɪsɪpl] oleviku
 kesksõna
 the Present Continuous [kənˈtɪnjuəs] kestev
 olevik
 the Personal [ˈpɜːsnl] Pronoun isikuline
 asesõna
 the Subjective [səbˈdʒektɪv] Case aluse-
 kääne
 the Objective [əbˈdʒektɪv] Case sihitise-
 kääne
 why [waɪ] miks

LESSON 7

library [ˈlaɪbrəri] raamatukogu
 already [əˈlredi] juba
 smoke [sməʊk] suitsetama
 cigarette [sɪɡəˈret] sigaret
 to have a cigarette sigaretti suitsetama
 music [ˈmjuːzɪk] muusika
 some [sʌm] mõni, mõned; natuke
 can [kæn, kən] I can (ma) võin, (ma)
 oskan; you can (sa) võid, (sa) oskad,
 jne.
 see [siː] nägema
 run [rʌn] jooksmas; jooksnud
 about [əˈbaʊt] adv. ümber, ringi
 to put on selga või jalga või kätte või
 pähe panema

overcoat [ˈoʊvəkəʊt] palitu, mantel
 turn [tɜːn] pöörduma
 corner [ˈkɔːnə] nurk
 turning the street corner pöördudes ümber
 tänavanurga
 walk [wɜːk] kõndima, käima; jalutama; ja-
 lutuskäik
 same [seɪm] sama
 direction [dɪˈrekʃ(ə)n] suund
 hello! [həˈləʊ] tervist!
 so [soʊ] ka, samuti
 together [təˈɡeðə] adv. (ühes)koos
 beautiful [ˈbjuːtɪf(ə)l] ilus
 storey [ˈstɔːri] (maja)kord, korrus
 two-storeyed kahekorruseline
 building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] hoone, ehitus
 wide [waɪd] lai, avar
 staircase [ˈsteɪkɪs] trepp
 enter [ˈentə] siseneda, sisse astuma
 along [əˈlɒŋ] prep. piki, mööda
 find [faɪnd] leidma
 various [ˈveəriəs] mitmesugune
 subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] aineala
 different [ˈdɪf(ə)nt] erinev, eri
 language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] keel
 hand [hænd] ulatama
 librarian [laɪˈbreəriən] raamatukoguhoidja
 may [meɪ] I may (ma) tohin, (ma) võin;
 you may (sa) tohid, (sa) võid, jne.
 to take out laenutama
 out [aʊt] väljas, välja
 another [əˈnʌðə] teine, veel üks
 certainly [ˈsɜːtnli] muidugi, kindlasti
 card [kɑːd] kaart
 would [wʊd] you like kas te soovite (või
 sooviksite)
 I should [ʃʊd] like ma sooviksin
 something [ˈsʌmθɪŋ] midagi
 adaptation [ædæpˈteɪʃ(ə)n] kohandamine,
 adaptatsioon; adapteeritud tekst

poor [puə] vilets
 only [ˈoʊnli] ainult
 novel [ˈnɒv(ə)l] romaan
 Martin Eden [ˈmɑːtɪn ˈiːdn] pn.
 Jack London [ˈdʒæk ˈlɒndn] pn.
 ever [ˈevə] kunagi
 anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] midagi
 shake [ʃeɪk] raputama
 shaken [ˈʃeɪk(ə)n] raputanud
 head [hed] pea
 meanwhile [ˈmiːnwaɪl] vahepeal
 choose [tʃuːz] valida
 chosen [ˈtʃoʊzn] valitud
 to take a walk jalutuskäiku tegema
 through [θruː] läbi

town [taun] linn; *atrib.* linna-
park [pa:k] park
part [pa:t] lahkuma, jumalaga jätma

any ['eni] mõni, mingi, keegi
nobody ['noubədi] ei keegi, mitte keegi
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] ei midagi, mitte midagi
the Past [pa:st] Participle mineviku kesk-

sõna
the Infinitive [in'finitiv] infinitiiv, tegevus-

nimi
the Present Perfect ['pɜ:fɪkt] täisminevik

Modal [maʊdl] Verb modaalverb

Estonian [es'tounjən] eesti keel

put [pu:t] asetama, panema

blank [blæŋk] lünk, tühi

fill [fi:l] täitma

suitable ['sju:təbl] sobiv, kohane

sentence ['sentəns] lause

antonym ['æntənɪm] antonüüm, vastand-

sõna

form [fɔ:m] moodustama

italics [i'tælɪks] kursiiv(kiri), kaldkiri

bracket ['bræktɪt] sulg (kirjavahemärk)

answer ['a:nsə] vastama

whom [hu:m] keda

club [kla:b] liik

LESSON 8

off [ɔ:f] ära, eemal

day off vaba päev; puhkepäev

yesterday ['jestədi] eile

late [leɪt] hilja

later ['leɪtə] hiljem

than [ðæn] kui (võrdluses)

usual ['ju:ʒu(ə)l] harilikult, tavaliselt

until [ən'tɪl] kuni, enne kui

never ['nevə] mitte kunagi

early ['ɜ:li] vara

morning exercises hommikuvõimlemine

dress [dres] riietuma

look at (midagi) vaatama

watch [wɒtʃ] käekell

past [pa:st] läbi

way [wei] tee

on my way (oma) teel

met [met] üldminevik sõnast meet

said [sed] üldminevik sõnast say

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] veerand

wrote [rəʊt] üldminevik sõnast write

mine [maɪn] minu

rang [raŋ] up üldminevik sõnast ring up

ring [rɪŋ] up (telefoniga) helistama

came [keɪm] üldminevik sõnast come

ask [a:sk] küsima

last night eile õhtul

you see tead, teate

answer ['a:nsə] vastama

busy ['bɪzi] tööga kinni, tegevuses

office ['ɒfɪs] kontor, kantselei

meeting ['mi:tiŋ] koosolek

such [sʌtʃ] niisugune

speaker ['spi:kə] kõneleja

how [haʊ] kuidas; kui

how long kui kaua

about [ə'baʊt] umbes

hour [aʊə] tund

many ['meni] palju

people ['pi:pl] inimesed

took [tu:k] üldminevik sõnast take

part [pa:t] osa

to take part in (millestki) osa võtma

discussion [dɪs'kʌʃ(ə)n] arutlus, vaidlus

club [kla:b] klubi

to have a good time aega lõbusasti veet-

ma

dance [da:ns] tantsima

tired ['taɪəd] väsinud

at once [ət'wʌns] kohe

minute ['mɪnɪt] minut

the Principal ['prɪnsəp(ə)l] Forms põhivor-

mid

the Past Indefinite üldminevik

singular ['sɪŋɡjʊlə] ainsus

the Past Continuous kestev minevik

change ['tʃeɪndʒ] muutma

following ['fɒləʊɪŋ] järgnev, järgmine

what time is it? mis kell on?

LESSON 9

wait [weɪt] ootama (kedagi, midagi for)

nearly ['niəli] peaaegu

as late as that? (kas tõesti) nii palju?

(kas tõesti) nii hilja?

lecture ['lektʃə] loeng

to have to pidama (midagi tegema)

we had to me pidame (midagi tegema)

fix [fɪks] kindlaks määrama

next [nekst] järgmine

society [sə'saɪəti] huviring

political 'society poliitring

easy ['i:zi] kerge

sport [spɔ:t] sport

sports-club ['spɔ:tskla:b] spordiring, spordi-

klubi

take off seljast ära võtma

don't take off ära võta seljast ära

coat [kəʊt] mantel; kuub

will you go? kas sa lähed?; ole kena ja

mine

buy [baɪ] (bought [bɔ:t], bought) ostma

food [fu:d] toit

meat [mi:t] liha

soup [su:p] supp

shall [ʃæl, ʃ(ə)l] (abiverb: aitab moodus-

tada tuleviku ajavorme ainsuse ja mit-

muse 1. pöördes)

beef [bi:f] loomaliha

kilogram ['kiləgræm] kilogramm

minced meat [mɪnst mi:t] hakkliha

rissole ['risoul] kotlet

forget [fə'get] (forgot [fə'gɒt], forgotten

[fə'gɒt] unustama

onion ['ʌnjən] sibul

greengrocer ['grɪŋgrəʊsə] aedviljamüüja

at the greengrocer's aedviljakaupluses(t)

case [keɪs] juht(um)

in case juhul kui

tomato [tə'ma:təʊ] (pl. tomatoes) tomat

of course [əv'kɔ:s] muidugi

cheese [tʃi:z] juust

match [mætʃ] tuletikk

soap [səʊp] seep

need [ni:d] vajadus

money ['meni] raha

think [θɪŋk] (thought [θɔ:t], thought) mõt-

lema

fruit [fru:t] puuvili

I'm off [aɪm'ɒf] ma lähen

soon [su:n] varsti

so long nägemiseni!

the Future ['fju:tʃə] Indefinite üldtulevik

will [wɪl] (abiverb: aitab moodustada tule-

viku ajavorme ainsuse ja mitmuse 2. ja

3. pöördes)

dress [dres] kleit

piano ['piænəʊ] klaver

explain [ɪks'pleɪn] seletama, selgitama

use [ju:s] kasutamine

necessary ['nesɪs(ə)rɪ] vajalik

space type [speɪs taɪp] sõrendatud kiri

model ['mɒdl] näidis

LESSON 10

hostel ['hɒst(ə)l] ühiselamu, internaat

discuss [dɪs'kʌs] arutama

plan [plæn] plaan

decide [dɪ'saɪd] otsustama

moment ['məʊmənt] hetk, silmapilk

for a moment hetkeks, silmapilguks

room-mate ['ru:mmeɪt] toakaaslane

lab [læb] lüh. = laboratory [lə'bɒrət(ə)rɪ]

laboratoorium

in kodus

pen friend sulesõber, kirjasõber

England ['ɪŋɡlənd] pn. Inglismaa

ought [ɔ:t] I ought (ma) peaksin; you

ought (sa) peaksid, jne.

hurry ['hʌrɪ] kiirustama, ruttama

seat [si:t] istekoht

place [pleɪs] koht

fill [fi:l] up täituma

right [raɪt] õige

she's right tal on õigus

must [mʌst] I must (ma) pean; you must

(sa) pead, jne.

in all kokku, ühtekokku

each [i:tʃ] iga

ask [a:sk] paluma

more [mɔ:] (keskvõrre sõnast much) roh-

kem, enam

leave [li:v] (left [left], left) jätma

cloak-room ['kləʊkrʊm] riidehoiuruum

reading-room ['ri:diŋrʊm] lugemistuba

lots of ['lɒts əv] paljud

quiet ['kwaɪət] vaikne

vacant ['veɪkənt] vaba, tühi

beside [bi'saɪd] kõrval, kõrvale

lie [laɪ] (lay [leɪ], lain [leɪn]) lamama, le-

bama

lying ['laɪɪŋ] (oleviku kesksõna verbist

lie)

to take notes märkmeid tegema

pay [peɪ] (paid [peɪd], paid) osutama, üles

näitama

attention [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] tähelepanu

to pay attention to (midagi, kedagi) tähe-

le panema, (millelegi, kellelegi) tähele-

panu osutama

hard [hɑ:d] kõvasti, tublisti

talk [tɔ:k] vestlema, jutlema

hall [hɔ:l] eeskoda; vestibüül

back [bæk] tagasi

gym [dʒɪm] lüh. = gymnasium

[dʒɪm'neɪʒjəm] võimla

stay [steɪ] jääma

order ['ɔ:də] käsk

indirect speech ['ɪndɪrekt spi:tʃ] kaudne

kõne

instead of [ɪn'sted əv] (millelegi) asemel

according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə] (millelegi) vas-

tavalt

direct [dɪ'rekt] speech otsene kõne

ENGLISH-ESTONIAN ALPHABETIC VOCABULARY

rohutatult ei umbmäärane artikkel
 andon [ə'baendən] v. maha jätma, (mil-
 lilesti) loobuma
 [eɪbl] a. suuteline, võimeline
 able suutma, võima (midagi teha to
 [ə'baʊt] 1. prep. ümber, ringi; üle,
 ta; -st; kaasas; 2. adv. ümber, ringi;
 bes, ligikaudu
 [ə'baʊ] 1. prep. peal, üle, kohal;
 lilesti) kõrgemal; 2. adv. üleval, ülal
 [æbs(ə)ns] n. äraolek, puudumine
 [æbs(ə)nt] a. puuduv
 absent puuduma
 [æbs(ə)nt'maɪndɪd] a. haja-
 mind
 [æbs(ə)nt'maɪndɪdli] adv.
 meelselt
 [æbs(ə)lu:t] a. absoluutne
 [æbs(ə)lu:tli] adv. absoluutselt
 [æksɪd(ə)nt] n. juht(um); õnne-
 juhtum, õnnetus
 accident liiklusõnnetus
 [ə'kamp(ə)ni] v. saatma
 [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] v. teostama
 [ə'kɒd] n. nõusolek
 one's own accord vabatahtlikult, omal
 [ə'kɒd(ə)ns] n. kooskõla
 accordance with (millelegi) vastavalt
 [ə'kɒdɪŋ] adv. vastavalt (mille-
 gi to)
 [ə'kɒdɪŋli] adv. vastavalt
 [ə'kɒdʒən] n. akordion; lõõtspill
 [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] v. koguma, kuh-
 [ə'shɪk] a. äädika-

acid [æsɪd] n. hape
 acetic acid äädikhape
 across [ə'krɒs] 1. prep. (risti) üle; 2. adv.
 (risti) üle; teisel pool, teisele poole
 act [ækt] 1. n. tegu, toiming; (näidendi)
 vaatus; 2. v. tegutsema, toimima; näit-
 lema
 acting [æktɪŋ] n. näitlemine, mäng
 action [ækʃ(ə)n] n. tegevus, tegu; keem.
 reaktsioon
 active [æktɪv] a. tegev, aktiivne
 the active voice gr. aktiiv
 activity [æk'tɪvɪti] n. toimekus; tegevus
 activities tegevusala(d), tegevus(ed)
 actor [æktə] n. näitleja
 actually [æktʃuəli] adv. tõeliselt, tegelikult
 adaptation [ædæp'teɪʃ(ə)n] n. kohandami-
 ne, adaptatsioon; adapteeritud tekst
 adapted [ə'dæptɪd] a. kohandatud, adaptee-
 ritud
 add [æd] v. lisama
 adjective [ædʒɪktɪv] n. omadussõna, ad-
 jektiiv
 admiration [ædmə'reɪʃ(ə)n] n. imetus,
 imetelu
 advent [ædvənt] n. (tähtsa isiku või sünd-
 muse) saabumine
 adverb [ædvərb] n. määrsõna, adverb
 adverbial [əd'veɪbjəl] a. määrsõnaline, ad-
 verbiaalne
 adverbial of time ajamäärus
 advice [əd'vaɪs] n. nõuanne, nõu
 advise [əd'vaɪz] v. nõu andma
 aeroplane [ˈæərəpleɪn] n. lennuk, aeroplaan
 Aesop [ˈi:zəp] pn. Aisopos
 aether [ˈi:ðə] n. eeter
 affair [ə'feə] n. lugu, seik; sekeldus
 affirmative [ə'færmətɪv] a. jaatav

afraid [ə'freɪd] pred. a. hirmul, kohkunud
 be afraid of (midagi) kartma
 Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] pn. Aafrika
 African [ˈæfrɪkən] 1. a. aafrika; 2. n. aaf-
 riklane
 after [ˈɑ:ftə] prep. taga, taha, järel, järele;
 põhjal, järgi; pärast, peale
 after all kõigest hoolimata, lõppude lõ-
 puks, ikkagi
 afternoon [ˈɑ:ftə'nun] n. pärastlõuna, õhtu-
 poolik
 in the afternoon pärast lõunat, õhtu-
 poolikul
 afterwards [ˈɑ:ftəwədz] adv. pärastpoole,
 hiljem
 again [ə'geɪn] adv. jälle, uuesti, veel
 against [ə'geɪnst] prep. vastu
 age [eɪdʒ] 1. n. vanus, iga; 2. v. vananema
 (of) your age sinu vanus, teie vanus
 aged [eɪdʒd] a. (teatav arv aastaid) vana
 aged six kuus aastat vana, kuueaas-
 tane
 ago [ə'ɡəʊ] adv. (teatav aeg) tagasi
 half an hour ago pool tundi tagasi
 long ago kaua aega tagasi
 agree [ə'ɡri:] v. nõustuma, nõus olema;
 kokku leppima
 ahead [ə'hed] adv. ees; edasi
 ahead of schedule enne määratud aega
 go ahead at a great speed suure kiiru-
 sega edasi tormama
 walk ahead ees kõndima
 aid [eɪd] n. abi, toetus
 with the aid of (millegi) abil
 air [eə] 1. n. õhk; 2. v. õhustama
 by air õhuteed mööda
 in the open air väbas õhus
 aircraft [ˈækraɪft] n. lennuk, õhusõiduk
 jet aircraft [dʒet] reaktiivlennuk
 airfield [ˈeəfi:ld] n. lennuväli
 airless [ˈeəlis] a. õhutu
 airman [ˈeəmən] n. (pl. -men) lendur
 alarm [ə'lɑ:m] n. äratus
 be in great alarm suures äratuses olema
 be alarmed äratusse sattuma
 alas! [ə'lɑ:s] interj. paraku!, oh häda!
 album [ˈælbum] n. album
 Aldridge [ˈɔ:ldrɪdʒ] pn.
 Alfred [ˈælfɪd] pn.
 alike [ə'laɪk] pred. a. sarnane, ühesugune
 alive [ə'laɪv] pred. a. elus, elav; karme
 all [ɔ:l] 1. adj. kõik, terve, kogu; 2. pron.
 kõik
 all at once äkki, äkitselt
 all day kogu päev

all right [ɔ:l raɪt] hea küll, häva, hästi
 all the time kogu aeg
 at all üldse
 in all kokku, ühtekokku
 allow [ə'laʊ] v. lubama
 all-pervading [ɔ:lpe'veɪdɪŋ] a. kõikjaläbiv
 almost [ˈɔ:lməʊst] adv. peaaegu
 alone [ə'ləʊn] pred. a. üksi, üksinda
 along [ə'lɒŋ] 1. prep. piki, mööda; 2. adv.
 edasi; kaasa
 along with me koos minuga, minuga
 kaasa
 come along tule (või tulge) kaasa, läh-
 me
 aloud [ə'laʊd] adv. valjusti, valjul häälel
 alphabet [ˈælfəbet] n. tähestik, alfabeet
 already [ɔ:l'redɪ] adv. juba
 also [ə'lsoʊ] adv. ka, kah, samuti
 although [ɔ:l'dəʊ] konj. kuigi, ehkki
 altitude [ˈæltɪtju:d] n. kõrgus
 always [ə'lweɪz] adv. alati, ikka
 am [æm, rõhutult (ə)m] üldoleviku ainsu-
 se 1. pööre verbis be
 a.m. [ˈeɪm] lüh. = ante meridiem [ˈæntɪ
 me'ridiəm] (= before noon) enne lõu-
 nat, hommikul
 ambulance [ˈæmbjuləns] n. kiirabiauto
 America [ə'merɪkə] pn. Ameerika
 American [ə'merɪkən] 1. a. ameerika; 2. n.
 ameeriklane
 among [ə'mʌŋ] prep. hulgas, seas
 among other things muu hulgas
 amount [ə'maʊnt] n. hulk, kogus
 amusing [ə'mju:zɪŋ] a. lõbus, naljakas
 an [æn, rõhutult ən] umbmäärane artikkel
 and [ænd, rõhutult ən(d), n(d)] konj. ja,
 ning
 anger [ˈæŋɡə] n. viha
 angrily [ˈæŋɡrɪli] adv. vihaselt
 angry [ˈæŋɡri] a. vihane
 animal [ˈænim(ə)l] n. loom
 domestic animal koduloom
 Ann [æn] pn.
 announce [ə'naʊns] v. teatama, teada and-
 ma
 announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt] n. teadaanne,
 kuulutus
 annoyed [ə'nɔɪd] a. pahane
 another [ə'nʌðə] pron. teine, veel üks
 answer [ˈɑ:nsə] 1. v. vastama; 2. n. vastus
 antecedent [æntɪ'sɪdənt] n. gr. põhisõna
 antonym [ˈæntənɪm] n. vastandsõna, anto-
 nüm
 anxiety [æŋ'zaɪəti] n. murelikkus

anxious [æŋ(k)ʃəs] *a.* (midagi) väga sooviv
 'he' was anxious to go ta tahtis väga minna
 any [eni] *pron.* mõni, keegi; ükskõik mis-sugune, iga
 anybody [eni'bɒdi] *pron.* keegi; igaüks, ükskõik kes
 anyone [eniwən] *pron.* keegi; igaüks, ükskõik kes
 anything [eniθɪŋ] *pron.* midagi (eitavas ja küsivas lauses); ükskõik mis (jaatavas lauses)
 anyway [eniwei] *konj.* igatahes, niikuinii, igal juhul
 anywhere [eniweə] *adv.* mitte kusagil (eitavas lauses); igal pool (jaatavas lauses)
 apology [ə'pɒlədʒi] *n.* vabandus
 appear [ə'piə] *v.* ilmuma, nähtavale tulema
 apple [æpl] *n.* õun
 approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *v.* lähenema, liginema
 April [eɪpr(ə)l] *n.* aprill
 are [a:, rōhutult ə] *ūdoleviku mitmuse 1., 2. ja 3. pöör verbist be*
 area [eəriə] *n.* pindala
 arise [ə'raɪz] *v.* (arose [ə'rouz], arisen [ə'ri:zn]) tõusma, esile tulema või kerki-ma; *Am.* üles tõusma
 arisen [ə'ri:zn] *vt.* arise
 arm [aɪm] *n.* käsivars
 by the arm käevangu(s)
 armchair [aɪm'tʃeə] *n.* tugitool
 arms [aɪmz] *n. pl.* relvad
 army [aɪmi] *n.* armee, sõjavägi
 the Soviet Army Nõukogude armee
 arose [ə'rouz] *vt.* arise
 around [ə'raʊnd] *1. prep.* ümber; *2. adv.* ümberringi
 arrange [ə'reɪn(d)ʒ] *v.* korraldama
 arrangement [ə'reɪn(d)ʒmənt] *n.* korraldus
 arrival [ə'raɪv(ə)l] *n.* saabumine, pärale-jõudmine
 arrive [ə'raɪv] *v.* saabuma, jõudma (kuhugi-at, in)
 art [aɪt] *n.* kunst
 article [aɪtɪkl] *n.* artikkel, kirjutis; ese, asi; *gr.* artikkel
 artificial [aɪtɪ'fiʃ(ə)l] *a.* kunstlik
 artist [aɪtɪst] *n.* kunstnik; *er.* maalikunst-
 artist [aɪtɪst] *n.* kunstnik; *er.* maalikunst-
 artistic [aɪ'tɪstɪk] *a.* kunstiline
 artistic value kunstiline väärtus

as [æz, rōhutult əz] *adv., konj.* nii, nii-sama, nagu; -ks; kui, kuigi; kuna
 as...as nii(sama)...kui
 as late as that? (kas tõesti) nii hilja?
 as much as nii palju kui
 as soon as niipea kui
 as though just nagu
 as well as ka, samuti
 Asia [eɪʃə] *pn.* Aasia
 aside [ə'saɪd] *adv.* kõrvale
 ask [ɑ:sk] *v.* küsima; paluma, kutsuma; nõudma (midagi for)
 asleep [ə'sli:p] *pred. a.* magamas, magav
 be asleep magama
 half asleep poolunes
 assistant [ə'sɪst(ə)nt] *1. a.* abi-, abistav; *2. n.* abiline
 asthma [æsmə, Am. 'æzmə] *n.* astma, hingeldustõbi
 astronaut [æstrənɔ:t] *n.* astronaut, kosmo-naut, kosmoselendur
 astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə] *n.* astronoom, tä-heteadlane
 at [æt, rōhutult ət] *prep.* -s, -l; juures; (teataval) ajal; suunas, pihta; pärast, üle
 ate [et, Am. eit] *vt.* eat
 Athens [æθɪnz] *pn.* Ateena
 Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] *a.* Atlandi
 the Atlantic Ocean Atlandi ookean
 atmosphere [æt'məsfiə] *n.* atmosfäär, õhk-kond
 attach [ə'tætʃ] *t.* kinnitama
 become attached to (millessegi) kiindu-ma
 attack [ə'tæk] *v.* ründama, kallale tungi-ma
 attend [ə'tend] *v.* osa võtma
 attend lectures loengutel käima
 attention [ə'tenʃ(ə)n] *n.* tähelepanu
 give attention to (millegi, kellegi eest) hoolitsema
 pay attention to (millelegi, kellelegi) tähelepanu osutama
 attentive [ə'tentɪv] *a.* tähelepanelik
 attitude [ætɪtju:d] *n.* suhtumine
 August [ɔ:gəst] *n.* august
 aunt [aʊnt] *n.* tädi
 Australia [ɔs'treɪljə] *pn.* Austraalia
 automatic [ɔtə'mætɪk] *a.* automaatne, auto-maat
 automatic-machine [ɔtə'mætɪk mə'ʃi:n] *n.* automaat
 autumn [ɔ:təm] *n.* sügis

auxiliary [ɔ:g'zɪljəri, ɔ:k'sɪljəri] *1. adj.* abi-; *2. n. gr.* abiverb
 average [ævərɪdʒ] *a.* keskmine
 avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v.* vältima; hoiduma
 await [ə'weɪt] *v.* ootama
 awake [ə'weɪk] *pred. a.* ärkvel
 wide awake täiesti või valvsalt ärkvel
 away [ə'wei] *adv.* ära, eemal, eemale
 awful [ɔ:ful] *a.* kole, hirmus, kohutav
 axis [æksɪs] *n.* (pl. axes [æksɪz]) telg
 Azores [ə'zɔ:z] *pn.* Assoori saared

B

baby ['beɪbi] *n.* beebi, sülelaps
 back [bæk] *1. n.* selg; *2. a.* tagumine, taga-; *3. adv.* taga; tagasi; varem, vara-
 semas olukorras
 at the back tagapool
 back and forth *Am.* edasi-tagasi
 bad [bæd] *a.* (worse [wɔ:s], worst [wɔ:st]) halb, paha; vilets
 a bad headache tugev peavalu
 the bad halvad (inimesed)
 bad-looking ['bædlu:kɪŋ] *a.* inetu
 bag [bæg] *n.* kott
 bagful ['bægful] *n.* kotitäis
 bake [beɪk] *v.* küpsetama
 ball [bɔ:l] *n.* pall
 ball-pen ['bɔ:l'pen] *n.* pastapliats
 bamboo [bæm'bui] *n.* (pl. bamboos [-z]) bambus; bambuskepp
 band [bænd] *n.* orkester
 bang [bæŋ] *n.* prantsatus; paugatus
 bank [bæŋk] *n.* kallas, perva
 bark [bɑ:k] *v.* haukuma
 barn [bɑ:n] *n.* küün
 barrier ['bæriə] *n.* barjäär; takistus
 base [beɪs] *v.* rajama (millelegi on)
 be based on (millelegi) baseeruma, raja-nema
 basic ['beɪsɪk] *a.* põhiline, põhi-
 basket ['bæskɪt] *n.* korv
 basket chair korvtool
 bathe [beɪð] *v.* suplema (ka piltl.)
 bathing ['beɪðɪŋ] *n.* suplus
 battalion [bətə'ljən] *n.* pataljon
 B. B. C. ['bi:bi:si:] *lüh.* = British Broad-casting Corporation Briti Ringhääling
 be [bi:, rōhutult bi] *v.* (sg. was [wɔ:z, wɔ:z], pl. were [wɔ:, wɔ:], been [bi:(i)n]) olema
 how are you? kuidas käsi käib?
 beam [bi:m] *n.* (valgus)kiir
 bean [bi:n] *n.* uba
 bear I [beə] *n.* karu
 bear II [beə] *v.* (bore [bɔ:], borne [bɔ:n]) kandma; taluma
 be born sündima
 beard [biəd] *n.* habe
 beastly ['bi:st(ɪ)li] *a. fam.* vastik
 isn't it a beastly day? kas pole vastik ilm?
 beat [bi:t] *v.* (beat, beaten ['bi:tn]) lööma, peksma
 beaten ['bi:tn] *vt.* beat
 beautiful ['bjʊtəf(ʊ)l] *a.* ilus, kaunis
 beauty ['bjʊti] *n.* ilu, kaunidus
 became [bi'keɪm] *vt.* become
 because [bi'kɔ:z] *konj.* sellepärast et, sest et
 become [bi'keɪm] *v.* (became [bi'keɪm], be-come) saama (kellekski, millekski), muu-tuma
 becoming [bi'keɪmɪŋ] *a.* kaunis
 bed [bed] *n.* voodi
 go to bed magama minema
 beef [bi:f] *n.* loomaliha
 been [bi:(i)n] *vt.* be
 beer [biə] *n.* õlu
 before [bi'fɔ:] *1. konj.* enne kui; *2. prep.* enne, ees, ette; *3. adv.* ees(pool); enne, varem
 the evening before eelmisel õhtul
 beg [beg] *v.* (-gg-) paluma; kerjama
 I beg your pardon palun vabandust
 began [bi'gæn] *vt.* begin
 begin [bi'gin] *v.* (began [bi'gæn], begun [bi'gæn]) algama, alustama, (peale) hak-kama
 beginning [bi'gɪnɪŋ] *n.* algus
 from the very beginning päris algusest peale
 begun [bi'gæn] *vt.* begin
 behaviour [bi'heɪvjə] *n.* käitumine
 behind [bi'hænd] *1. prep.* taga, taha; järel, järele; *2. adv.* taga, taha; järel, järele
 being [bi:ɪŋ] *n.* olend
 human being inimolend
 believe [bi'li:v] *v.* uskuma
 you may not believe me teie võib-olla ei usu mind
 bell [bel] *n.* kell, kõlisti
 church bell kirikukell
 the bell of an ambulance kiirabiauto signaal
 belong [bi'lɒŋ] *v.* kuuluma
 below [bi'ləʊ] *1. prep.* all(a); *2. adv.* all(a); allpool, allapoole
 Ben [ben] *pn.*
 bend [bend] *v.* (bent [bent], bent) painuta-ma

bent [bent] *vt.* bend
 Berlin [bə'li:n] *pn.* Berliin
 Bernard [bə'nərd] *pn.*
 berry ['beri] *n.* mari
 beside [bi'said] *prep.* kõrval(e)
 besides [bi'saidz] 1. *prep.* peale (millegi, kellegi); 2. *adv.* pealegi, peale selle
 Bessy ['besi] *pn.*
 best [best] 1. *a.* (ülivõrre adjektiividest good ja well) parim, kõige parem; 2. *adv.* (ülivõrre adverbist well) kõige paremini
 better ['betə] 1. *a.* (keskvõrre adjektiividest good ja well) parem; tervem; 2. *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist well) paremini
 you had better go oleks parem, kui te läheksite
 between [bi'twi:n] *prep.* vahel(e)
 beyond [bi'jənd] *prep.* taga; teisel pool; väljaspool
 bicarbonate [bai'ka:bəni:t] *n.* vesinikkarboonaat
 bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n.* jalgratas
 big [big] *a.* suur
 bill [bil] *n.* plakat, kuulutus
 bird [bɜ:d] *n.* lind
 Birmingham [bə'mɪŋəm] *pn.*
 birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n.* sünnipäev
 biscuit ['bɪskɪt] *n.* (õhuke kõva) küpsis, biskviit
 bit I [bɪt] *vt.* bite
 bit II [bɪt] *n.* tükk, tükike(ne)
 a bit pisut, natuke
 bite [baɪt] *v.* (bit [bɪt], bitten ['bɪtn]) hammustama
 bitten ['bɪtn] *vt.* bite
 bitter ['bɪtə] *a.* kibe
 bitterly ['bɪtəli] *adv.* kibedasti
 black [blæk] *a.* must; tume
 the Black Sea Must meri
 blackboard ['blækbo:d] *n.* (klassi) tahvel
 blade [bleɪd] *n.* libe
 blade of grass rohuline
 blank [blæŋk] *n.* tühi, tühi koht, lünk
 blanket ['blæŋkɪt] *n.* (voodi) vaip, tekk
 blew [blu:] *vt.* blow
 blind [blaɪnd] *a.* pime
 block [blɒk] *v.* sulustama, tõkestama, blokeerima
 blood [blʌd] *n.* veri
 bloody ['blʌdi] *a.* verine
 blossom ['blɒsəm] *n.* õis; õilmed
 blow [bləʊ] *v.* (blew [blu:], blown [bləʊn]) puhuma; õhku laskma
 blown [bləʊn] *vt.* blow

blue [blu:] *a.* sinine
 bluish ['blu:ʃ] *a.* sinakas
 blunder ['blʌndə] *n.* eksisamm, rumal eksitus
 board [bo:d] *n.* laud, plank; (kabe)laud; (laeva) parras
 on board (a ship) (laeva) (pardal(e))
 boat [bo:t] *n.* paat
 Bob [bɒb] *pn.*
 body ['bɒdi] *n.* keha
 boil [boɪl] *v.* keema; keetma
 book [buk] *n.* raamat
 book of stamps margiraamat (raamatukujuliselt kokkupandud postmargid)
 bookshelf ['bukʃelf] *n.* (pl. bookshelves ['bukʃelvz]) raamaturiist
 boot [bu:t] *n.* saabas
 border ['bɔ:də] *n.* äär; piir
 bore [bo:] *vt.* bear II
 bored [bo:d] *a.* tüdinenud
 born [bɔ:n] *p. p.* sündinud; *vt.* bear II
 borne [bɔ:n] *vt.* bear II
 borrow ['bɒrou] *v.* laenama, laenuks võtma
 both [bəʊθ] *pron.* mõlemad
 both...and niihasti...kui ka
 look both ways mõlemale poole vaatama
 bottle ['bɒtli] *n.* pudel
 bottom ['bɒtm] *n.* põhi, alus; *atrib.* alumine, madalaim; põhi-
 at the bottom of (millegi) põhjas
 from top to bottom ülevalt alla, algusest lõpuni
 bought [bo:t] *vt.* buy
 bounce [baʊns] *v.* pörkama, hüppama
 bourgeois ['bʊəʒwɔ:] *a.* kodanlik
 bowl [boʊl] *n.* keeglipall, puupall
 box I [bɒks] *n.* kast, karp, toos; loož (teatris)
 box II [bɒks] *v.* poksima
 boxful ['bɒksfʊl] *n.* kasti- (karbi-, toosi)-täis
 boy [bɔɪ] *n.* poiss
 bracket ['bræki:t] *n.* sulg (kirjavahemärk)
 braggart ['bræɡət] *n.* hoopoleja
 branch [bræŋ(t)] *n.* oks
 brand ['brænd] *n.* mark, sort, kaubaliik
 brandy ['brændi] *n.* brändi, konjak
 bread [bred] *n.* leib
 bread-and-butter ['bredən'bʌtə] *n.* võileib
 break [breɪk] *v.* (broke [brəʊk], broken ['brəʊk(ə)n]) murduma; murdma, katki tegema

break the news (kurba) sõnumit ettevaatlikult teatama (kellelegi te)
 breakfast ['brekfəst] *n.* hommikueine
 have breakfast hommikueinet sööma
 breathe [bri:ð] *v.* hingama
 breathing ['bri:ðɪŋ] *n.* hingamine
 brick [brɪk] *n.* tellis(kivi)
 bridge [brɪdʒ] *n.* sild
 bright [braɪt] *a.* hele, särav, hõlgav
 brightly ['braɪtli] *adv.* heledalt, säravalt, hõlgavalt
 brilliant ['brɪljənt] *a.* sädelev, särav, tore
 bring [brɪŋ] *v.* (brought [brɔ:t], brought) tooma
 bring back tagasi tooma
 bring to a halt seisma panema
 Britain ['brɪtn] *pn.* Britannia
 Great Britain Suurbritannia
 British ['brɪtɪʃ] *a.* briti
 the British Museum Briti Muuseum
 broad [brɔ:d] *a.* avar, lai
 broadcast ['brɔ:dkəst] *v.* raadio kaudu edasi andma
 broke [brəʊk] *vt.* break
 broken ['brəʊk(ə)n] *vt.* break
 bronchitis [brɒŋ'kaɪtɪs] *n.* bronhiit
 bronze [brɒnz] *n.* pronks
 brother ['brʌðə] *n.* vend
 brought [brɔ:t] *vt.* bring
 brown [braʊn] *a.* pruun
 bubble ['bʌbl] *v.* mullidena tõusma
 bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n.* ämber, pang
 bud [bʌd] *n.* pung
 build [bɪld] *v.* (built [bɪlt], built) ehitama
 build up kogunema, kasvama
 builder ['bɪldə] *n.* ehitaja
 building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n.* ehitus, hoone
 built [bɪlt] *vt.* build
 bull-fight ['bʊl'faɪt] *n.* härjavõitlus
 bump [bʌmp] *v.* (otsa või kokku) pörkama
 bunch [bʌn(t)] *n.* kimp
 bunch of flowers lillekimp
 bundle ['bʌndl] *n.* kimp; kubu
 Bunny ['bʌni] *pn.*
 burden ['bɜ:dn] *n.* koorem
 bureau ['bjʊ(ə)rəʊ] *n.* (pl. bureaux ['bjʊ(ə)rəʊz]) Am. kummut
 burn [bɜ:n] *v.* (burnt [bɜ:nt], burnt) põlema; põletama
 burning-glass ['bɜ:nɪŋɡlɑ:s] *n.* lääts, tuleklaas
 burnt [bɜ:nt] *vt.* burn
 bury ['beri] *v.* matma
 bus [bas] *n.* (pl. buses ['basɪz]) (omni)-buss

by bus bussiga
 take the bus või travel by bus bussiga sõitma
 bush [bʊʃ] *n.* põõsas
 business ['biznis] *n.* äri; äritehing
 on business äriasjus
 bus-stop ['bʌsstɒp] *n.* bussipeatus
 at the bus-stop bussipeatuses
 busy ['bi:zi] *a.* tegev, (tööga) kinni; toimekas, askeldav
 but [bʌt, rōhutult bət] 1. *adv.* vaid, ainult; 2. *prep.* välja arvatud, peale; 3. *konj.* aga, kuid; kui mitte
 I cannot but think so ma pean paratamatult nii mõtlema
 but for kui poleks
 butter ['bʌtə] *n.* või
 buttered ['bʌtəd] *a.* võiga määritud
 Button ['bʌtn] *pn.*
 buy [baɪ] *v.* (bought [bo:t], bought) ostma
 by [baɪ] *prep.* abil; ajal, -l, ajaks, -ks
 by and by peagi, varsti
 Bysshe [bɪʃ] *pn.*

C

cabin ['kæbɪn] *n.* kajut, kabiin
 cable ['keɪbl] *n.* kaabel; tross
 café ['kæfeɪ] *n.* kohvik
 cake [keɪk] *n.* kook
 calculation [kælkju'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* kalkulasioon
 call [kɔ:l] *v.* hüüdma; kutsuma; nimetama; külastama
 call at (kuhugi) sisse astuma, (midagi) külastama
 call for (millegi, kellegi) järele tulema; (kedagi, midagi) nõudma
 call on (kedagi) külastama
 call names sõimama
 call out hüüdma, välja kutsuma
 call out to (kellelegi) järele hüüdma
 call upon (kedagi) kutsuma
 calm [kɑ:m] *a.* rahulik, vaikne, tasane
 calmly ['kɑ:mli] *adv.* rahulikult
 came [keɪm] *vt.* come
 camera ['kæm(ə)rə] *n.* fotoaparaat
 can [kæn, rōhutult kən] *v.* (could [kʊd]): I can (ma) võin, (ma) suudan, (ma) oskan; you can (sa) võid, (sa) suudad, (sa) oskad, jne.
 I cannot but laugh ma ei saa teisiti, kui pean naerma
 Canada ['kænədə] *pn.* Kanada

Canadian [kə'neɪdʒən] *n.* kanadalane
 cannot ['kænət] *ei või, ei suuda, ei oska*
(verbi can eitav vorm)
 can't [kɑnt] = cannot
 cap [kæp] *n.* müts
 capital ['kæpɪtl] *n.* suurtäht (= capital letter); pealinn; kapital
 capitalist ['kæpɪtəlɪst] 1. *n.* kapitalist; 2. *a.* kapitalistlik
 car [kɑː] *n.* auto
 private car isiklik auto
 carbon ['kɑːbən] *n.* süsinik
 carbon dioxide [daɪ'ɒksaɪd] süsinikdioksiid, süsihappegaas
 card [kɑːd] *n.* kaart
 cardinal ['kɑːdɪnl] *n.* põhiarv
 cardinal numeral põhiarvsõna
 care [keə] *n.* hool, hoolitsus; ettevaatus
 now I take more care nüüd ma olen ettevaatlikum
 take care of (kellegi, millegi eest) hoolitsema
 with great care väga ettevaatlikult
 career [keə'riə] *n.* karjäär, teenistuskäik
 careful ['keəf(ə)l] *a.* ettevaatlik, hoolikas
 carefully ['keəf(ə)li] *adv.* hoolikalt, hoolsalt
 careless ['keəlis] *a.* hooletu, ettevaatamatu
 carelessness ['keəlisnis] *n.* hooletus, ettevamatatus
 Carmen ['kɑːmen] *pn.*
 carpenter ['kɑːpɪntə] *n.* puusepp
 carpet ['kɑːpɪt] *n.* vaip
 carry ['kæri] *v.* kandma; vedama
 carry about kaasas kandma
 carry on jätkama
 case [keɪs] *n.* juht(um); *gr.* kääne
 in case juhul kui
 cast [kɑːst] *v.* (cast, cast) viskama, heitma
 cat [kæt] *n.* kass
 catch [kætʃ] *v.* (caught [kɔːt], caught) püüdma; kinni püüdma
 catch the train (õigeaegselt) rongile jõudma
 cattle ['kætl] *n.* veised, kari(loomad)
 caught [kɔːt] *vt.* catch
 cause [kɔːz] 1. *v.* põhjustama, esile kutsuma; 2. *n.* põhjus
 Cde. lüh. = Comrade
 cease [siːs] *v.* lakkama, järele jätma; lõpetama
 Celly ['siːli] *pn.*
 ceiling ['siːlɪŋ] *n.* lagi
 cemetery ['semitri] *n.* surnuaed, kalmistu
 cent [sent] *n.* sent (0,01 dollarit)
 centimetre ['sentimɪtə] *n.* sentimeeter

central ['sentr(ə)l] *a.* kesk-, keskne
 centre ['sentə] *n.* tsentrum, keskus
 centrifuge ['sentrɪfjuːdʒ] *n.* tsentrifuug
 century ['sentʃuri] *n.* sajand
 certain ['seɪn] *a.* kindel; teatav, mingi, keegi
 be certain of (milleski) veendunud olema
 certainly ['seɪnli] *adv.* kindlasti, muidugi
 Ceylon [si'lon] *pn.* Tseilon
 chair [tʃeə] *n.* tool
 chairman ['tʃeəmə] *n.* (pl. chairmen) (koosoleku) juhataja
 chalk [tʃɔːk] *n.* kriit
 chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] *n.* koda (parlamendis)
 championship ['tʃæmpjənʃɪp] *n.* tšempionaat, meistriõistlused
 World Championship maailmameistriõistlused
 chance [tʃaːns] *n.* juhus
 by chance juhuslikult
 change ['tʃeɪn(d)ʒ] 1. *n.* muutus; vaheldus; peenraha; vahetus (pesu jms.); 2. *v.* muutuma; muutama; ümber riietuma
 for a change vahelduseks
 change one's mind ümber mõtlema, otsust muutama
 changeable ['tʃeɪn(d)ʒəbl] *a.* muutlik
 channel ['tʃænl] *n.* (looduslik) kanal
 the English Channel La Manche
 characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz] *v.* iseloomustama
 charge [tʃɑːdʒ] *n.* hooldamine, juhtimine
 put in charge vastutavaks tegema
 put under charge hooldamisele jätma
 Charles ['tʃɑːlz] *pn.*
 Chaucer ['tʃɔːsə] *pn.*
 ✓cheek [tʃiːk] *n.* põsk
 ✓cheer [tʃiə] *n.* hurraahüüe
 ✓cheerful ['tʃiəf(ə)l] *a.* rõõmsameelne, elurõõmus
 cheerfulness ['tʃiəf(ə)lnɪs] *n.* rõõmsameel-sus
 cheese [tʃiːz] *n.* juust
 chemical ['kemɪk(ə)l] *a.* keemiline; keemias
 chemically ['kemɪk(ə)li] *adv.* keemiliselt
 chemist ['kemɪst] *n.* keemik
 chemistry ['kemɪstri] *n.* keemia
 chief [tʃiːf] *a.* peamine, pea-
 child [tʃaɪld] *n.* (pl. children ['tʃɪldr(ə)n]) laps
 childish ['tʃaɪldɪʃ] *a.* lapsik; lapselik
 ✓chime [tʃaɪm] *v.* lööma (kella kohta)
 chimney ['tʃɪmni] *n.* korsten
 chocolate ['tʃɒk(ə)lɪt] *n.* šokolaad
 choose [tʃuːz] *v.* (chose [tʃoʊz], chosen [tʃoʊzn]) valida

Chopin ['ʃɒpən] *pn.*
 chose [tʃoʊz] *vt.* choose
 chosen [tʃoʊzn] *vt.* choose
 chronicle ['krɒnɪkl] *v.* kirja panema
 church [tʃɜːtʃ] *n.* kirik
 church bell kirikukell
 cigarette [sɪgə'ret] *n.* sigaret
 cinema ['sɪnɪmə] *n.* kino
 circle ['sɜːkl] 1. *n.* ring; 2. *v.* ringlema, tiir-
 lema
 circumstance ['sɜːk(ə)mstəns] *n.* asjaolu; *pl.* olukord, tingimused
 citizen ['sɪtɪzn] *n.* kodanik
 city ['sɪti] *n.* (suur)linn
 the City Londoni kesklinn
 the City Soviet linnanõukogu
 civil ['sɪvɪl] *a.* kodanlik
 civil war kodusõda
 civilian [sɪ'vɪljən] *a.* tsiviilne, tsiviil-, era-
 ✓clap [klæp] *n.* kärgatus
 clap of thunder kõuekärgatus
 class [klaːs] *n.* klass
 working class töölisklass
 classes ['klaːsɪz] *n.* *pl.* õppetöö, loengud
 clause [klaʊz] *n.* *gr.* osalause
 principal clause pealause
 main clause pealause
 subordinate clause kõrvalause
 clean [kliːn] *a.* puhas
 clear [kliə] 1. *v.* koristama, korda seadma; 2. *a.* selge; vaba (millestki of); hele, kõlav
 clearly ['kliəli] *adv.* selgesti
 clerk [klɜːk, Am. klɜːk] *n.* ametnik
 night clerk (hotelli) öine valveametnik
 ✓clever ['klevə] *a.* tark, arukas; osav; kär-
 mas
 climate ['klaɪmɪt] *n.* kliima
 climb [klaɪm] 1. *v.* ronima; 2. *n.* ronimine
 cloak-room ['kləʊkrum] *n.* riidehoiuruum, garderoob
 clock [klɒk] *n.* (seina-, laua-, torni-) kell
 at ten o'clock kell kümme
 clog [klɒg] *v.* ummistama; ummistuma
 close I [klaʊz] *v.* sulgema, kinni panema; sulguma
 close II [klaʊs] *a.* lähedane; ligilähedane
 closet ['klɒzɪt] *n.* seinakapp
 clothes [klaʊðz] *n.* *pl.* (valmis)riided, rõi-
 vad
 cloud [klaʊd] *n.* pilv
 cloudless ['klaʊdlɪs] *a.* pilvitu
 cloudy ['klaʊdi] *a.* pilvine, pilves, pilve-
 dega kaetud

club [klʌb] *n.* klubi
 C. O. ['si'ou] lüh. = Commanding Officer
 komandör
 ✓coast [kəʊst] *n.* rannik
 coat [kəʊt] *n.* kuub, pintsak; palitu
 ✓cock [kɒk] *n.* kukk
 coffee ['kɒfi] *n.* kohv
 ✓coin [kɔɪn] *n.* münt
 cold [kəʊld] 1. *a.* külm; 2. *n.* külmetus
 have a cold külmetunud olema
 collect [kə'lekt] *v.* koguma
 collection [kə'lekʃ(ə)n] *n.* kogumine
 collective [kə'lektɪv] *a.* kollektiivne, ühine, ühis-
 collective farm kolhoos
 collective farmer kolhoosnik
 college ['kɒlɪdʒ] *n.* kolledž (eriairlines
 kõrgkool; ülikooli osa)
 colour ['kʌlə] *n.* värv; värvus
 be of certain colour teatud värvi olema
 coloured ['kʌləd] *a.* värviline
 ✓comb [kəʊm] *v.* kammima
 come [kʌm] *v.* (came [keɪm], come) tulema
 come down alla tulema, alla laskuma
 come home koju tulema, koju jõudma
 come up üles kerkima
 there is a thunderstorm coming on on tulemas äike
 come to see külla tulema
 it had finally come to success lõpuks oli seda krooninud edu
 comfortable ['kʌmf(ə)təbl] *a.* mugav, mõ-
 nus
 command [kə'mænd] *n.* käsklus, komando
 commander [kə'mændə] *n.* komandör
 ✓commend [kə'mend] *v.* kiitma
 ✓comment ['kɒmənt] *v.* märkusi tegema
 commission [kə'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* komisjon
 commit [kə'mɪt] *v.* teostama
 common ['kɒmən] *a.* tavaline, igapäevane, harilik
 commons ['kɒmənz] —: House of Com-
 mons alamkoda (Inglise parlamendis)
 communicate [kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt] *v.* ühendusse
 astuma või ühenduses olema (millegagi, kellegagi with)
 communication [kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ühendus, side
 communism ['kɒmjʊnɪzəm] *n.* kommunism
 communist ['kɒmjʊnɪst] 1. *n.* kommunist; 2. *a.* kommunistlik
 Communist Party kommunistlik partei
 Young Communist League Kommunistlik Noorsooühing

companion [kəm'pænjən] *n.* kaaslane, seltsimees
 comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] 1. *a.* võrdlev; 2. *n. gr.* komparatiiv, keskvoorre (= comparative degree)
 comparatively [kəm'pærətɪvli] *adv.* võrdlemisi
 comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n.* võrdlemine
 complain [kəm'pleɪn] *v.* kaebama, kurtma
 complete [kəm'pli:t] 1. *a.* täielik; 2. *v.* lõpuleviima, sooritama
 complete works kogutud teosed
 completely [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* täiesti, täitsa
 complicated [kəm'plɪkeɪtɪd] *a.* komplitseeritud, keerukas
 compliment [kəm'plɪmənt] *n.* kompliment, viisakusavaldus
 composition [kəm'pə'zɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* kompositsioon; kirjand
 compound [kəm'paʊnd] *n.* (keemiline) ühend
 comrade [kəm'rid, 'kɑmrid] *n.* seltsimees
 con. [kən] *v.* (-nn-) õppima, pähe tuupima
 concentrate [kən'sentreɪt] *v.* kontsentreerima, keskendama, koondama; kontsentreerima, keskenduma, koonduma
 concerning [kən'sæɪnɪŋ] *prep.* suhtes
 concert [kən'sɜ:t] *n.* kontsert
 conclude [kən'klʊd] *v.* lõpetama
 condition [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* tingimus
 on condition that tingimusel, et
 conduct [kən'dʌkt] *v.* juhatama, dirigeerima
 conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n.* dirigent; bussi-konduktor; Am. rongikonduktor
 conference [kən'f(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* konverents
 confident [kən'fɪd(ə)nt] *a.* kindel (milleski of)
 confused [kən'fju:zɪd] *a.* hämmeldunud
 congratulate [kən'grætʃuleɪt] *v.* õnnitlema (millegi puhul on)
 conjugate [kən(d)'dʒu'geɪt] *v. gr.* pöörata, konjugeerima
 conjugation [kən(d)'dʒu'geɪʃ(ə)n] *n. gr.* pööramine, konjugatsioon
 conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋ(k)'ʃ(ə)n] *n. gr.* side-sõna, konjunktsioon
 connect [kə'nekt] *v.* siduma, seostama, ühendama
 conquer [kən'kwɜ:kə] *v.* vallutama
 conquest [kən'kwɜ:st] *n.* vallutus, vallutamine
 consider [kən'sɪdə] *v.* arvama
 consist [kən'sɪst] *v.* koosnema (milleski of)
 constant ['kɒnst(ə)nt] *a.* pidev
 construction [kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n] *n.* konstruktsioon; ehitamine
 contact ['kɒntækt] *n.* kokkupuude
 in close contact tihedas seoses
 come into contact with (millegagi, kellegagi) kokku puutuma
 contain [kən'teɪn] *v.* sisaldama, mahutama
 contents ['kɒntents] *n. pl.* sisu
 continent ['kɒntɪnənt] *n.* kontinent, maa
 continually [kən'tɪnjuəli] *adv.* pidevalt
 continue [kən'tɪnju:] *v.* jätkama
 continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs] *a.* kestev, pidev, vahetpidamatu
 contradictory [kɒntrə'dɪkt(ə)rɪ] *a.* vasturääkiv
 contrast ['kɒntræst] *n.* kontrast, vastand
 contribution [kən'trɪ'bju:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* panus
 control [kən'trəʊl] 1. *v.* kontrollima; 2. *n.* juhtmiseseadise
 conversation [kən've'seɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* vestlemine, jutuaamine; vestlus, keskustelu, konversatsioon
 convoy ['kɒnvoɪ] *n.* konvoi; konvoeerimine
 cook [kuk] 1. *v.* (toitu) keetma, küpsetama; 2. *n.* kokk
 cook dinner lõunat tegema
 cork [kɔ:k] *n.* kork
 corkscrew ['kɔ:kskru:] *n.* korgitõmbaja, korgits
 corn [kɔ:n] *n.* teravili
 corner ['kɔ:nə] *n.* nurk
 correct [kə'rekt] 1. *v.* (vigu) parandama; 2. *a.* õige, väetu
 correspond [kə'rɪs'pɒnd] *v.* kirjavahetuses olema, korrespondeerima
 correspondent [kə'rɪs'pɒndənt] *n.* kirjasaatja, korrespondent
 corresponding [kə'rɪs'pɒndɪŋ] *a.* vastav
 cosmodrome ['kɒzmədroum] *n.* kosmodroom
 cosmonaut ['kɒzmənɔ:t] *n.* kosmonaut
 cosmos ['kɒzmɒs] *n.* kosmos
 cost [kɒst] *v.* (cost, cost) maksma, väärt olema, maksma minema
 cough [kɒf] *v.* köhima
 could [kʊd, rə'hutult kəd] üldminevik verbis can
 couldn't ['kʊdn't] = could not
 count [kaʊnt] *v.* loendama; arvestama (kellegagi on)
 country ['kʌntri] *n.* maa, maakohi; kodumaa; maa, riik
 capitalist country kapitalistlik maa või riik

in the country maal
 country house maamaja; mõisamaja
 course [kɔ:s] *n.* kursus
 of course muidugi
 in the course of (millegi) jooksul, keskel
 Court [kɔ:t] *n.* kohus; kohtuhoone
 courtyard ['kɔ:t'jɑ:d] *n.* õu, hoov
 cover ['kʌvə] 1. *v.* katma; 2. *n.* kate; kaitse
 covering ['kʌvərɪŋ] *n.* kate
 cow [kau] *n.* lehm
 crawl [kro:l] *v.* roomama
 cream [kri:m] *n.* (piima) koor
 create [kri:'eɪt] *v.* looma
 creative [kri:'eɪtɪv] *a.* loov
 creep [kri:p] *v.* (crept [krept], crept) roomama
 crept [krept] *vt.* creep
 crew [kru:] *n.* meeskond
 Crimean [krai'miən] *a.* krimmi
 crocus ['kroʊkəs] *n.* krookus
 crop [krɒp] *n.* saak; põlluvili
 cross [krɒs] *v.* (risti) üle minema
 crossing ['krɒsɪŋ] *n.* risttee; ristmik
 crowd [kraʊd] 1. *n.* rahvahulk, rahvamurd; tunglemine; 2. *v.* tunglema
 crowded ['kraʊdɪd] *a.* rahvast täis, rahvarohke
 Croydon ['kroɪdn] *pn.* (Londoni eeslinn tähtsa lennuväljaga)
 cruel ['kruəl] *a.* julm, halastamatu, karm
 cruelty ['kruəlti] *n.* julmus, halastamatus, karmus
 cry [krai] 1. *v.* hüüdma; karjuma; nutma; 2. *n.* hüüd, hüüatus
 cube [kju:b] *v.* kuupima
 ten cubed kümme kuubis
 culminate ['kʌlmineɪt] *v.* haripunkti saavutama
 culminating point haripunkt
 cup [kʌp] *n.* tass
 cupful ['kʌpfʊl] *n.* tassitäis
 cure [kjʊə] 1. *n.* ravi; 2. *v.* ravima
 curious ['kjʊəriəs] *a.* imelik
 curiously ['kjʊəriəsli] *adv.* imelikult
 curse [kɜ:s] *v.* kiruma, vanduma, sajatama
 curtain ['kɜ:tɪn] *n.* eesriie, kardin
 customer ['kʌstəmə] *n.* ostja, kunde
 cut [kʌt] 1. *v.* (cut, cut) lõikama; raiuma; 2. *n.* haav; lõige
 cutler ['kʌtlə] *n.* noategija
 cyclist ['saɪklɪst] *n.* jalgrattur

D

daily ['deɪli] 1. *adv.* päeviti, iga päev; 2. *a.* igapäevane, päeviline
 dairy-farming ['deəri'fɑ:mɪŋ] *n.* piimakarja pidamine, karjafarmide pidamine
 damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *n.* kahju; kahjustus; vigastus
 damp [dæmp] 1. *a.* niiske, röske; 2. *n.* niiskus, rõskus
 dance [daɪns] 1. *v.* tantsima; 2. *n.* tants; tantsupidu
 danger ['deɪn(d)ʒə] *n.* (häd)aheld
 dangerous ['deɪn(d)ʒərəs] *a.* (häd)aheldlik
 dare [deə] *v.* julgema, sõandama
 dark [dɑ:k] *a.* pime; tume
 get dark pimedaks minema, hämarduma
 dark side varjukülg
 dark-blue ['dɑ:k'blu:] *a.* tumesinine
 darkness ['dɑ:kni:s] *n.* pimedus
 darling ['dɑ:lɪŋ] *n.* kallike, kullake
 Darwin ['dɑ:rwɪn] *pn.*
 date [deɪt] *n.* kuupäev
 daughter ['dɔ:tə] *n.* tütar
 day [deɪ] *n.* päev
 a day off vaba päev, puhkepäev
 by day päeval
 day after day päev päeva järel
 day by day päevast päeva
 one day ühel päeval
 that day tol päeval
 the day before eelmisel päeval
 the following day järgmisel päeval
 the other day hiljuti, mõni päev tagasi
 this day täna
 twice a day kaks korda päevas
 daylight ['deɪlaɪt] *n.* päevavalgus
 dead [ded] *a.* surnud, elutu
 deal [di:l] 1. *v.* (dealt [delt], dealt) tegelema, tegemist tegema (with); 2. *n.* hulk, osa
 a great (a lot of) good deal of palju (midagi)
 dealt [delt] *vt.* deal
 dean [di:n] *n.* dekaan
 dear [diə] *a.* kallis, armas
 oh dear me! oi armas aeg!, oi heldeke!
 death [deθ] *n.* surm
 deceive [di'si:v] *v.* petma
 December [di'sembə] *n.* detsember
 decide [di'saɪd] *v.* otsustama
 decimal fraction ['desɪm(ə)l 'frækʃ(ə)n] *n.* kümnendmurd
 decision [di'si:ʒ(ə)n] *n.* otsus

deck [dek] *n.* laevalagi, tekk
 on deck pardal
 decorate ['dekəreit] *v.* dekoreerima, kaunistama
 Dee [di:] *pn.*
 deep [di:p] 1. *a.* sügav; 2. *n.* sügavik
 deep-passing ['di:p'pasiŋ] *a.* sügavale ulatuv
 deer [diə] *n.* (pl. deer) hirv
 definite ['definit] *a.* määratud, kindel
 the definite article määrav artikkel
 definition [defi'niʃ(ə)n] *n.* definitsioon
 degree [di'grɪ] *n.* kraad; *gr.* võrdlusaste
 demeanour [di'mi:nə] *n.* käitumine
 demonstrate ['demənstreit] *v.* demonstreerima; tõestama
 demonstration [deməns'treit(ə)n] *n.* demonstratsioon; tõestus
 denominator [di'nəmineitə] *n.* (hariliku murru) nimetaja
 department [di'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* osakond
 department store universaalkauplus; kaubamaja
 depend [di'pend] *v.* sõltuma, olenema (millestki, kellestki on)
 depress [di'pres] *v.* masendama
 describe [dis'kraib] *v.* kirjeldama
 description [dis'kripʃ(ə)n] *n.* kirjeldus
 designer [di'zainə] *n.* konstruktor
 desk [desk] *n.* kirjutuslaud; koolipink
 destructive [dis'traktiv] *a.* hävitav
 develop [di'veləp] *v.* arendama; arenema
 development [di'veləpmənt] *n.* arendamine; arenemine, areng
 dew [dju:] *n.* kaste
 dew-drop ['dju:drɒp] *n.* kastetilk, kastepiisk, kastepisar
 dialogue ['daɪələg] *n.* dialoog, kahekõne
 diamond ['daɪəmənd] *n.* teemant
 diary ['daɪəri] *n.* päevik
 to keep a diary päevikut pidama
 Dick [dik] *pn.*
 Dickens ['dɪkɪnz] *pn.*
 dictation [dik'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* etteütetus, diktaat
 dictionary ['dikʃ(ə)nəri] *n.* sõnaraamat
 did [did] *vt.* do
 die [daɪ] *v.* surema
 diet ['daɪət] *n.* toit
 difference ['dɪf(ə)ns] *n.* erinevus, vahe
 different ['dɪf(ə)nt] *a.* erinev (millestki, kellestki from); erisugune
 difficult ['dɪfɪk(ə)lt] *a.* raske
 difficulty ['dɪfɪk(ə)lti] *n.* raskus
 without much difficulty ilma suuremate raskusteta

dig [dɪg] *v.* (dug [dʌg], dug) kaevama
 Dijon ['di:ʒɔ:n] *pn.*
 dine [daɪn] *v.* lõunastama
 diner ['daɪnə] *n.* lõunastaja
 dining-room ['daɪnɪŋru:m] *n.* söögituba
 dinner ['dɪnə] *n.* lõuna
 dip [dɪp] *v.* sisse kastma või pistma
 direct [dɪ'rekt] 1. *v.* juhtima, suunama; 2. *a.* otsene, vahetu
 direction [dɪ'rekʃ(ə)n] *n.* suund, siht; juhtnõör, juhend
 director [dɪ'rektə] *n.* direktor
 dirty ['dɜ:ti] *a.* must, määrdunud; porine
 disappear [disə'piə] *v.* kaduma, haihtuma
 disappoint [disə'pɔɪnt] *v.* (kellelegi) pettuma
 be disappointed in (milleski, kelleski) pettuma
 disappointment [disə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* pettumus
 in disappointment pettumusega
 discover [dis'kʌvə] *v.* avastama; *peam. ark.* välja näitama
 discuss [dis'kʌs] *v.* mõtteid vahetama, vaidlema, arutama
 discussion [dis'kʌʃ(ə)n] *n.* mõttevahetus, vaidlus, arutus, diskussioon
 disease [di'zi:z] *n.* haigus
 dish [dɪʃ] *n.* toit, roog; vaagen
 dishes ['dɪʃɪz] *n.* pl. toidunõud
 displace [dis'pleɪs] *v.* kõrvale tõrjuma
 distance ['dɪst(ə)ns] *n.* kaugus, vahemaa, distant
 divide [di'vaɪd] *v.* jagama, jaotama; jagunema, jaotuma
 do [du:, rōhutult du, də] *v.* (did [dɪd], done [dʌn]) (ka abiverb; üldolevik I, you, we, they do; he, she, it does [dʌz]) tegema, toimetama
 how do you do? tere
 do one's duty oma kohust täitma
 do without ilma (millestki) läbi ajama
 dock [dɒk] *v.* pökkuma
 doctor ['dɒktə] *n.* arst; doktor
 document ['dɒkjumənt] *n.* dokument
 does [dʌz, rōhutult dʌz] üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pöör verbist do
 doesn't ['dʌznt] = does not
 dog [dɒg] *n.* koer
 doll [dɒl] *n.* nukk
 dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] *n.* delfiin
 domestic [də'mestɪk] *a.* kodu-, kodune
 done [dʌn] *vt.* do
 don't [daʊnt] = do not
 door [dɔ:] *n.* uks

dot [dɒt] *n.* täpp, punkt
 know to the dot täpisealt teadma
 double ['dʌbl] *a.* kahekordne, topelt-
 double-decker ['dʌbl'deɪkə] *n.* kahekordne omnibuss
 doubly ['dʌbli] *adv.* kahekordselt
 doubt [daʊt] *n.* kahtlus
 no doubt kahtlemata
 down [daʊn] 1. *adv.* all(a); maha, maas; 2. *prep.* all(a), allapoole, allpool
 downpour ['daʊnpɔ:] *n.* ränk vihmavahing, paduvihm
 downstairs ['daʊn'steəz] *adv.* alumisel(e) korrusel(e)
 dramatic [drə'mætɪk] *a.* draama-
 dramatic society draamaring
 drank [dræŋk] *vt.* drink 1.
 draughts [draʊts] *n.* pl. kabe, tamka
 draw I [drɔ:] *v.* (drew [dru:], drawn [drɔ:n]) tõmbama; joonistama
 draw oneself up ennast sirgu ajama, jäigaks muutuma
 draw II [drɔ:] *n.* sport. viik
 drawing ['draɪŋ] *n.* joonis
 drawn [drɔ:n] *vt.* draw I
 dream [dri:m] 1. *v.* (dreamt [dremt] või dreamed, dreamt või dreamed) und nägema; 2. *n.* unenägu
 dreamt [dremt] *vt.* dream 1.
 dress [dres] 1. *v.* riietuma; 2. *n.* rõivas; kleit
 drew [dru:] *vt.* draw I
 dried [draɪd] *vt.* dry 2.
 drink [drɪŋk] 1. *v.* (drank [dræŋk], drunk [drʌŋk]) jooma; 2. *n.* jook
 have a drink jooma
 drive [draɪv] *v.* (drove [drouv], driven ['drɪvn]) ajama; tagant ajama; sõitma
 driven ['drɪvn] *vt.* drive
 driver ['draɪvə] *n.* autojuht
 train driver rongijuht
 drop [drɒp] 1. *n.* tilk; 2. *v.* langema; maha pillama, kukkuda laskma
 drop off ära langema
 drop out välja langema, ära jääma
 drove [drouv] *vt.* drive
 drowsy ['draʊzi] *a.* unine
 drunk [drʌŋk] *vt.* drink 1.
 dry [draɪ] 1. *a.* kuiv; 2. *v.* kuivatama; kuivama
 dry goods Am. riide- ja pudukaubad
 duck [dʌk] *n.* part
 due [dju:] *pred. a.* tingitud (millestki to), tõttu
 dug [dʌg] *vt.* dig

dull [dʌl] *a.* igav; tuim; hall (ilma kohta)
 duly ['dju:li] *adv.* korrapäraselt, õigel ajal
 dummy ['dʌmi] *n.* Am. tobu, juhmard
 during ['djuərɪŋ] *prep.* kestel, vältel; ajal, jooksul
 dust [dʌst] *n.* tolm
 lay the dust tolm kinni lööma
 duty ['dju:ti] *n.* kohustus; kohus; kohuse-täitmine
 dye [daɪ] *v.* värvima
 dynamite ['daɪnəmaɪt] *n.* dünaamiit

E

each [i:tʃ] 1. *a.* iga, kumbki; 2. *pron.* igaüks, kumbki
 to each other üksteisele, teineteisele
 eager ['i:ɡə] *a.* innukas, agar (midagi tegema to do)
 ear [ɪə] *n.* kõrv
 by the ears kõrvust, kõrvupidi
 ear-flap ['i:əflæp] *n.* kõrvaklapp
 early ['ɜ:li] 1. *a.* vara(ja)ne; 2. *adv.* vara, varakult
 earn [ɜ:n] *v.* teenima
 earnest ['ɜ:nɪst] *a.* tõsine
 earth [ɜ:θ] *n.* maa, maakera; maapind, muld
 easily ['i:zɪli] *adv.* kergesti
 east [i:st] *n.* ida
 easy ['i:zi] *a.* kerge, hõlpus
 eat [i:t] *v.* (ate [et, Am. eit], eaten ['i:tɪn]) sööma
 eatable ['i:təbl] *a.* söödav
 eaten ['i:tɪn] *vt.* eat
 economical [i:kə'nɒmɪk(ə)l] *a.* kokkuhoidlik
 Eden ['i:dn] *pn.*
 edge [edʒ] *n.* äär, serv
 education [edju'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* kasvatus, õpetus, haridus
 Edward ['edwəd] *pn.*
 effect [i'fekt] *n.* toime, mõju, tagajärg
 effort ['efət] *n.* jõupingutus
 egg [eg] *n.* muna
 eh! [ei] *interj.* eh!, noh!
 eight [eɪt] *num.* kaheksa
 eighteen ['eɪti:n] *num.* kaheksateist(küm-mend)
 eighteenth ['eɪti:nθ] *num.* kaheksateistküm-nes
 eighth [eɪtθ] *num.* kaheksas
 eightieth ['eɪtiθ] *num.* kaheksakümnes
 eighty ['eɪti] *num.* kaheksakümmend

film [film] *n.* film
 finally [ˈfaɪnəli] *adv.* lõplikult; lõpuks, viimaks
 financial [ˈfaɪnənʃ(ə)l] *a.* rahanduslik, rahaline
 financial help rahaline abi
 find [faɪnd] *v.* (found [faʊnd], found) leida
 find out teada saama; leida, avastama; selgusele jõudma
 fine [faɪn] 1. *a.* ilus, selge (ilma kohta); tore; 2. *adv.* suurepäraselt
 fine arts kaunid kunstid
 fine II [faɪn] *v.* trahvima, rahatraviga karistama
 finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] *v.* lõpetama; lõppema
 finite [ˈfaɪnaɪt] *a.* lõplik, piiratud; *gr.* fiinitne (verbivormi kohta)
 fir [fɜː] *n.* kuusk
 firm [fɜːm] *n.* firma
 publishing firm kirjastusühing
 firmly [ˈfɜːmli] *adv.* kindlalt, tugevasti
 first [fɜːst] 1. *a.* esimene; 2. *adv.* esiteks, esiti
 at first esialgu, alguses
 for the first time esmakordselt
 firstly [ˈfɜːstli] *adv.* esiteks
 fir-tree [ˈfɜːtriː] *n.* kuusepuu
 fish [fɪʃ] *n.* (pl. fishes või kollekt. fish) kala
 flying fish lendkala
 fish-bone [ˈfɪʃbaʊn] *n.* kalaluu
 fisherman [ˈfɪʃmən] *n.* (pl. -men) kalur, kalamees
 fit [fɪt] *v.* sobima
 five [faɪv] *num.* viis
 fix [fiks] *v.* kindlaks määrama
 fizz [fɪz] *v.* sisise, kihise
 flag [flæɡ] *n.* lipp
 flap [flæp] *n.* klapp
 flash [flæʃ] 1. *v.* väljatada, sähvatada; 2. *n.* väljatatus, sähvatus
 flash of lightning väljusähvatus
 flat [flæt] *a.* lame, lapik
 flatten [ˈflætən] *v.* lamendada; lamendada
 flattened [ˈflætənd] *a.* lame, lamedaks muudetud
 flew [fluː] *vt.* fly
 flight [flaɪt] *n.* lend; trepijark
 flight of steps trepp
 float [flaʊt] *v.* hõljuma; ujuma
 floor [flɔː] *n.* põrand; korrus
 first floor teine korrus

florist [ˈflɒrɪst] *n.* lillekaupmees
 at the florist's lillekaupluses(t)
 flow [fləʊ] *v.* voolama
 flower [ˈflaʊə] *n.* lill
 flown [flaʊn] *vt.* fly
 fly [flaɪ] *v.* (flew [fluː], flown [flaʊn]) lendama
 flying [ˈflaɪɪŋ] *a.* lennu-; lenduri-
 flying boots lendurisaapad
 focus [ˈfəʊkəs] 1. *n.* tulipunkt, fookus; 2. *v.* tulipunkti koondama, fookustama
 fodder [ˈfɒdə] *n.* (kuiv) loomasõöt
 fog [fɒɡ] *n.* (tihe) udu
 foggy [ˈfɒɡi] *a.* udune
 fold [fəʊld] *v.* kokku murdma
 folk-song [ˈfəʊksɒŋ] *n.* rahvalaul
 follow [ˈfɒləʊ] *v.* järgnema; jälgima
 follow a plan plaanikohaselt talitama
 following [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ] *a.* järgnev, järgmine
 fond [fɒnd] *a.* armastav, hell
 be fond of (kedagi, midagi) armastama
 food [fuːd] *n.* toit, toidus
 foot [fuːt] *n.* (pl. feet [fiːt]) jalg, labajalg; (mäe)jalg, jalam; jalg (pikkusmõõt, = 30,5 cm)
 football [ˈfʊtbɔːl] *n.* jalgpall
 for [fɔː, rōhutult fɔː, fə] 1. *prep.* jaoks, -ks; eest; poolt; 2. *konj.* sest, sest et
 for several years mitu aastat
 for study harjutamiseks, õppimiseks
 force [fɔːs] 1. *n.* jõud, vägi, võim; 2. *v.* sundima (midagi tegema to do)
 foreign [ˈfɒrɪn] *a.* välis-, välismaine, võõras, võõr-
 forest [ˈfɒrɪst] *n.* mets; laas, põlismets
 foretell [fɔːˈtel] *v.* (foretold [fɔːˈtəʊld], foretold) ennustama, ette kuulutama
 foretold [fɔːˈtəʊld] *vt.* foretell
 forgave [fɔːˈgeɪv] *vt.* forgive
 forget [fɔːˈɡet] *v.* (forgot [fɔːˈɡɒt], forgotten [fɔːˈɡɒtn]) unustama
 forgive [fɔːˈɡɪv] *vt.* (forgave [fɔːˈgeɪv], forgiven [fɔːˈɡɪvn]) andestama, andeks andma
 forgiven [fɔːˈɡɪvn] *vt.* forgive
 forgot [fɔːˈɡɒt] *vt.* forget
 forgotten [fɔːˈɡɒtn] *vt.* forget
 fork [fɔːk] *n.* kahvel
 form [fɔːm] 1. *n.* vorm, kuju; 2. *v.* moodustama
 in the form of kujul, näol
 formal [ˈfɔːm(ə)l] *a.* vormiline, formaalne
 forth [fɔːθ] *adv.* edasi
 fortieth [ˈfɔːtiθ] *num.* neljakümnes
 forty [ˈfɔːti] *num.* nelikümme

forward [ˈfɔːwəd] *adv.* edasi, ettepoole
 fought [fɔːt] *vt.* fight 1.
 found I [faʊnd] *v.* rajama, asutama
 found II [faʊnd] *vt.* find
 founder [ˈfaʊndə] *n.* asutaja
 four [fɔː] *num.* neli
 four-engine [ˈfɔːˈen(d)ʒɪn] *a.* neljamootoriline
 fourteen [ˈfɔːˈtiːn] *num.* neliteist(kümme)
 fourteenth [ˈfɔːˈtiːnθ] *num.* neljateistkümnes
 fourth [fɔːθ] *num.* neljas
 fox [fɒks] *n.* rebane
 fraction [ˈfrækʃ(ə)n] *n.* murd
 fractional numeral [ˈfrækʃnəl ˈnjuːm(ə)r(ə)l] *n.* murdarv
 fragrance [ˈfreɪgr(ə)ns] *n.* (meeldiv) lõhn, aroom
 France [fræns] *pn.* Prantsusmaa
 Franklin [ˈfræŋklɪn] *pn.*
 free [friː] *a.* vaba
 freeze [friːz] *v.* (froze [frouz], frozen [ˈfrouzn]) külmuma; külmetama
 frozen over kinni külmunud
 French [ˈfren(t)ʃ] 1. *a.* prantsuse; prantsuskeelne; 2. *n.* prantsuse keel
 frequently [ˈfriːkwəntli] *adv.* sageli, korduvalt
 fresh [freʃ] *a.* värske; puhas, karge
 freshly [ˈfreʃli] *adv.* äsja; värskest
 Friday [ˈfraɪdi] *n.* reede
 fried [fraɪd] *a.* praetud
 friend [frend] *n.* sõber
 make friends with (kellegagi) sõbrust sobitama, sõbraks saama
 friendship [ˈfren(d)ʃɪp] *n.* sõprus
 frighten [ˈfraɪtn] *v.* hirmutama, kohutama
 frightened of (millegi pärast) hirmul, ärevil
 get frightened hirmuma, kohkuma
 from [frɒm, rōhutult fr(ə)m] *prep.* -st, -lt, peale, juurest
 front [frʌnt] 1. *n.* esikül; rinne; 2. *a.* esi-, ees-
 in front of (millegi) ees, ette
 front door eesuks
 frost [frɒst] *n.* külm, pakane; härm(atis)
 froze [frouz] *vt.* freeze
 frozen [ˈfrouzn] *vt.* freeze
 fruit [fruːt] *n.* puuvili
 fruit-tree [ˈfruːtriː] *n.* viljapuu
 fry [fraɪ] *v.* praadima
 ft. lüh. = foot, feet
 fuel [fjuːl] *n.* kütus
 fulfil [ˈfʊlɪʃ] *v.* (-ll-) täitma, täide viima, teostama

full [fʊl] *a.* täis (midagi of)
 fun [fʌn] *n.* nali, lõbu
 function [ˈfʌŋkʃ(ə)n] 1. *n.* funktsioon; 2. *v.* funktsioneerima
 funnel [ˈfʌnl] *n.* lehter
 fur [fɜː] *n.* karusnahk
 further [ˈfɜːðə] *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist far) kaugemal(e); veel, lisaks, rohkem
 fussy [ˈfʌsi] *a.* pisiasjade kallal noriv, tülikas, rahutu
 future [ˈfjuːtʃə] *n.* tulevik
 the Future Indefinite *gr.* üldtulevik
 the Future in the Past *gr.* kaudne tulevik

G

gain [geɪn] 1. *v.* saavutama; 2. *n.* kasu, paremus; kasv
 gallery [ˈgæləri] *n.* galerii
 Galsworthy [ˈɡɔːlzwəːði] *pn.*
 game [geɪm] *n.* mäng
 gangway [ˈɡæŋweɪ] *n.* (laeva või lennuki) maabumistrepp
 garden [ˈɡɑːdn] *n.* aed
 garland [ˈɡɑːlənd] *n.* lillevanik
 gas [ɡæs] *n.* gaas
 gate [geɪt] *n.* värav
 gather [ˈɡæðə] *v.* korjama
 gave [geɪv] *vt.* give
 gay [geɪ] *a.* lõbus, rõõmus
 G.D.R. lüh. = German Democratic Republic
 geese [ɡiːs] *vt.* goose
 gender [ˈdʒendə] *n.* *gr.* sugu
 general [ˈdʒen(ə)r(ə)l] *a.* üldine
 general question üldküsimus
 gentleman [ˈdʒentlmən] *n.* (pl. -men) härra, džentelmen
 Geoffrey [ˈdʒefri] *pn.*
 geography [dʒiˈɒɡrəfi] *n.* geograafia
 geology [dʒiˈɒlədʒi] *n.* geoloogia
 George [dʒɔːdʒ] *pn.*
 German [ˈdʒɜːmən] 1. *a.* saksa, 2. *n.* (pl. -s) sakslane; saksa keel
 Gertrude [ˈɡɜːtrʊd] *pn.*
 get [ɡet] *v.* (got [ɡɒt], got) saama, muutama; hankima, muretsema; jõudma, satuma
 get dark pimenema
 get down on one's knees põlvili laskuma
 get down to work tööle hakkama
 get home koju jõudma
 get off maha tulema

get on jätkama; tegema, sooritama
 get one's weight down kaalust maha võtma
 get out välja tulema, välja pääsema; lahti saama, vabanema
 get up üles tõusma; püsti tõusma
 get used to (millegagi) harjuma
 G-force ['dʒɪf'fɔːs] n. gravitatsioonituge
 ghost [ɡəʊst] n. vaim, viirastus
 girl [ɡɜːl] n. tütarlaps, neiu
 give [ɡɪv] v. (gave [geɪv], given ['ɡɪvn]) andma
 give way järele andma
 given ['ɡɪvn] vt. give
 glad [ɡlæd] a. rõõmus; rõõmustav
 gladly ['ɡlædli] adv. rõõmuga, meelsasti
 glance [ɡlɑːns] v. pilku heitma
 glass [ɡlɑːs] n. klaas
 glitter ['glɪtə] 1. v. sädelema, välkema; 2. n. sädelus
 globe [ɡləʊb] n. kera
 the globe maakera
 glorification [ɡləʊrɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] n. ülistus
 glory ['ɡlɔːri] n. aupaiste, hiilgus
 glove [ɡlɒv] n. kinnas
 glow [ɡləʊ] v. hõõguma
 go [ɡəʊ] v. (went [went], gone [ɡɒn]) minema, käima
 be going to do parajasti teha kavatsema
 go in for (midagi) harrastama, (millegagi) tegelema
 go off minema, õnnestuma, laabuma
 go on jätkama; kestma, jätkuma; toimuma
 go out kustuma
 go over läbi vaatama
 go to bed magama minema
 go to school koolis käima
 go to sleep unuma
 go up kasvama, tõusma
 goes [ɡəʊz] üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pöör
 verbist go
 he goes in ta läheb sisse
 going ['ɡəʊɪŋ] n. minek, käik
 I thought of going ma mõtlesin minna
 gold [ɡəʊld] n. kuld
 golden ['ɡəʊldn] a. kuldne, kullakarva
 goldfish ['ɡəʊldfɪʃ] n. kuldkala
 gone [ɡɒn] vt. go
 good [ɡʊd] a. (better ['betə], best [best]) hea
 good heavens! helde taevast!
 good morning tere hommikust
 good evening tere õhtust

good night head õöd
 the good head (inimesed)
 for the good of (kellegi, millegi) hüvanguks
 good-bye [ɡʊd'baɪ] interj. hüvasti, jumalaga
 goods [ɡʊdz] n. kaup, kaubad
 goose [ɡuːs] n. (pl. geese [ɡiːs]) hani
 got [ɡɒt] vt. get
 govern ['ɡʌv(ə)n] v. valitsema; juhtima
 government ['ɡʌvnmənt] n. valitsus
 gradually ['ɡrædʒuəli] adv. järk-järgult, vähehaaval
 graduate ['ɡrædʒueɪt] v. Am. kooli lõpetama
 grammar ['ɡræmə] n. grammatika
 grandfather ['ɡræn(d)fɑːðə] n. vanaisa
 grandmother ['ɡrænmdə] n. vanaema
 grass [ɡrɑːs] n. rohi
 grateful ['ɡreɪtɪ(u)] a. tänulik
 gravity ['ɡrævɪti] n. tõsidus; gravitatsioon
 gravity pull gravitatsioonituge
 great [ɡreɪt] a. suur
 a great many paljud; väga palju
 Great Britain Suurbritannia
 greatly ['ɡreɪtli] adv. suuresti, palju; väga
 green [ɡriːn] a. roheline
 greengrocer ['ɡriŋɡrəʊsə] n. aedviljamüüja
 at the greengrocer's aedviljakaupluses(t)
 greet [ɡriːt] v. tervitama
 greeting ['ɡriːtɪŋ] n. tervitus
 grew [ɡruː] vt. grow
 grey [ɡreɪ] a. hall
 grisly ['ɡrɪzli] a. õudne, kohutav
 grocer ['ɡrəʊsə] n. koloniaalkaupmees, vürtsipoonik
 at the grocer's koloniaalkaupluses(t)
 grope [ɡrəʊp] v. kobamisi või pimesi otsima
 ground [ɡraʊnd] n. maapind
 group [ɡruːp] n. rühm, grupp
 grow [ɡrəʊ] v. (grew [ɡruː], grown [ɡrəʊn]) kasvama; kasvatama; muutuma
 the city grew quiet linn muutus vaiksaks
 grown [ɡrəʊn] vt. grow
 growth [ɡrəʊθ] n. kasv; juurdekasv
 guardian ['ɡɑːdʒən] n. hooldaja, eestkostja
 guest [ɡest] n. külaline
 guide [ɡaɪd] n. juht; turistide juht, giid
 Gulf Stream ['ɡʌlfstriːm] pn. Golfi hoovus
 gunpowder ['ɡʌnpaʊdə] n. püssirohi
 gust [ɡʌst] n. il, puhang
 gust of wind tuuleil, tuulepuhang

guy [ɡaɪ] n. Am. vennas, mees
 gym [dʒɪm] lüh. = gymnasium
 gymnasium [dʒɪm'neɪzjəm] n. võimla

II

had [hæd, rõhutatult həd] vt. have
 hair [heə] n. juuksed; juuksekarv
 half [haɪf] 1. n. (pl. halves [haɪvz]) pool; 2. adv. pooleldi, poolenisti
 an hour and a half poolteist tundi
 not half so angry as... mitte pooltki nii vihane kui...
 hall [hɔːl] n. saal
 concert hall kontserdisaal
 halo [hə'loʊ] interj. halo(o)!; tervist!
 halt [hɔːlt] n. peatus
 to come to a halt peatuma, seisma jääma, seiskuma
 Hampstead ['hæm(p)stɪd] pn.
 hand [hænd] 1. n. käsi; 2. v. ulatama, edasi andma
 at hand käepärast
 on the one hand ühelt poolt
 on the other hand teiselt poolt
 at second hand kaudselt, kaudselt teel
 hand over üle andma
 handful ['hændl] n. peotäis
 handle ['hændl] n. (noa-, kahvli)pea
 hang [hæŋ] v. (hung [hʌŋ], hung) ripuma, kõlkuma
 hang about tolknema, logelema
 happen ['hæp(ə)n] v. juhtuma
 happily ['hæpɪli] adv. õnnelikult
 happy ['hæpi] a. õnnelik
 hard [hɑːd] 1. a. kõva; raske, ränk; 2. adv. kõvasti, tublisti
 hardly ['hɑːdli] adv. vaevalt
 hardship ['hɑːdʃɪp] n. (elu)raskus
 hare [heə] n. jänes
 harmful ['hɑːmlɪ(u)] a. ohtlik, kahjulik
 harmless ['hɑːmlɪs] a. ohutu, kahjutu
 Harry ['hæri] pn.
 harvest ['hævɪst] n. (vilja)lõikus, (vilja)-koristamine; (vilja)saak
 harvesting ['hævɪstɪŋ] n. viljakoristamine
 has [hæz, rõhutatult həz] üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pöör verbist have
 haste [heɪst] n. rutt
 poste haste suure kiiruga
 hat [hæt] n. kübar, kaabu
 hatch [hætʃ] n. luuk
 hate [heɪt] 1. n. viha; 2. v. vihkama
 hatred ['heitɪd] n. viha, vaen
 haul [hɔːl] v. tõmbama, vinnama

have [hæv] v. (had [hæd, həd], had) oma-
 ma; (toitu, jooki) võtma (või sõõma, jooma); pidama, sunnitud olema (mida-
 gi tegema to do)
 I have to go ma pean minema
 he had me read it ta pani mind seda lugema
 you had as well go oleks parem, kui sa läheksid
 hay [heɪ] n. hein
 hay-crop ['heɪkrɒp] n. heinasaak
 he [hiː] pron. tema, ta (meessoost olendite kohta)
 head [hed] n. pea; juhataja
 from head to foot pealaest jalatallani
 at the head eesotsas, juhtimisel
 headache ['hedeɪk] n. peavalu
 have a headache peavalu kannatama
 heal [hiːl] v. paranema, terveks saama
 health [helθ] n. tervis
 healthy ['helθi] a. terve, hea tervise juures
 hear [hiə] v. (heard [hɜːd], heard) kuulma; teada saama
 heard [hɜːd] vt. hear
 heart [hɑːt] n. süda; tuum
 by heart pähe; peast
 heat [hiːt] 1. v. kuumutama, soojendama; 2. n. soojus
 heat-rays ['hiːtreɪz] n. soojuskiirgus
 heaven ['heɪvən] n. taevas
 good heavens! helde taevast, taeva pärast!
 heavy ['hevi] a. raske; tihe (liikluse kohta)
 he is a heavy sleeper ta magab raskelt, ta on raske unega
 hedge [hedʒ] n. põõsastara, hekk
 heel [hiːl] n. kand; konts
 height [haɪt] n. kõrgus
 held [held] vt. hold
 Helen ['helɪn] pn.
 helmet ['helɪt] n. kiiver
 help [help] 1. n. abi; 2. v. aitama, abistama
 helpful ['helpf(ʊ)l] a. abivalmis
 helpless ['helpɪs] a. abitu
 hen [hen] n. kana
 Henry ['henri] pn.
 her [hɜː] pron. teda; temale, talle; tema, ta (tema) oma (naissoost olendite kohta)
 Herbert ['hɜːbət] pn.
 here [hiə] adv. siin; siia
 here you are! olge lahke!
 hero ['hiərəʊ] n. (pl. heroes) kangeline
 heroic [hi'ro(u)ɪk] a. kangelaslik

hers [hɜːz] pron. (nimisõnaline vorm) tema, tema oma(d) (naissoost olendite kohta)
 herself [hɜː(r)'self] pron. (tema) ise; ennast, end (naissoost olendite kohta)
 hid [hid] vt. hide
 hidden ['hidn] vt. hide
 hide [haɪd] v. (hid [hid], hidden ['hidn] vdi hid) varjama, peitma
 high [haɪ] a. kõrge
 higher education kõrgem haridus
 highlight ['haɪlaɪt] n. nael, tõmbenumber, tähtsaim sündmus
 highly ['haɪli] adv. kõrgelt, kõrgel määral
 high-speed ['haɪspiːd] a. suure kiirusega
 hill [hɪl] n. künkas; mägi
 him [hɪm] pron. teda; temale, talle (meessoost olendite kohta)
 himself [hɪm'self] pron. (tema) ise; ennast, end (meessoost olendite kohta)
 hire ['haɪə] v. palkama; üürima
 his [hɪz] pron. tema, ta, (tema) oma (meessoost olendite kohta)
 historic [hɪ'stɒrɪk] a. ajalooline, ajalooliselt tähtis
 historical [hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l] a. ajalooline, ajaloo-
 history ['hɪst(ə)ri] n. ajalugu
 hit [hɪt] v. (hit, hit) tabama; sattuma
 hoarse [hɔːs] a. kähe
 hockey ['hɒki] n. hoki
 hoe [həʊ] 1. n. kõblas; 2. v. kõplama
 hoist [hɔɪst] v. üles tõmbama
 hold [həʊld] v. (held [held], held) hoidma, pidama
 hold out välja sirutama
 hole [həʊl] n. auk
 holiday ['hɒlədi] n. puhkepäev; pl. vaheaeg, koolivaheaeg
 home [həʊm] 1. n. kodu; 2. adv. koju; kodu(s)
 at home kodu(s)
 homework ['həʊmwɜːk] n. kodutöö, kodune ülesanne
 honour ['ɒnə] n. au
 hope [həʊp] 1. n. lootus; 2. v. lootma
 in the hope that lootuses, et
 hopeless ['həʊplɪs] a. lootusetu
 horizon ['hɒraɪzn] n. horisont, silmapiir
 horn [hɔːn] n. sarv; (signaal)pasun
 horror ['hɒrə] n. hirm
 horse [hɔːs] n. hobune
 hospitable ['hɒspɪtəbl] a. külalislahke, vöö-
 rastevastuvõtlik
 hospital ['hɒspɪtl] n. haigla

hostel ['hɒst(ə)l] n. (üliõpilaste) ühisela mu, internaat
 hot [hɒt] a. kuum, palav
 hotel [həʊ(ə)'tel] n. hotell, võõrastemaja
 hour [aʊə] n. tund
 an hour and a half poolteist tundi
 for hours and hours tundide kaupa
 half an hour ago pool tundi tagasi
 two miles an hour kaks miili tunnis
 house [haʊs] 1. n. (pl. houses ['haʊzɪz]) maja; firma; koda (parlamendis); 2. v. majutama
 the House of Commons alamkoda, saadikutekoda
 the House of Lords ülemkoda, lordide koda
 the Houses of Parliament Inglise parlamendihoone
 housewife ['haʊswaɪf] n. (pl. housewives) (kodu)perenaine
 Houston ['hjuːstən] pn.
 how [haʊ] adv., konj. kuidas
 how are you? kuidas käsi käib?
 how do you do? ['haʊdʒu'duː] tere
 how long kui kaua
 how many kui palju
 how much kui palju
 however [haʊ'evə] adv. aga, ometi, siiski, ent
 Huck [hʌk] pn.
 hue [hjuː] n. värvus
 huge [hjuːdʒ] a. hiiglasuur, tohutu
 hullo [hə'ləʊ] interj. halloo!
 human ['hjuːmən] a. inimlik, inim-
 humorist ['hjuːmərɪst] n. humorist
 humour ['hjuːmə] n. tuju, meeleolu; nali, humor
 good humour hea tuju
 in a bad humour halvas tujus
 hundred ['hʌndrəd] num. sada
 hundredth ['hʌndrədθ] num. sajadas
 hung [hʌŋ] vt. hang
 hungry ['hʌŋgri] a. nälgine
 hunt [hʌnt] v. jahil käima
 hurriedly ['hʌrɪdli] adv. kiirustades, rutakalt
 hurry ['hʌri] v. kiirustama, ruttama
 be in a hurry kiire olema
 do hurry up! kiirusta(ge) ometi!
 hurt [hɜːt] v. (hurt, hurt) vigastama; valu
 vdi haiget tegema
 husband ['hʌzbənd] n. mees (abikaasa)
 hydrogen ['haɪdrɪdʒ(ə)n] n. vesinik

I [aɪ] pron. mina, ma
 I am mina olen
 I have minul on
 ice [aɪs] n. jää
 ice-breaker ['aɪsbreɪkə] n. jäälõhkuja
 idle ['aɪdli] n. jääpurikas
 icy ['aɪsi] a. jäine, jääkülm
 idea [aɪ'diə] n. idee, mõte
 ideological ['aɪdɪə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] a. ideoloogi-
 line
 ideology [aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi] n. ideoloogia
 idle ['aɪdl] a. kasutu, asjatu
 if [ɪf] konj. kui (tingimuslauses); kas (kaudses küsimuses)
 ill [ɪl] pred. a. (worse [wɜːs], worst [wɜːst]) haige
 be taken ill haigeks jääma, haigestuma
 I'll [aɪl] = I shall; I will
 illegal [ɪ'lɪg(ə)l] a. seadusevastane, ebaseaduslik
 illness ['ɪlnɪs] n. haigus
 illuminate [ɪ'ljuːmeɪn] v. valgustama
 illumine [ɪ'ljuːmɪn] v. valgustama
 I'm [aɪm] = I am
 imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] v. kujutlema, ette kujutama
 immediately [ɪ'miːdɪətlɪ] adv. otsekohe
 impatient [ɪm'peɪʃ(ə)nt] a. kannatamatu
 imperative [ɪm'perətɪv] n. gr. käskiv kõneviis, imperatiiv
 import [ɪm'pɔːt] v. sisse vedama, importima
 importing house (suur) impordiettevõtte
 importance [ɪm'pɔːt(ə)ns] n. tähtsus
 be of importance tähtis olema
 important [ɪm'pɔːt(ə)nt] a. tähtis
 impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl] a. võimatu
 impression [ɪm'preʃ(ə)n] n. mulje
 improve [ɪm'pruːv] v. parandama, paremaks tegema; paranema, paremaks muutuma
 in [ɪn] 1. prep. sees, -s; sisse, -sse; seas; 2. adv. sees, seepool; sisse
 he is not in ta pole kodus
 in [ɪn] = inch
 inch [ɪn(t)] n. toll (= 2,54 cm)
 incorrect [ɪn'kɒrɪkt] a. ebaõige, vale
 increase [ɪn'kriːs] v. kasvama, suurenema; suurendama
 incredible [ɪn'kredəbl] a. uskumatu
 incredibly [ɪn'kredəbli] adv. uskumatult
 indeed [ɪn'diːd] adv. tõepoolest
 indefinite [ɪn'defɪnɪt] a. gr. indefiniitne, umbmäärane

Indian ['ɪndjən] a. indiaani
 Indian corn mais
 Indian summer «vananaiste» suvi, järelsuvi
 indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] v. osutama, näitama, viitama
 indicative [ɪn'dɪkətɪv] n. gr. kindel kõneviis, indikatiiv
 Indies ['ɪndɪz] —: the West Indies Lääne-India saarestik
 indirect [ɪndɪ'rekt] a. kaudne
 Indirect Speech kaudne kõne
 individual [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl] n. indiviid, üksikolend
 individuality [ɪndɪvɪdʒu'ælɪti] n. isikupära-
 sus, omapära
 Indonesian [ɪndo(u)'niːʒjən] a. indoneesia
 industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] a. tööstuslik
 industry ['ɪndʌstri] n. tööstus
 infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] n. infinitiiv, tegevus-
 nimi
 influence [ɪnfluəns] 1. n. mõju; 2. v. mõjustama
 have an influence over (kellelegi) mõju avaldama
 information [ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n] n. informatsi-
 on, teatmed, andmed
 inhabit [ɪn'hæbɪt] v. asustama
 injure [ɪn(d)'dʒə] v. vigastama, viga tege-
 ma
 injury [ɪn(d)'dʒ(ə)rɪ] n. vigastus, kahjus-
 tus
 ink [ɪŋk] n. tint
 inn [ɪn] n. võõrastemaja
 insert [ɪn'sɜːt] v. vahele paigutama, sisse-
 pistma
 inside [ɪn'saɪd] 1. adv. sees; sisse; 2. prep. sees, -s; sisse, -sse
 instance [ɪnstəns] n. näide
 for instance näiteks
 instead [ɪn'sted] adv. selle asemel
 instead of (millegi) asemel
 institute [ɪn'stɪtjuːt] n. instituut
 instruction [ɪn'strʌkʃ(ə)n] n. õpetus
 instrument [ɪn'strumənt] n. instrument
 intellectual [ɪntɪ'lektʃuəl] a. vaimne, intel-
 lektuaalne
 intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt] a. arukas, taibu-
 kas, intelligentne
 intend [ɪn'tend] v. kavatseda
 intense [ɪn'tens] a. pingeline, intensiivne
 interest [ɪn'trɪst] n. huvi
 take interest in (millegi vastu) huvi tundma
 interesting [ɪn'trɪstɪŋ] a. huvitav

international [intə(r)'næʃənəl] *a.* rahvusvaheline, internatsionaalne
 interpreter [in'tɜ:pɪtə] *n.* tõlk
 interrogative [intə'rɒgətɪv] *a.* küsiv
 interval [ɪntəv(ə)l] *n.* vaheaeg
 into [ɪntu, 'ɪntə] *prep.* sisse, -sse
 intonation [ɪnto(u)'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* intonatsioon
 introduce [ɪntrə'dju:s] *v.* esitlema, tutvustama (kellelegi to)
 invent [ɪn'vent] *v.* leiutama
 invitation [ɪnvɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* küllakutse
 invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v.* paluma (midagi teha to do); külla kutsuma
 involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *v.* asjasse segama, kaasa haarama
 Ireland ['aɪələnd] *pn.* Iirimaa
 Irish ['aɪərɪʃ] *a.* iiri
 Irishman ['aɪərɪʃmən] *n.* (pl. -men) iirlane
 iron ['aɪən] *1. n.* raud; *atrib.* rauast, raud-; *2. a.* raudne
 irregular [ɪ'regjələ] *a.* korrapärase, ebakorrapärane
 Iriysh [ɪr'iʃ] *pn.* Irtõš
 is [ɪz] *üldoleviku ainsuse 3. pöõre verbist*
 isle [aɪl] *n.* saar
 isn't [ɪznt] = is not
 isolate [aɪsəleɪt] *v.* eraldama, isoleerima
 it [ɪt] *pron.* tema, ta; see
 Italian [ɪ'tæljən] *1. a.* itaalia; *2. n.* itaalia keel
 italics [ɪ'tæliks] *n.* kursiiv(kiri), kaldkiri
 item [aɪtem] *n.* (eeskava) number
 its [ɪts] *pron.* tema või selle (oma), oma
 it's [ɪts] = it is; it has
 itself [ɪt'self] *pron.* (tema või see) ise; ennast, end

Jack [dʒæk] *pn.* = John
 jacket ['dʒækɪt] *n.* jakk; vammus
 James [dʒeɪmz] *pn.*
 Jane [dʒeɪn] *pn.*
 January ['dʒænju(ə)rɪ] *n.* jaanuar
 jar [dʒɑ:] *n.* kruus
 Jerome [dʒə'roum] *pn.*
 jet aircraft ['dʒet'eɪkrɑ:ft] *n.* reaktiivlennuk
 Jill [dʒɪl] *pn.*
 job [dʒɒb] *n.* töö
 John [dʒɒn] *pn.*
 join [dʒɔɪn] *v.* ühinema, liituma; seltsima
 join the army sõjaväkke minema

joint [dʒɔɪnt] *a.* ühis-, ühine
 joke [dʒoʊk] *n.* nali
 jot [dʒɔt] *v.* üles tähendama (down)
 journey ['dʒɔ:ni] *n.* reis, teekond
 joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* rõõm
 judge [dʒʌdʒ] *n.* kohtunik
 Julia ['dʒu:ljə] *pn.*
 July [dʒu(ɪ)'laɪ] *n.* juuli
 jump [dʒʌmp] *v.* hüppama
 junction ['dʒʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n] *n.* (teede) ristumiskoht, ristmik
 June [dʒu:n] *n.* juuni
 just [dʒʌst] *adv.* just, parajasti; ainult
 just remember püüa lihtsalt meele pida
 justice ['dʒʌstɪs] *n.* õiglus; õigus

K

Kate [keɪt] *pn.*
 Kazakh [kə'zɑ:k] *a.* kasahhi
 keep [ki:p] *v.* (kept [kept], kept) hoidma; pidama; jätkama
 keep an eye on silmas pidama, jälgima
 keep a secret saladust pidama
 keep in pärast tunde jätma
 keep on jätkama
 keep track jälgima
 keep to the right (left) paremale (vasakule) hoiduma
 keep house maja pidama
 kept [kept] *vt.* keep
 Kerch [kætʃ] *pn.* Kertš
 key [ki:] *n.* võti
 kill [kɪl] *v.* tapma
 be killed surma saama
 kilogram(me) ['kɪləgræm] *n.* kilogramm, kilo
 kin [kɪn] *n.* sugulane
 kind I [kaɪnd] *n.* liik, sort
 kind II [kaɪnd] *a.* lahke
 that's very kind of you see on teist väga lahke
 kindly ['kaɪndli] *adv.* lahkelt
 king [kɪŋ] *n.* kuningas
 kiss [kɪs] *v.* suudlema
 kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] *n.* köök
 kitten ['kɪtn] *n.* kassipoeg
 knee [ni:] *n.* põlv
 on one's knees põlvili
 knew [nju:] *vt.* know
 knife [naɪf] *n.* (pl. knives [naɪvz]) nuga
 knives [naɪvz] *vt.* knife

knock [nɒk] *1. v.* koputama; *2. n.* koputus
 knock down maha (või pikali) lööma
 know [nou] *v.* (knew [nju:], known [naʊn]) teadma, tundma; teada saama
 knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* teadmine; teadmised
 known [naʊn] *vt.* know

lab [læb] *n.* lüh. = laboratory
 laboratory [lə'bɒrət(ə)rɪ] *n.* laboratoorium
 labour ['leɪbə] *n.* töö, vaev; tööliskond
 labour movement töölislühikumine
 ladder ['lædə] *n.* redel
 lady ['leɪdi] *n.* daam, leedi
 laid [leɪd] *vt.* lay
 lain [leɪn] *vt.* lie
 lake [leɪk] *n.* järv
 lamp [læmp] *n.* lamp
 land [lənd] *1. n.* maa; *2. v.* maanduma, maabuma
 by land maad mööda
 landing ['lændɪŋ] *1. n.* platvorm; maandumine, maabumine; *2. a.* maandumis-, maabumis-
 lane [leɪn] *n.* kitsas (hekkidevaheline) tee
 language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] *n.* keel
 lap [læp] *n.* rüpp, süli
 large [lɑ:dʒ] *a.* suur, avar, ruumikas
 a large number of suur hulk, palju (midagi)
 last I [laɪst] *1. a.* viimane; möödunud, eelmise; *2. adv.* viimati
 at last viimaks, lõpuks
 last evening eile õhtul
 last night eile õhtul, täna öösel (möödunud öö kohta); eelmisel ööl, eelmisel õhtul
 last II [laɪst] *v.* kestma
 late [leɪt] *1. a.* hiline, hilis-; hiljuti surnud; *2. adv.* hilja
 at a late hour hilisel tunnil
 the late monarch hiljuti surnud kuningas
 latter ['lætə] *a.* viimane, viimati mainitud
 laugh [laɪf] *1. v.* naerma; *2. n.* naer
 laugh at (millegi, kellegi üle) naerma, (midagi, kedagi) pilkama
 laundry ['ləʊndri] *n.* pesumaja
 launch [ləʊntʃ] *v.* (raketti, kosmoselaeva) välja saatma
 launching ['ləʊntʃɪŋ] *n.* (raketi, kosmoselaeva) väljasaatmine
 law [lɔ:] *n.* seadus
 Law Court kohus, kohtukoda

lay I [leɪ] *vt.* lie
 lay II [leɪ] *v.* (laid [leɪd], laid) panema, asetama; (vilja) maha lööma
 lay the table lauda katma
 lay the dust tolmu kinni lööma
 layer ['leɪə] *n.* kiht
 lazy ['leɪzi] *a.* laisk
 lead [li:d] *v.* (led [led], led) juhtima; viima, juhatama
 lead a life elu elama
 leading ['li:diŋ] *a.* juhtiv, tähtsaim, pea-
 leaf [li:f] *n.* (pl. leaves [li:vz]) leht
 league [li:g] *n.* liit
 lean [li:n] *v.* (leant [lent], leant) nojatuma, toetuma
 lean out välja kallutama
 leant [lent] *vt.* lean
 leap [li:p] *n.* hüpe
 give a leap hüppama
 Lear [liə] *pn.*
 learn [lɜ:n] *v.* (learned või learnt [lənt], learned või learnt) õppima; teada saama
 learnt [lənt] *vt.* learn
 least [li:st] *1. a.* (ülivõrre adjektiivist little) vähim, kõige väiksem; *2. adv.* (ülivõrre adverbist little) kõige vähem, vähimal määral
 at least vähemalt
 leave [li:v] *v.* (left [left], left) jätma; lahkuma
 leave behind maha jätma
 there was only one cake left ainult üks kook oli järele jäänud
 lecture ['lektʃə] *n.* loeng
 lecture-room ['lektʃərʊm] *n.* loenguruum, auditoorium
 led [led] *vt.* lead
 Leeds [li:dz] *pn.*
 left I [left] *vt.* leave
 left II [left] *a.* vasak
 on the left vasakul
 to the left vasakule
 leg [leg] *n.* jalg; (jala)säär
 leisure ['leɪzə] *n.* vaba aeg
 lend [lend] *v.* (lent [lent], lent) laenama, laenuks andma, laenutama
 length [leŋθ] *n.* pikkus
 lent [lent] *vt.* lend
 less [les] *1. a.* (keskvõrre adjektiivist little) vähem, väiksem; *2. adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist little) vähem
 lesson ['lesn] *n.* (õppe)tund; õppeülesanne; õppetükk
 let [let] *v.* (let, let) laskma, lubama
 let us sing laulgem

let go minna laskma
 let go of (millestki) lahti laskma
 let's [lets] = let us
 letter [letə] n. (kirja)täht; kiri
 letter-box [letəbɒks] n. kirjakast
 level [levl] a. lausk, tasane
 Levitan [levit(ə)n] pn.
 librarian [laɪbrəriən] n. raamatukoguhoidja
 library [laɪbrəri] n. raamatukogu
 lie [laɪ] v. (lay [leɪ], lain [leɪ]) lamama, lebama; asetsema, asuma
 lie down pikali heitma
 her things are always lying about tema asjad vedelevad alati laiali
 life [laɪf] n. (pl. lives [laɪvz]) elu
 lifeboat [laɪfbəʊt] n. päästepaat
 lift [lɪft] 1. v. (udu kohta) haihtuma; 2. n. lift, tõstuk
 lift off õhku tõusma
 light I [laɪt] 1. n. valgus; valgustus; tuli; 2. a. hele, valge; 3. v. (lighted või lit [lɪt], lighted või lit) süütama, valgustama
 light brown helepruun
 light II [laɪt] a. kerge, kergekaaluline; kergeti seeditav
 lighting [laɪtɪŋ] n. valgustus
 lightness [laɪtnɪs] n. kergus
 lightning [laɪtnɪŋ] n. väik
 like [laɪk] 1. adv. nagu; 2. v. armastama; meeldima
 as you like nagu sulle (või teile) meeldib
 something like this (või that) midagi taolist, midagi niisugust
 what is it like? missugune see on?
 Lily [lɪli] pn.
 lime [laɪm] n. pärn
 limit [lɪmɪt] n. piir, kitsendus
 limited [lɪmɪtɪd] a. piiratud, kitsendatud
 in a limited way piiratult
 Lincoln [lɪŋkən] pn.
 line [laɪn] 1. n. joon; rivi; rida; 2. v. rivistuma, rivisse asuma (up)
 in a line üksteise järel reas
 in long lines pikkades ridades
 be lined with (millegagi) ääristatud olema
 lion [laɪən] n. lõvi
 list [lɪst] n. nimekiri, nimestik
 listen [lɪsn] v. kuulama (midagi, kedagi to); kuulutama
 listen in raadiot kuulama
 lit [lɪt] vt. light I, 3.

literal [lɪt(ə)r(ə)l] a. sõnasõnaline
 literally [lɪt(ə)rəli] adv. sõna tõsiselt mõttes, liialdamatult; sõna-sõnalt
 literature [lɪt(ə)rətʃə] n. kirjandus, literatuur
 little I [lɪtl] a. väike
 little II [lɪtl] (less [les], least [liːst]) 1. pron. (nimisõnaga ainsuses) vähe; 2. adv. vähe
 a little veidi, natuke
 live I [lɪv] v. elama
 live II [laɪv] attrib. a. elav, elus, elus-
 lively [laɪvli] a. elav, vilgas
 lives I [laɪvz] vt. life
 lives II [lɪvz] vt. live
 living [lɪvɪŋ] n. elatis, eluüldpidamine
 load [ləʊd] 1. n. koorem; 2. v. koormama, lastima, laadima
 lock [lɒk] v. lukustama; tõkestama
 lock up luku taha panema
 log [lɒg] n. laevapäevik, logiraamat; (puu) palk
 log-book [lɒgbʊk] n. laevapäevik, logiraamat
 London [lɒndən] pn.
 Londoner [lɒndənə] n. londonlane
 lonely [lʊnli] a. üksik, üksildane
 long [lɒŋ] 1. a. pikk; 2. adv. kaua
 no longer mitte enam, mitte kauem
 all day long kogu päev(a)
 long ago ammu
 so long! nägemiseni!
 Longfellow [lɒŋfeləʊ] pn.
 look [lʊk] 1. v. vaatama; näima; 2. n. vaade, pilk
 look for (midagi, kedagi) otsima
 look like sarnanema
 look out välja vaatama
 look out! vaata ette!, ettevaatus!
 look up üles vaatama
 take a look vaatama, pilku heitma
 looking-glass [lʊkɪŋɡlɑːs] n. peegel
 loose [luːs] a. lahtine
 lord [lɔːd] n. lord (kõrgaadli tiitel)
 the House of Lords ülemkoda, lordide koda
 lose [luːz] v. (lost [lɒst], lost) kaotama
 loss [lɒs] n. kaotus
 be at a loss kimbatuses või segaduses olema
 lost [lɒst] 1. vt. lose; 2. a. kadunud; eksinud
 I'm lost ma olen eksinud
 lot [lɒt] n. hulk

a lot of palju (midagi)
 lots of palju (midagi)
 loud [laʊd] a. vali, valjuhääline, kõva
 loudly [laʊdli] adv. valjusti, kõvasti
 love [lʌv] 1. n. armastus; 2. v. armastama
 be in love with (kellesegi) armunud olema
 fall in love with (kellesegi) armuma
 lovely [lʌvli] a. kaunis, meeldiv
 low [ləʊ] a. madal; tasane (hääle kohta)
 in a low voice vaikse häälega
 Lucy [lusi] pn.
 luggage [lʌɡɪdʒ] n. pagas, reisipakid
 lunch [lʌn(t)s] n. lõunaood, lantš
 lungs [lʌŋz] n. kopsud

M

ma [maɪ] = mamma
 machine [məʃiːn] n. masin
 mackintosh [mækɪntɒʃ] n. vihmamantel
 madam [mædəm] n. (tarvit. ainult üttevorme, ilma järgneva nimeta) armuline proua
 made [meɪd] vt. make
 main [meɪn] a. pea-, peamine
 main street peatänav
 mainly [meɪnli] adv. peamiselt
 maize [meɪz] n. mais
 make [meɪk] v. (made [meɪd], made) tege-
 ma, valmistama; sundima, panema (midagi tegema to do); muutma
 make out taipama
 make the time fly fast aega kiiremini mööda saatma
 make it quick! tee kähkul
 mamma [mə'mɑː] n. memm, ema
 man [mæn] 1. n. (pl. men [men]) mees; inimene; (mängu)nupp; 2. v. meeskonnaga varustama, mehitama
 manage [mænɪdʒ] v. õnnestuma; toime tulema, hakkama saama
 I managed to find mul õnnestus leida
 man-made [mæn'meɪd] a. inimese poolt valmistatud
 manned [mænd] a. mehitatud
 manner [mænə] n. viis, komme
 manor [mænə] n. pärusmõis
 manor-house [mænə'haʊs] n. (mõisa) harrastemaja
 manual [mænjuəl] a. käsi-, käe-
 manuscript [mænɪ'skrɪpt] n. käsikiri
 many [meni] pron., a. (more [mɔː], most [məʊst]) palju, paljud
 a great many palju

in many a ... nii mõnelgi ..., nii mõnigi...
 map [mæp] n. (maa)kaart
 March I [mɑːtʃ] n. märts
 march II [mɑːtʃ] v. marssima
 Maria [mə'ri(ə)] pn.
 mark I [mɑːk] 1. n. märk; tähis; 2. v. märkima
 Mark II [mɑːk] pn.
 marriage [mæ'rɪdʒ] n. abiellumine, laulatus
 married [mæ'rɪd] 1. vt. marry; 2. a. abi-elus
 marry [mæ'ri] v. naiseks võtma; mehele minema
 Mars [mɑːz] n. Marss (planeet)
 Marseillaise [mɑːse'leɪz] n. «Marseljees»
 (Suure Prantsuse revolutsiooni ajal loodud võitluslaul; praegu Prantsuse rahvuslaul)
 Martin [mɑːtɪn] pn.
 Marx [mɑːks] pn.
 Mary [mæ'ri] pn.
 mass [mæs] n. mass, kogu, hulk
 master [mɑːstə] n. peremees, isand
 masterpiece [mɑːstəpiːs] n. meistriteos
 match I [mætʃ] n. tuletikk
 box of matches toos tikke
 match II [mætʃ] n. võistlus, maš
 mate [meɪt] n. kaaslane
 material [mə'tɪəriəl] n. materjal
 mathematical [məθi'mætɪk(ə)l] a. matemaatiline
 matter [mætə] n. asjaolu
 as a matter of fact õigupoolest, õieti
 this is no matter of yours see asi ei puutu teisse
 what's the matter? mis on?, milles asi seisab?
 mausoleum [mɔːsə'liəm] n. mausoleum
 maximum [mæksɪmə] 1. n. maksimum, ülemäär; 2. a. maksimaalne, maksimaal-
 may I [meɪ] v. (might [maɪ]): I may (ma) võin, (ma) tohin; you may (sa) võid, (sa) tohid, jne.
 may I have some more milk? kas ma tohin veel piima saada?
 May II [meɪ] n. mai(kuu)
 maybe [meɪbi] adv. võib-olla
 me [mi:] pron. mind; minule, mulle
 meadow [medəʊ] n. aas, heinamaa
 meal [miːl] n. söömaaeg; söök
 mean [miːn] v. (meant [ment], meant) arva-
 ma, mõtlema; tähendama
 meaning [miːnɪŋ] n. tähendus

means ['mi:nz] vahend(id)
by means of (millegi) abil
meant [ment] vt. mean
meanwhile ['mi:n'wail] adv. vahepeal
meat [mi:t] n. liha
mechanics [mi'kæniks] n. mehhaanika
medicine ['med(i)sɪn] n. arstim, ravim; arstiteadus, meditsiin
medium ['mi:djəm] n. keskkond
meet [mi:t] v. (met [met], met) kohtama; kohtuma
meet with smb's approval kellelki heakskiitu leidma
meeting ['mi:tɪŋ] n. koosolek; kohtamine; kohtumine
Meg [meg] pn.
melt [melt] v. sulama
member ['membə] n. liige
memorial [mi'mɔ:riəl] a. mälestus-, memoriaal-
memory ['meməri] n. mälu
to the memory of (kellegi, millegi) mälestuseks
men [men] vt. man 1.
mention ['menʃ(ə)n] v. mainima, nimetama
mere [miə] a. ainult
the mere idea juba paljas idee
merely ['miəli] adv. ainult
merrily ['merili] adv. lõbusalt, lustakalt
merriment ['merimənt] n. lõbusus
merry ['meri] a. lõbus, rõõmus
met [met] vt. meet
metal ['metl] n. metall
meteor ['mi:tjə] n. meteor
methodical [mi'θɒdɪk(ə)l] a. metoodiline, kavakindel
metre ['mi:tə] n. meeter
mice [maɪs] vt. mouse
middle-class ['mɪdl'kla:s] a. väikekodanlik
midnight ['mɪdnait] n. kesköö; arib. kesk-
öine
might [maɪt] vt. may 1
mighty ['maɪti] a. võimas, vägev
mild [maɪld] a. mahe, leebe, pehme
mile [maɪl] n. miil
milk [mɪlk] n. piim
million ['mɪljən] num. miljon
millionth ['mɪljənθ] num. miljones
mince [mɪns] v. peeneks hakkima
minced meat hakkliha
mind [maɪnd] 1. n. meel, mõistus; 2. v. pa-
haks panema; hoolt kandma
change one's mind otsust muutma,
(asja) ümber mõtlema
to my mind minu arvates

we do not mind meil pole midagi selle vastu
never mind pole viga
mine [maɪn] pron. (nimisõnaline vorm)
minu, minu oma(d)
a friend of mine üks minu sõpru
mineral ['mɪn(ə)r(ə)l] 1. n. mineraal; 2. a. mineraal-
mineral fertilizer mineraalväetis
minus ['maɪnəs] prep. miinus
minute ['mɪnɪt] n. minut
ten minutes past ten kümme minutit kümme läbi
mislay [mis'leɪ] vt. mislay
mislay [mis'leɪ] v. (mislay [mis'leɪ], mis-
lay) nii ära panema, et pärast enam kätte ei leia
miss I [mɪs] v. mitte tabama
miss a train rongist maha jääma
Miss II [mɪs] n. preili
missing ['mɪsɪŋ] a. puuduolev, puuduv
mistake [mis'teɪk] n. viga
by mistake kogemata, eksikombel
mistress ['mɪstrɪs] n. perenaine
mix [mɪks] v. segama
modal ['mɒdl] a. modaalne
model ['mɒdl] n. eeskujud, näidis
moderate ['mɒd(ə)rɪt] a. mõõdukas
moisten ['mɔɪsn] v. niisutama
moment ['mɒmənt] n. moment, hetk, silmapilk
at the moment sel hetkel
for a moment silmapilgu, natukese aega
monarch ['mɒnək] n. monarch, ainuvalitseja; ret. kuningas
Monday ['mʌndɪ] n. esmaspäev
on Monday esmaspäeval
by Monday esmaspäevaks
money ['mʌni] n. raha
monkey ['mʌŋki] n. ahv
monster ['mɒnstə] n. koletis
Mont Blanc [mɒm'blæŋ] pn.
month [mʌnθ] n. kuu (aeg)
monument ['mɒnjumənt] n. mälestusmärk, monument
mood I [mu:d] n. gr. kõneviis
mood II [mu:d] n. tuju, meeleolu
moon [mu:n] n. kuu (taevakeha)
more [mɔ:] 1. a. (keskvõrre adjektiividest many ja much) rohkem, enam; 2. adv. (keskvõrre adverbist much) rohkem, enam, -mini
more or less enam-vähem
no more mitte rohkem, mitte enam
some more veel natuke, veel mõned

ten more veel kümme
the more ... the less mida rohkem ... seda vähem
morning ['mɔ:niŋ] n. hommik
It is morning on hommik
in the morning hommikul
morning exercises hommikuvõimlemine
Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] pn. Moskva
most [məʊst] 1. a. (ülivõrre adjektiividest many ja much) kõige rohkem, kõige enam; 2. adv. (ülivõrre adverbist much) kõige enam, -im, kõige -mini; üliväga, üli-
for the most part enamasti, suuremalt osalt
in most other countries enamikus teistes maades
most of enamik
mostly ['məʊstli] adv. enamasti, suuremalt osalt
mother ['mʌðə] n. ema
motherless ['mʌðəlis] a. ematu
motif [mou'tɪf] n. pr. (kunstiline) motiiv
motion ['məʊʃ(ə)n] n. liikumine
motor ['məʊtə] n. mootor
motor-car ['məʊtəkɑ:] n. auto
motor-van ['məʊtəvæn] n. (kinnine) kaubaauto
mount [maʊnt] v. kerkima, tõusma, kasvama
mountain ['maʊntɪn] n. mägi
mountaineer [maʊntɪ'niə] n. mägilane; märonija, alpinist
mountain-top ['maʊntɪn'tɒp] n. mäetipp
mouse [maʊs] n. (pl. mice [maɪs]) hiir
mouth [maʊθ] n. suu
move [mu:v] v. liikuma
move off eemale liikuma
movement ['mu:vmənt] n. liikumine
Mr(.) ['mɪstə] härra... (tarvit. pärisnime es)
Mrs(.) ['mɪsɪz] proua... (tarvit. pärisnime es)
much [matʃ] 1. a. (more [mɔ:], most [məʊst]) palju; 2. adv. (more, most) palju; tublisti; väga
mud [mʌd] n. muda
Mudie ['mju:di] pn. (tuntud laenuraamatu-
kogu Londonis)
muffle ['mʌfl] v. (heli) summutama
multiply ['mʌltɪplai] v. korrutada; paljune-
ma
multitude ['mʌltɪtju:d] n. rahvahulk
the multitude lihtrahvas

mummy ['mʌmi] n. lastek. memm, ema-
ke(ne)
munch [mʌn(t)ʃ] v. mugima, matsutades
sööma
museum [mju:zɪ'zɪəm] n. muuseum
mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] n. seen
music ['mju:zɪk] n. muusika
must [mʌst] v.: I must (ma) pean; you must (sa) pead, jne.
my [maɪ] pron. minu, mu, (minu) oma
myself [maɪ'self] pron. (mina) ise; (mind) ennast, end
mysterious [mɪ'stiəriəs] a. salapärane, müstiline
mystery ['mɪst(ə)rɪ] n. salapärasus; mõis-
tatus

N

name [neɪm] 1. n. nimi; 2. v. nimetama
call names sõimama
Nancy ['nænsi] pn.
narrow ['nærəʊ] a. kitsas
nation ['neɪʃ(ə)n] n. rahvas; rahvus
national ['næʃənəl] a. rahvuslik, rahvus-
riigi-, rahva-
natural ['nætʃr(ə)l] a. loomulik
nature ['neɪtʃə] n. loodus
near [niə] a. lähedal, ligidal, juures, juur-
de
nearby ['niəbaɪ] a. lähedal olev
nearly ['niəli] adv. peaaegu; ligilähedalt
neat [ni:t] a. korralik, puhas
necessary ['nesɪs(ə)rɪ] a. vajalik
neck [nek] n. kael
need [ni:d] 1. v. vajama; 2. n. vajadus
negative ['negətɪv] a. eitav, negatiivne
Negro ['ni:grəʊ] n. (pl. Negroes) neeger;
atrib. neegri-, neeger-
neither ['ni:ðə] pron. mitte kumbki, ei
kumbki
neither ... nor ei ... ega
Nellie ['neli] pn.
nervous ['nɜ:vəs] a. närviline
net [net] n. võrk
never ['nevə] adv. ei iialgi, ei kunagi
never mind pole viga
nevertheless [nevəð(ə)'les] adv. sellest hoo-
limata
Nevis ['nevis] pn.
new [nju:] a. uus
newcomer ['nju:kəmə] n. uustulnuk(as)
news [nju:z] n. pl. uudis(ed), teade; päe-
vauudised
newspaper ['nju:speɪpə] n. ajaleht

New York ['nju 'jɔ:k] *pn.*
 next [nekst] 1. *a.* järgmine; 2. *adv.* järgne-
 valt
 in the next house kõrvalmajas
 next to him tema kõrval
 next to the window akna juures
 nice [naɪs] *a.* kena
 Nick [nɪk] *pn.*
 night [naɪt] *n.* öö
 at night öösel
 at this time of night nii hilisel kella-
 ajal
 for the night ööseks
 good night! head ööd!
 last night eile öhtul
 nine [naɪn] *num.* üheksa
 nineteen [naɪn'ti:n] *num.* üheksateist (küm-
 mend)
 nineteenth [naɪn'ti:nθ] *num.* üheksateist-
 kümmes
 ninetieth [naɪnti:θ] *num.* üheksakümmes
 ninety [naɪnti] *num.* üheksakümmend
 ninth [naɪnθ] *num.* üheksas
 no [noʊ] 1. *pron.* ei mingi; 2. *adv.* ei, mit-
 te; 3. *n.* ei
 no more ei enam
 nobody ['nɒbədi] *pron.* ei keegi, mitte kee-
 gi
 noise [noɪz] *n.* müra
 non-finite ['nɒnfainait] *a.* mittepöördeline
 nonsense ['nɒns(ə)ns] *interj.* lollus!
 noon [nu:n] *n.* keskpäev
 at noon keskpäeval, kell 12 päeval
 nor [nɔ:] *konj.* ega
 normal ['nɔ:m(ə)l] *a.* normaalne
 normally ['nɔ:məli] *adv.* normaalselt
 north [nɔ:θ] 1. *n.* põhja (ilmakaar); 2. *a.*
 põhja-
 North America Põhja-Ameerika
 northern ['nɔ:ð(ə)n] *a.* põhja-
 north-west ['nɔ:θ'west] *a.* loe (ilmakaar)
 nose [noʊz] 1. *n.* nina; 2. *v.* nuuskima (mil-
 legi kallal at)
 not [nɒt] *adv.* (lüh. n't) ei, mitte
 I do not know või I don't know ma ei
 tea
 not one mitte ühtegi
 not so ... as mitte nii ... kui
 note [nəʊt] *n.* märge, märkus; noot; heli
 notebook ['nəʊtbuk] *n.* vihik; märkmik
 nothing ['nʌðɪŋ] *pron.* ei midagi
 nothing more ei midagi rohkem
 notice ['nəʊtɪs] *n.* märkamine
 take notice tähele panema, märkama
 nought [nɔ:t] *n.* null

noun [naʊn] *n.* nimisõna
 novel ['nɒv(ə)l] *n.* romaan
 November [noʊ(v)'vembə] *n.* november
 now [naʊ] *adv.* nüüd, praegu
 by now praeguseks hetkeks
 number ['nʌmbə] *n.* arv; number; hulk
 a number of hulk (midagi, kedagi)
 numeral ['nju:m(ə)r(ə)l] *n.* arvsõna, nume-
 raal; arv
 cardinal numeral põhiarvsõna
 fractional numeral murdarvsõna
 ordinal numeral järgarvsõna
 numerator ['nju:mə'reɪtə] *n.* (hariliku mur-
 ru) lugeja
 numerous ['nju:m(ə)rəs] *a.* arvukas
 nut [nʌt] *n.* pähkel

O

oak [oʊk] *n.* tamm(epuu)
 oar [ɔ:] *n.* aer
 obey [ə'beɪ] *v.* sõna kuulma; (käsku) täit-
 ma
 object ['ɒbdʒɪkt] *n.* gr. sihitis, objekt
 objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *a.* gr. sihitise-
 oblige [ə'blɪdʒ] *v.* kohustama
 be obliged tänu võlgnema; kohustatud
 või sunnitud olema
 observation [əbzə(ɪ)'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* vaatlus,
 tähelepanek
 observatory [əb'zɜ:vətɪrɪ] *n.* observatoorium
 observe [əb'zɜ:v] *v.* vaatlama
 obtain [əb'teɪn] *v.* saavutama, kätte saama
 occupation [ɒkjʊ'peɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* tegevus
 occupy [ɒkjʊ'paɪ] *v.* (ruumi) enda alla võt-
 ma
 occur [ə'kɔ:] *v.* juhtuma, ette tulema
 ocean ['oʊʃ(ə)n] *n.* ookean
 o'clock [ə'klɒk] *vt.* clock
 October [ɒk'təʊbə] *n.* oktoober
 odd [ɒd] *a.* ettenägematu
 at odd moments (juhuslikkudel) vabadel
 silmapilkudel
 of [ɒv, rə'hutudɪ əv] *prep.* (vastab eesti
 omastavale, osastavale või seestütlevale)
 off [ɒf] 1. *adv.* ära, eemal(e); 2. *prep.* -lt,
 pealt, -st
 a few streets off mõni tänav edasi
 be better off paremas olukorras olema
 I'm off ma lähen, ma hakkan minema
 offer [ɒfə] 1. *n.* pakkumine; 2. *v.* pakku-
 ma
 office ['ɒfɪs] *n.* kontor, kantselei; ametiasu-
 tus
 at my office tööl, minu töökohas
 office building administratiivhoone

often ['ɒ(ɪ)fn] *adv.* tihti, sageli, sagedasti
 oh [ou] *interj.* oot, oh!, ah!
 oil [ɔɪl] *n.* õli
 oil-stove ['ɔɪlstəʊv] *n.* priimus
 old [əʊld] *a.* vana
 old-fashioned ['əʊld'fæʃ(ə)nd] *a.* vanamoe-
 line
 on [ɒn] 1. *prep.* peal, peale; -l, -le; 2. *adv.*
 üll, seljas, jalas, käes, peas; edasi
 what is on? mida mängitakse (teatris)?
 once [wʌns] 1. *adv.* ükskord; (üks) kord;
 2. *konj.* kui kord, niipea kui
 once again uuesti, jälle, veel kord
 at once kohe, otsekohe
 once upon a time kord ennemuistsel
 ajal (tavaline muinasjutu algus)
 one [wʌn] 1. *num.* üks; 2. *pron.* keegi
 one by one üksteise järel
 oneself [wʌn'self] *pron.* ise; ennast; end
 onion ['ʌnjən] *n.* sibul
 only ['əʊnli] 1. *a.* ainus, ainuke(ne); 2. *adv.*
 ainult, üksnes, vaid
 open ['əʊp(ə)n] 1. *a.* lahti, avatud; 2. *v.*
 lahti tegema, avama
 open up (pilgule) avanema
 opening ['əʊpnɪŋ] *n.* avaus
 opera ['ɒp(ə)rə] *n.* ooper
 operation [ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* operatsioon; toi-
 ming
 operetta [ɒpə'retə] *n.* operett
 opposed [ə'pəʊzd] *a.* vastandlik, vaenulik
 (millelegi to)
 opposite [ə'pəzɪt] *a.* vastas-, vastasolev
 or [ɔ:] *konj.* või, ehk
 orbit ['ɔ:bɪt] 1. *n.* orbiit; 2. *v.* orbiidil lii-
 kuma
 in orbit orbiidil
 orbital ['ɔ:bɪtl] *a.* orbitaalne
 orbital station orbitaaljaam
 orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] *n.* orkester
 order ['ɔ:də] 1. *n.* kord; käsk, korraldus;
 2. *v.* käskima
 in order that või in order to et, selleks
 et
 order of words sõnade järjekord
 ordinal ['ɔ:dɪnl] *n.* järgarv, ordinaal
 ordinarily ['ɔ:dɪnrɪli] *adv.* tavaliselt, harili-
 kult
 ordinary ['ɔ:dɪnrɪ] *a.* tavaline, harilik
 organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz] *v.* organiseerima
 orient [ɔ:'ri:ent] *v.* orienteerima
 origin ['ɔ:rɪdʒɪn] *n.* päritolu
 original [ə'rɪdʒənəl] *a.* algupärane, origi-
 naalne
 other [ʌðə] *a.* teine, muu

each other teineteist
 the other day hiljuti
 ought [ɔ:t] *v.* I ought (ma) peaksin (mi-
 dagi tegema to do), (ma) oleksin pida-
 nud (midagi tegema to have done); you
 ought (sa) peaksid (midagi tegema to
 do), (sa) oleksid pidanud (midagi tege-
 ma to have done), jne.
 you ought to go teie peaksite minema
 you ought to have gone teie oleksite
 pidanud minema
 you ought not to have gone teie ei oleks
 pidanud minema
 our [aʊə] *pron.* meie, (meie) oma
 ours [aʊəz] *pron.* (nimisõnaline vorm)
 meie, (meie) oma(d)
 ourselves [aʊə'selvz] *pron.* (meie) ise;
 (meid) ennast, endid
 out [aʊt] *adv.* väljas, välja, ära
 out of the five nendest viiest
 out of place kohatu, ebasobiv
 out of work ilma tööta
 outdid [aʊt'dɪd] *vt.* outdo
 outdo [aʊt'du:] *v.* (outdid [aʊt'dɪd], out-
 done [aʊt'dʌn]) ületama, üle trumpama
 (milleski in)
 outdone [aʊt'dʌn] *vt.* outdo
 output ['aʊtpu:t] *n.* toodang
 outside ['aʊt'saɪd] 1. *adv.* väljas, väljas-
 pool; 2. *n.* väliskülg
 over [əʊvə] 1. *adv.* üle; möödas; 2. *a.* üle-
 liig-; 3. *prep.* üle, kohal
 over there seal eemal
 overboard [əʊvə'bɔ:d] *adv.* üle parda
 throw overboard üle parda heitma
 overcoat [əʊvəkəʊt] *n.* palitu, mantel
 overcrowded [əʊvə'kraʊdɪd] *a.* täiskiilutud,
 puupüsti täis
 overgrew [əʊvə'gru:] *vt.* overgrow
 overgrow [əʊvə'grəʊ] *v.* (overgrew [əʊvə-
 'gru:], overgrown [əʊvə'grəʊn]) üle kas-
 vama
 overgrown [əʊvə'grəʊn] *vt.* overgrow
 own [aʊn] 1. *a.* oma, enda; 2. *v.* omama,
 vaidama
 a house of his own tema oma maja
 from our own meie omast
 ox [ɒks] *n.* (pl. oxen ['ɒks(ə)n]) härg
 Oxford ['ɒksfəd] *pn.*
 oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n] *n.* hapnik

P

pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] *a.* vaikne
 the Pacific Vaikne ookean (= the Pa-
 cific Ocean)

pack [pæk] v. pakkima
 packing ['pækɪŋ] n. pakkimine
 page [peɪdʒ] n. lehekülj
 at page three kolmandal leheküljel
 paid [peɪd] vt. pay
 pain [peɪn] n. valu, piin
 pains [peɪnz] n. pl. vaev, piin
 take pains with (millegagi) vaeva näge-
 ma
 paint [peɪnt] v. värvima; maalima
 painter ['peɪntə] n. maalikunstnik
 painting ['peɪntɪŋ] n. maal
 palace ['pælɪs] n. palee
 pale [peɪl] a. kahvatu
 pan [pæn] n. pann
 pancake ['pæŋkeɪk] n. pannkook
 pane [peɪn] n. (akna)ruut
 paper ['peɪpə] n. paber; ettekanne, artikkel;
 ajaleht
 diploma paper diplomitöö
 parenthesis [pə'renθəsɪs] n. (pl. parentheses
 [pə'renθəsɪz]) (ümar)sulg (kirjavahe-
 märk)
 parents ['peərənts] n. vanemad
 Paris ['pærɪs] pn. Pariis
 park [pɑːk] n. park
 parliament ['pɑːləmənt] n. parlament
 part [pɑːt] 1. n. osa; 2. v. lahkuma
 be part of (millegi) osa olema, (mil-
 legi) juurde kuuluma
 take part in (millestki) osa võtma
 participle ['pɑːtɪsɪpl] n. partitsiip, kesksõna
 particle ['pɑːtɪkl] n. osake(ne); gr. partik-
 kel, abisõna
 particular [pə'tɪkjələ] a. eriline
 partly ['pɑːtli] adv. osaliselt
 partner ['pɑːtnə] n. partner, kaaslane, kaas-
 osaline
 party ['pɑːti] n. partei; seltskond
 pass [pɑːs] v. mööduma; ulatama
 pass on edasi andma
 pass over (millestki) üle minema, (mi-
 dagi) ületama
 pass the time aega veetma
 pass through (midagi) läbima
 passage ['pæsiʒ] n. lõik (kõnest või raa-
 matust); läbimine, läbimine
 passenger ['pæsiŋə(r)] n. reisija
 passer-by ['pɑːsə'baɪ] n. mööduja
 passive ['pæsiv] 1. a. passiivne; 2. n. passiv
 past [pɑːst] 1. n. minevik; 2. prep. mööda,
 üle, läbi
 it is half past five kell on pool kuus
 Pat [pæt] pn.
 path [pɑːθ] n. (tee)rada

patient ['peɪʃ(ə)nt] 1. n. patsient, haige;
 2. a. kannatlik
 patiently ['peɪʃ(ə)ntli] adv. kannatlikult
 patois ['patwaɪ] n. murrak, rahvapärane
 kõneviis
 patriotic [pə'tri'ɒtɪk] a. isamaaline, patrioo-
 tiline
 the Great Patriotic War Suur Isamaa-
 sõda
 pause [pəʊz] 1. v. peatuma, seistatama;
 vahet pidama; 2. n. paus
 pavement ['peɪvmənt] n. kõnnitee
 pay [peɪ] v. (paid [peɪd], paid) maksma,
 tasuma; osutama, üles näitama (tähele-
 panu, austust jne.)
 pea [piː] n. hernes
 peace [piːs] n. rahu
 at peace rahujalal
 pear [peə] n. pirn
 pearl [pɜːl] n. pärl
 pea-soup ['piː'suːp] n. hernesupp
 peasouper ['piː'suːpə] n. fam. tihe kollane
 (Londoni) udu
 peer [piə] v. piiluma
 Peking [pi'kiŋ] pn. Peking
 pen [pen] n. (kirjutus)sulg; sullepea
 pencil ['pensl] n. pliiats
 in pencil pliiatsiga
 pencil-box ['penslbɒks] n. pinal
 pen-friend ['penfrend] n. kirjasõber
 penny ['peni] n. penn (rahaühik)
 people ['piːpl] n. sg. rahvas; pl. inimesed
 primitive people ürgelanikud
 pepper ['pepə] n. pipar
 Percy ['pɜːsi] pn.
 perfect ['pɜːfɪkt] n. gr. perfekt
 the Present Perfect täisminevik
 the Past Perfect enneminevik
 perfectly ['pɜːfɪktli] adv. täiesti, täitsa
 performance [pə'fɔːməns] n. ettekanne, eten-
 dus
 perhaps [pə'hæps, præps] adv. võib-olla
 permit [pə'mɪt] v. lubama
 person ['pɜːsn] n. isik
 young person noor inimene
 personal ['pɜːsnl] a. isiklik; gr. isikuline
 Peruvian [pə'ruːviən] a. peruua
 pet [pet] n. lemmikloom
 Pete [piːt] pn.
 Peter ['piːtə] pn.
 petty ['peti] a. väiklane, kitsarinnaline
 petty bourgeois väikekodanlik
 phenomenon [fɪ'nɒmɪnən] n. (pl. phe-
 nomena [fɪ'nɒmɪnə]) nähtus

Philippine ['fɪlɪpiːn] —: the Philippines Fi-
 lipiinid
 philosophy [fɪ'lɒsəfi] n. filosoofia
 phone [fəʊn] v. telefoneerima
 phonetics [fə(u)'netiks] n. pl. foneetika,
 häälikuõpetus
 photo ['fəʊtəʊ] n. (pl. photos) foto, pae-
 vapilt
 photograph ['fəʊtəgrɑːf] v. fotografeerima
 physicist ['fɪzɪsɪst] n. füüsik
 physics ['fɪzɪks] n. pl. füüsika
 piano ['piænoʊ] n. (pl. pianos) klaver
 pick [pɪk] v. noppima, korjama
 pick up üles korjama
 picture ['pɪktʃə] n. pilt
 the pictures kino
 pie [paɪ] n. pirukas
 piece [piːs] n. tükk, pala; malend, (män-
 gu)nupp
 pile [paɪl] n. kahi, hunnik
 pilot ['paɪlət] n. lendur, piloot
 pin [piːn] 1. n. nõõpnõel; 2. v. (-nn-) (nõõp-
 nõelaga) kinnitama
 pipe [paɪp] n. piip
 pitch [pɪtʃ] n. pigi
 pity ['pɪti] n. kaastunne
 It is a pity that ... on kahju, et ...
 what a pity kui kahju
 place [pleɪs] 1. n. koht, asukoht; 2. v. ase-
 tama
 go to your place mine oma kohale
 out of place kohatu, ebasobiv
 to my place minu poole (koju)
 take one's place oma kohale asuma
 take place aset leidma, toimuma
 plain [pleɪn] 1. a. ilutu, lihtlabane; 2. n.
 tasandik, lausmaa
 plan [pleɪn] n. plaan
 plane [pleɪn] n. lennuk
 planet ['plæniːt] n. planeet
 plant [plɑːnt] n. taim; tööstuskäitis, vab-
 rik, tehas
 plaster ['plɑːstə] n. plaaster
 plate [pleɪt] n. taldrik
 platform ['plætfɔːm] n. platvorm; jaama-
 esine, perroon
 play [pleɪ] 1. n. näidend; mäng; 2. v. män-
 gima
 pleasant ['pleznt] a. meeldiv, mõnus
 pleasantly ['plezntli] adv. lahkest, sõbrali-
 kult
 please [pliːz] (võtsakussõnana) palun,
 ol(g)e hea
 pleased [pliːzd] a. rõõmus, rahuldatud

be pleased with oneself endaga rahul
 olema
 pleasure ['pleʒə] n. rõõm, hea meel
 plenty ['plenti] —: plenty of rohkesti (mi-
 dagi)
 plough [plau] v. kündma
 plunge [plʌŋ(d)ʒ] 1. n. sukeldus; sisse-
 kastmine; 2. v. sukelduma; kastma, tor-
 kama (millessegi into)
 plural ['pluərəl] n. mitmus, pluural
 plus [plʌs] n. (pl. plusses ['plʌsɪz]) pluss;
 plussmärk
 pocket ['pɒkɪt] n. tasku
 Podger ['pɒdʒə] pn.
 poem ['po(ʊ)m] n. luuletus
 poet ['po(ʊ)ɪt] n. luuletaja, poeet
 point [pɔɪnt] 1. n. punkt; 2. v. osutama,
 viitama, näitama (to, at); sihtima (at)
 police [pə'liːs] n. politsei
 policeman [pə'liːsmən] n. (pl. -men) polit-
 seinik
 polish ['pɒlɪʃ] n. poleerimisvahend
 polite [pə'laɪt] a. viisakas
 politely [pə'laɪtli] adv. viisakalt
 political [pə'lɪtɪk(ə)l] a. poliitiline
 politics ['pɒlɪtɪks] n. poliitika
 Polynesian [pə'lɪniːziən] a. polüneesia
 polytechnical [pə'lɪ'teknɪk(ə)l] a. polütehni-
 line
 pond [pɒnd] n. tiik
 poor [puə] a. vaene; vilets, halb
 the poor vaesed (inimesed)
 pop [pɒp] n. plöks, pops
 popular ['pɒpjələ] a. populaarne; üldiselt
 armastatud
 population [pɒpjə'leɪʃ(ə)n] n. rahvastik,
 elanikkond, elanikud
 porch [pɔːtʃ] n. Am. veranda
 porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] n. puder
 port [pɔːt] n. sadam
 porter ['pɔːtə] n. pakikandja
 port-hole ['pɔːthəʊl] n. illuminaator, (üm-
 margune) laevaaken
 portrait ['pɔːtrɪt] n. portree
 position [pə'zɪʃ(ə)n] n. asend, positsioon;
 seisukoht, arvamus
 positive ['pɒzətɪv] n. gr. algvõrre, positiiv
 possessive [pə'zɪsɪv] a. omastav
 possessive case omastav käänne
 possessive pronoun omastav asesõna,
 possessivpronomen
 possibility [pə'sə'bɪlɪti] n. võimalus
 possible ['pɒsəbl] a. võimalik
 possibly ['pɒsəbli] adv. iganes, kuidagi; või-
 malikult

post [poust] 1. *n.* post; 2. *v.* posti panema, postitama
 by post posti teel, postiga
 postage [poustidʒ] *n.* postimaks
 postman [pous(t)mən] *n.* (*pl.* -men) kirjakandja
 post-office [poust'ofis] *n.* postkontor
 postpone [pous(t)'poun] *v.* edasi lükkama
 pot [pɒt] *n.* pott
 potato [p(ə)'teitəʊ] *n.* (*pl.* potatoes) kartul
 poultry ['poultri] *n.* kodulinnud
 poultry farm linnufarm
 pound [paʊnd] *n.* nael (= 373,242 g)
 a thirty pound fish kolmekümnenaeline kala
 pour [pɔ:] *v.* valama, kallama
 poverty ['pɒvəti] *n.* vaesus
 powder ['paʊdə] *n.* püssirohi
 power ['paʊə] *n.* jõud, võimsus; võim; *mat.* aste
 powerful ['paʊəf(ʊ)l] *a.* võimas, vägev
 powerless ['paʊəlis] *a.* võimetu (midagi tegema to do)
 practice ['præktis] *n.* harjutamine
 practise ['præktis] *v.* tegelema, praktiseerima; harjutama
 pray [prei] *v.* paluma
 pray open it at page fifteen palun avage see leheküljelt viisteist
 precede [pri(i)'si:d] *v.* eelnema, eel või ees käima
 preceding [pri(i)'si:diŋ] *a.* eelnev
 precious ['preʃəs] *a.* hinnaline
 precious stone kalliskivi
 prefer [pri'fɛə] *v.* (-rr-) eelistama
 prepare [pri'peə] *v.* ette valmistama, (ette) valmistama (millekski for)
 preposition [prepə'ziʃ(ə)n] *n.* prepositsioon, eessõna
 presence ['prezns] *n.* olemasolu
 present I ['preznt] 1. *a.* kohalolev; praegune, nüüdne; 2. *n.* *gr.* olevik, preesens
 present II ['preznt] *n.* kink, kingitus
 president ['prezid(ə)nt] *n.* president
 press [pres] *v.* suruma; pressima, triikima
 pressure ['presə] *n.* rõhk, surve
 pretty ['priti] *adv.* kaunis, üsna
 prevent [pri'vent] *v.* takistama
 price [prais] *n.* hind
 primitive ['primitiv] *a.* primitiivne, alg-
 primus ['praimes] *n.* primus (= primus stove)
 principal ['prinsəp(ə)l] *a.* pea-, peamine
 principal forms of the verb verbi põhi-
 vormid

principally ['prinsəpli] *adv.* peamiselt
 private ['praɪvɪt] *a.* era-, isiklik
 probably ['prɒb(ə)bli] *adv.* tõenäoliselt, arvatavasti
 problem ['prɒbləm] *n.* probleem, (raskesti lahendatav) küsimus; ülesanne
 produce [prə'dju:s] *v.* tekitama, esile kutsu-
 ma
 production [prə'dakʃ(ə)n] *n.* tootmine; too-
 dang
 yearly plan of production toodangu aas-
 taplaan
 profession [prə'feʃ(ə)n] *n.* (elu)kutse
 professor [prə'fesə] *n.* professor
 profitless ['prɒfɪtlis] *a.* kasutu
 programme ['prəʊgræm] *n.* programm, ees-
 kava
 progressive [prə'gresɪv] *a.* progressiivne, edumeelne
 promise ['prɒmɪs] *v.* tõotama, lubama
 pronoun ['prəʊnaʊn] *n.* asesõna, pronoomen
 pronounce [prə'naʊns] *v.* hääldama
 pronunciation [prənənsi'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* häälda-
 mine
 proper ['prɒpə] *a.* õige; tõeline
 properly ['prɒpəli] *adv.* õigesti; korralikult
 prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* väljavaade
 protect [prə'tekt] *v.* kaitsma
 protective [prə'tektɪv] *a.* kaitsev, kaitse-
 protest [prə'test] *v.* protest(eer)ima, vastu
 vaidlema
 prove [pru:v] *v.* osutuma; tõestama
 provide [prə'vaɪd] *v.* varustama
 provision [prə'vɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* toidumoon
 public ['pʌblɪk] *a.* avalik; ühiskondlik
 publish ['pʌblɪʃ] *v.* kirjastama, trükkis aval-
 dama
 publishing house kirjastus
 publishing firm kirjastusühing
 pull [pul] *n.* tõmme
 pull out [pul 'aʊt] *v.* välja sõitma, väljuma
 (rongi kohta)
 pulse [pals] *n.* pulss
 pupil ['pi:pl] *n.* õpilane
 puppet ['pʌpɪt] *n.* näitenukk, marionett
 the Puppet Theatre nukuteater
 pure [pjʊə] *a.* puhas, selge
 purpose ['pɜ:pəs] *n.* eesmärk, otstarve
 push [puʃ] *v.* tõukama, lükkama
 push off eemale lükkama; teele asuma
 pussy ['pusi] *n.* lastek. kiisuke(ne)
 put [put] *v.* (put, put) panema, asetama;
 väljendama, sõnastama
 put down üles kirjutama, kirja panema
 put off (rongist) maha tõstma

put on süütama, põlema panema; selga
 või jalga või kätte või pähe panema
 put right parandama, terveks tegema
 put out kustutama
 put up (ehitist) püstitama; üles kleepima
 put up one's hand kätt üles tõstma
 put up with (millegagi, kellegagi) lep-
 pima, (midagi, kedagi) taluma

Q

quantity ['kwɒntəti] *n.* hulk, kogus, kvanti-
 teet
 a quantity of hulk (midagi)
 quarter ['kwɔ:tə] *n.* veerand, neljandik;
 kvartal, linnaosa
 it is a quarter past six kell on veerand
 seitse
 it is a quarter to six kell on kolmvee-
 rand kuus
 queen [kwi:n] *n.* kuninganna; emand (kaar-
 dimängus)
 question ['kwɛstʃ(ə)n] *n.* küsimus
 quick [kwɪk] *a.* kiire
 make it quick! tee kähku!
 quickly ['kwɪkli] *adv.* kiiresti, ruttu
 quiet ['kwaɪət] *a.* vaikne, rahulik
 quietly ['kwaɪətli] *adv.* vaikselt, rahulikult
 quite [kwaɪt] *adv.* üsna, päris, täiesti
 not quite mitte päris

R

rabbit ['ræbɪt] *n.* küülik, kodujänes
 race [reis] 1. *n.* võidujoos; 2. *v.* taga
 ajama
 radiant ['reɪdɪənt] *a.* kiirgav
 radiate ['reɪdiət] *v.* kiirgama
 radiation [reɪdi'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* kiirgus
 radio ['reɪdiəʊ] *n.* raadio
 raft [ra:ft] *n.* parv
 ragged ['ræɡɪd] *a.* näruseis rõivais
 railway ['reɪlwei] *n.* raudtee
 rain [rein] 1. *n.* vihm; 2. *v.* vihma sadama
 it rains vihma sajab (üldiselt)
 it is raining vihma sajab (praegu)
 in the rain vihma käes
 a heavy fall of rain kõva vihmahoog
 raindrop ['reɪndrɒp] *n.* vihmatilek
 rainy ['reɪni] *a.* vihmane
 raise [reiz] *v.* tõstma; heiskama
 ran [ræn] *vt.* run 1.
 rang [ræŋ] *vt.* ring 1.
 rascal ['ræsk(ə)l] *n.* kelm, võrukael

rat [ræt] *n.* rott
 rate [reit] *n.* määr; kiirus
 at any rate igatahes; vähemalt
 rather ['ræðə] *adv.* pigem, meelsamini;
 üsna, kaunis
 I had rather die than ... ma pigem su-
 reksin kui ...
 raw [rɔ:] *a.* toores
 I eat it raw ma sõõn seda toorelt
 ray [rei] *n.* kiir
 reach [ri:tʃ] *v.* saabuma, jõudma
 reactionary [ri'ækʃənəri] *a.* reaktsiooniline,
 tagurlik
 read [ri:d] *v.* (read [red], read [red]) luge-
 ma
 reader ['ri:ðə] *n.* lugeja
 readily ['redɪli] *adv.* hõlpsasti; meeeldi
 reading-room ['ri:diŋrʊm] *n.* lugemistuba
 ready ['redi] *a.* valmis
 I am ready ma olen valmis
 ready at hand käepärast
 real ['ri:əl] *a.* tõeline
 realism ['ri:əlɪz(ə)m] *n.* realism
 realize ['ri:əlaɪz] *v.* taipama, mõistma
 really ['ri:əli] *adv.* tõesti, tõeliselt
 reap [ri:p] *v.* (vilja) lõikama
 rear [riə] *a. attrib.* taga-, tagumine
 reason ['ri:zn] *n.* põhjus
 there is good reason to believe on kül-
 lalt põhjust uskuda
 receive [ri'si:v] *v.* vastu võtma, saada
 recipe ['resipi] *n.* retsept, valmistamisõpe-
 tus
 recluse [ri'klu:s] *n.* erak, üksiklane
 recognition [rekə'gɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* äratundmine
 recognize [rekə'gnaɪz] *v.* ära tundma; tun-
 nustama
 red [red] *a.* punane
 (the) Red Square Punane väljak
 red-hot ['red'hɒt] *a.* tulipunane; tuline, tuli-
 kuum
 reduce [ri'dju:s] *v.* kahandama, vähendama
 reflect [ri'flekt] *v.* peegeldama
 reflection [ri'fleks(ə)n] *n.* peegeldus
 reflexive [ri'fleksɪv] *a. gr.* enesekohane,
 refleksiivne
 reflexive pronoun enesekohane asesõna,
 refleksiivpronoomen
 refract [ri'frækt] *v.* (valguskiiri) murdma
 refrangibility [rifrændʒi'bɪlɪti] *n.* (valgus-
 kiirte) murdumus
 refresh [ri'freʃ] *v.* värskendada, elustama;
 värskendada, elustama
 refreshment room [ri'freʃmənt rum] *n.* eine-
 laud, puhvet

Regent Street ['rɪdʒ(ə)nt stri:t] *pn.*
region ['rɪdʒ(ə)n] *n.* (maa-)ala, regioon, piirkond
register ['redʒɪstə] *v.* täheldama; registree-
rima
relative ['relatɪv] *a. gr.* siduv (er. asesõna
kohta)
relieve ['rɪli:v] *v.* vabastama, ära võtma
remain ['rɪmeɪn] *v.* jääma, püsima
remark ['rɪ'ma:rk] *1. n.* märkus; *2. v.* tähen-
dama, märkust tegema
remember ['rɪ'membə] *v.* mäletama
remind ['rɪ'maɪnd] *v.* meelde tuletama
rendezvous ['rɒndɪvu:] *n.* kohtamine
renew ['rɪ'nju:] *v.* uuendada
rent [rent] *v.* üürima
reopen ['rɪ'əup(ə)n] *v.* uuesti avama
repair ['rɪ'peə] *n.* parandus; kordaseadmine
repeat ['rɪ'pi:t] *v.* kordama
reply ['rɪ'plai] *1. n.* vastus; *2. v.* vastama
report ['rɪ'pɔ:t] *1. n.* ettekanne; *2. v.* ette
kandma, teatama
make a report ettekandega esinema
repose ['rɪ'pəuz] *v.* (puhkuseks) toetama või
toetuma
reproach ['rɪ'prəʊtʃ] *n.* etteheide, noomitus
above reproach laitmatu
republic ['rɪ'pʌblɪk] *n.* vabariik
republican ['rɪ'pʌblɪkən] *a.* vabariiklik
republicanism ['rɪ'pʌblɪkənɪz(ə)m] *n.* vaba-
riiklus
require ['rɪ'kwaɪə] *v.* vajama
research ['rɪ'sə:tʃ] *n.* uurimus
research work (teaduslik) uurimistöö
respect ['rɪ'spekt] *v.* austama, lugu pidama
responsibility [rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* vastutus
responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] *a.* vastutav (mil-
legi eest for)
rest [rest] *1. v.* puhkama; *2. n.* puhkus
have a rest puhkama
take a rest puhkust võtma
restaurant [Am. 'restərənt] *n.* restoran
restoration [restə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* restauratsi-
oon
the Restoration Stuartite võimu restau-
ratsioon Inglismaal (a. 1660)
result ['rɪ'zʌlt] *n.* tulemus
retain ['rɪ'teɪn] *v.* säilitama; kinni pidama
retire ['rɪ'taɪə] *v.* tagasi tõmbuma
retire from business äritegevusest tagasi
tõmbuma
retro- ['retro(u)] *pref.* tagasi-, tagurpidi-
return ['rɪ'tɜ:n] *1. v.* tagasi tulema või mi-
nema või pöörduma; tagastama; vasta-
ma; *2. n.* tagasipöördumine, tagasitulek
return-ticket [rɪ'tɜ:n'tɪkɪt] *n.* edasi-tagasi
pilet
review [rɪ'vju:] *1. v.* uuesti läbi vaatama;
2. n. ülevaatus
revive [rɪ'vaɪv] *v.* taaselustama
revolution [revə'lju:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* revolutsioon;
tiir, pööre
revolutionary [revə'lju:ʃnəri] *a.* revolutsioo-
niline
revolutionist [revə'lju:ʃnɪst] *n.* revolutsio-
näär
rewrite [rɪ'raɪt] *v.* (rewrote [rɪ'raʊt], re-
written [rɪ'raɪt]) uuesti kirjutama, (kirja-
likult) ümber töötama
rewritten [rɪ'raɪt] *vt.* rewrite
rewrote [rɪ'raʊt] *vt.* rewrite
rice [raɪs] *n.* riis
rich [rɪtʃ] *a.* rikas
the rich rikkad (inimesed)
richness [rɪtʃnɪs] *n.* rikkus
ridden [rɪdn] *vt.* ride
ride [raɪd] *v.* (rode [rouð], ridden [rɪdn])
ratsutama
right [raɪt] *1. a.* õige; parem(poolne); *2. n.*
õigus; *3. adv.* otse
she is right tal on õigus
on the right paremal
all right hea küll, hüva
ring I [rɪŋ] *1. v.* (rang [ræŋ], rung [rʌŋ])
helisema; helistama; kõnema; kajama;
2. n. helin, kõla
ring up telefoniga helistama
ring II [rɪŋ] *n.* sõrmus
ripe [raɪp] *a.* küps
ripen ['raɪp(ə)n] *v.* küpsema
rise [raɪz] *v.* (rose [rouz], risen ['rɪzn])
tõusma, kerkima
risen ['rɪzn] *vt.* rise
rissole ['rɪsɒl] *n.* kotlet
river ['rɪvə] *n.* jõgi
rivulet ['rɪvjulɪt] *n.* oja, jõeke(ne)
road [rouð] *n.* tee; maantee
roar [rɔ:] *n.* müra, müra
Robert ['rɒbət] *pn.*
rock [rɒk] *n.* kivi
rocket ['rɒkɪt] *n.* rakett
high altitude rocket ballistiline rakett
rocket plane raketilennuk
rocket-carrier ['rɒkɪtkæriə] *n.* kanderakett
rode [rouð] *vt.* ride
roll [roul] *1. n.* müra; *2. v.* veerema
roll of thunder kõuemüra
roof [ru:f] *n.* katus
room [ru:m] *n.* ruum; tuba
room-mate ['ru:mmeɪt] *n.* Am. toakaaslane

Roosevelt ['ru:zəvelt] *pn.*
root [ru:t] *n.* juur (ka mat.)
rose I [rouz] *n.* roos
rose II [rouz] *vt.* rise
rosy ['rouzi] *a.* roospunane
rosy cheeked punapõseline
round [raund] *1. a.* ümmargune; *2. v.* ümar-
duma, ümmarguseks muutuma; *3. adv.*
ringi; tagasi; *4. prep.* ümber
round here siin ümbruskonnas
row [rou] *n.* rida
rugged ['rʌɡɪd] *a.* sakiline
rule [ru:l] *1. n.* reegel, juhised, eeskiri; *2. v.*
valitsema
as a rule tavaliselt, harilikult
ruling class valitsev klass
ruler ['ru:lə] *n.* joonlaud
run [rʌn] *1. v.* (ran [ræn], run [rʌn]) jook-
ma; *2. n.* jook
run away ära jooksmas
run over otsa sõitma
run up to (kellegi) juurde jooksmas
be run over (auto) alla jääma
on the run jalul, jooksus, liikvel
rung [rʌŋ] *vt.* ring I, 1.
rush [rʌʃ] *v.* tormama, ruttama; sõõstma
(kellelegi kallale at)
Russian ['rʌʃ(ə)n] *1. a.* vene; venekeelne;
2. n. venelane; vene keel
rustle ['rʌsl] *n.* sahin, kahin
Ruth [ru:θ] *pn.*

S

sack [sæk] *n.* kott
sad [sæd] *a.* kurb
Sadler's Wells ['sædləz 'welz] *pn.* (üks
Londoni teatreid)
sadly ['sædli] *adv.* kurvast
safe [seɪf] *a.* ohutu, kaitstud, julge
safely ['seɪfli] *adv.* kindlalt, ohutult
safety ['seɪfti] *n.* ohutus, julgeolek
in safety ohutu, kindlas kohas; ohutult
said [sed] *vt.* say
sailor ['seɪlə] *n.* meremees, madrus
salad ['sæləd] *n.* salat
sale [seɪl] *n.* müük
on sale müüa, müügil
Sally ['sæli] *pn.*
salt [sɔ:lt] *n.* sool
same [seɪm] *1. a.* the same sama, seesama;
2. adv. the same (nii)samuti
It is the same with me minuga on sa-
muti
sands [sændz] *n.* pl. liivamadal

sandwich ['sænwɪdʒ] *n.* sandvitš, (kaksik)-
võileib
sang [sæŋ] *vt.* sing
Sarah ['seərə] *pn.*
sat [sæt] *vt.* sit
satellite ['sætəlaɪt] *n.* satelliit
Saturday ['sætədɪ] *n.* laupäev
save [seɪv] *v.* päästma
saw [sɔ:] *vt.* see
say [seɪ] *v.* (said [sed], said) ütleva, rää-
kima
I say! kuule!, kuulge!
it is said that ... räägitakse, et ...
they say that ... räägitakse, et ...
scale [skeɪl] *n.* ulatus
on a large scale laialt, suures ulatuses
scant [skænt] *a.* napp, kasin
scarcely ['skeəslɪ] *adv.* vaevast
scene [si:n] *n.* stseen, lavapilt, etteaste;
vaade, vaatepilt
scenery ['si:nəri] *n.* (teatri)dekoratsioon
schedule ['ʃedju:l, Am. 'skedju:l] *n.* Am.
sõiduplaan
ahead of schedule enne ettenähtud aega
school [sku:l] *n.* kool
at school koolis
go to school koolis käima
school-bag ['sku:l bæɡ] *n.* koolikott
schoolboy ['sku:l bɔɪ] *n.* koolipoiss
school-house ['sku:l haʊs] *n.* koolimaja
school-year ['sku:l jɪə] *n.* õppeaasta
scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] *a.* teaduslik
score [skɔ:] *n.* punktide seis (spordis);
kakskümmend
Scotland ['skɒtlənd] *pn.* Šotimaa
New Scotland Yard Londoni politseikes-
kus, Londoni kriminaalpolitsei
scrape [skreɪp] *v.* kraapima, kratsima
scratch [skrætʃ] *1. v.* kratsima; *2. n.* star-
dijoon
start from scratch täiesti algusest alus-
tama
screen [skri:n] *n.* ekraan
screw [skru:] *v.* kruvima
screw up kinni kruvima
sea [si:] *n.* meri
by sea merd mööda
search [sɜ:tʃ] *v.* otsima
sea-shell ['si:ʃel] *n.* merikarp
seaside ['si:saɪd] *n.* mererand
at the seaside mererannas
season ['si:zn] *n.* aastaaeg
seat [si:t] *1. n.* iste; istekoht; asukoht;
2. v. istuma panema

be seated istuma
 take a seat istet võtma
 second ['sek(ə)nd] 1. num. teine; 2. n. se-
 kund
 secret ['si:krit] n. saladus
 secretary ['sekritri] n. sekretär
 see [si:] v. (saw [sɔ:], seen [si:n]) nägema
 you see tead, teate
 come to see külla tulema
 see about (millegi eest) hoolitsema
 see off ära saatma
 see to (millegi eest) hoolt kandma
 seek [si:k] v. (sought [sɔ:t], sought) otsi-
 ma
 seem [si:m] v. näima
 seen [si:n] vt. see
 seep [si:p] v. nõrguma, immitsema
 seldom ['seldəm] adv. harva
 sell [sel] v. (sold [sould], sold) müüma
 send [send] v. (sent [sent], sent) saatma
 sensation [sen'seiʃ(ə)n] n. elamus, tunne
 sense [sens] n. tunne
 sense of duty kohusetunne
 in the sense of (millegi) tähenduses
 sent [sent] vt. send
 sentence ['sentəns] n. lause
 separate ['sepəreit] v. eraldama; eralduma
 September [sep'tembə] n. september
 sequence ['si:kwəns] n. järjekord; järgne-
 vus
 Sequence of Tenses gr. aegade järjestus
 serious ['siəriəs] a. tõsine
 servant ['sə:v(ə)nt] n. teenija, teener
 serve [sə:v] v. otstarvet täitma; teeninda-
 ma
 serve as (millegi) aset täitma
 set [set] 1. v. (set, set) loojuma, looja
 minema; asetama; 2. n. (raadio)aparaat
 set free vabastama
 set in algama
 set off teeles asuma; plahvatama panema
 set out teeles asuma
 Seth [seθ] pn.
 seven ['sevn] num. seitse
 seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] num. seitseteist(küm-
 mend)
 seventeenth ['sevn'ti:nθ] num. seitsmeteist-
 kümmes
 seventh ['sevnθ] num. seitsmes
 seventieth ['sevtiθ] num. seitsmekümmes
 seventy ['sevti] num. seitsekümmend
 several ['sevr(ə)l] a. mitmed, mõned, mõ-
 nigi, mitu
 Severn ['sevr(ə)n] pn.

sew [sou] v. (sewed [soud], sewn [soun])
 õmblema
 sewing ['so(u)ɪŋ] n. õmblemine, õmblus-
 töö
 sewn [soun] vt. sew
 shade [ʃeɪd] n. vari, varjukoht
 shadow ['ʃædəʊ] n. (mingi eseme) vari
 shake [ʃeɪk] v. (shook [ʃuk], shaken
 ['ʃeɪk(ə)n]) raputama
 shake life into (kellelegi) elu sisse aja-
 ma
 shake one's head pead raputama
 shaken ['ʃeɪk(ə)n] vt. shake
 shall [ʃæl, rðhulult ʃ(ə)l] (should [ʃud])
 —: I shall go ma lähen (tulevikus)
 shall I open the window? kas ma pean
 akna avama?
 I should go ma läheksin
 shallow ['ʃæləʊ] a. pinnapealne, pealis-
 kaudne
 shan't [ʃa:nt] = shall not
 shape [ʃeɪp] n. kuju
 shark [ʃɑ:k] n. haikala
 shave [ʃeɪv] v. habet ajama
 Shaw [ʃə:] pn.
 she [ʃi:] pron. tema, ta (naissoost olendite
 kohta)
 sheep [ʃi:p] n. (pl. sheep) lammas
 sheet [ʃi:t] n. voodilina; (õhuke) kiht
 shelf [ʃelf] n. (pl. shelves [ʃelvz]) riiul
 Shelley ['ʃeli] pn.
 shift [ʃɪft] n. (töö)vahetus
 shine [ʃaɪn] 1. v. (shone [ʃɒn], shone)
 paistma; hiilgama; 2. n. päikesepaiste
 ship [ʃɪp] n. laev
 shoe [ʃu:] n. king
 shone [ʃɒn] vt. shine 1.
 shook [ʃuk] vt. shake
 shoot [ʃu:t] v. (shot [ʃɒt], shot) paistkuma;
 sõostma (välja out); (püssi) laskma
 shop [ʃɒp] n. pood, kauplus; töökoda
 shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ] n. sisseostude tegemine
 shopping centre ostukeskus
 shore [ʃɔ:] n. kallas, rand
 short [ʃɔ:t] a. lühike(ne)
 after a short time natukese aja pärast
 for short lühendatult
 in a short time lühikese aja jooksul
 short story lühijutt, novell
 short wave lühilaine
 shorten ['ʃɔ:tn] v. lühendada
 shortened lühendatud, lühi-
 shot [ʃɒt] vt. shoot
 should [ʃud] vt. shall
 shoulder ['ʃouldə] n. õlg (õla)

shout [ʃaut] v. hüüdma, kisama
 shout at (kellegagi) kisades rääkima
 show [ʃəʊ] 1. v. (showed [ʃəʊd], shown
 [ʃəʊn]) näitama; 2. n. toredus; etendus
 show smb. round kellelegi vaatamisvää-
 rusi näitama (temaga kaasas käies)
 shower ['ʃauə] n. (vihma)valing
 shown [ʃəʊn] vt. show 1.
 shudder ['ʃʌdə] v. värisema, võbisema
 shun [ʃʌn] v. vältima, kõrvale hoiduma
 shut [ʃʌt] v. (shut, shut) sulgema, kinni
 panema
 shuttle ['ʃʌtl] v. edasi-tagasi liikuma
 Siberian [saɪ'biəriən] a. siberi
 side [saɪd] n. külg, pool
 by his side tema kõrval
 dark side varjukülg
 side by side kõrvuti
 on both sides mõlemal pool
 on the other side teisel pool
 sight [saɪt] n. vaade; vaateväli
 in the sight of (millegi, kellegi) lähedu-
 ses, (kellegi) nägemispiirkonnas
 sign [saɪn] 1. n. tunnus, märk; 2. v. alla
 kirjutama
 silence ['saɪləns] n. vaikus
 silent ['saɪlənt] a. vaikne
 silly ['sɪli] a. rumal
 silver ['sɪlvə] 1. n. hõbe; 2. a. hõbedast,
 hõbe-
 silvery ['sɪlv(ə)rɪ] a. hõbedane, hõbejas
 similar ['sɪmɪlə] a. samasugune, sarnane
 similarly ['sɪmɪləli] adv. samuti, samal vii-
 sil
 simple ['sɪmplɪ] a. lihtne
 simply ['sɪmplɪ] adv. lihtsalt
 sin [sɪn] n. patt
 since [sɪns] adv. seitsaastik, sest ajast pea-
 le; hiljem
 sincere [sɪn'sɪə] a. siiras
 sing [sɪŋ] v. (sang [sæŋ], sung [sʌŋ]) laul-
 ma
 singer ['sɪŋə] n. laulja
 singing ['sɪŋɪŋ] n. laulmine
 single ['sɪŋgl] a. üksik, ainus
 singular ['sɪŋɡjələ] n. ainsus, singular
 sir [sɜ:] n. härra, sõõr
 sister ['sɪstə] n. õde
 sit [sɪt] v. (sat [sæt], sat) istuma
 sit down istet võtma
 situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] a. asetsev, asuv
 be situated asetsema
 situation [sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n] n. olukord
 six [sɪks] num. kuus

sixteen ['sɪks'ti:n] num. kuusteist(küm-
 mend)
 sixteenth ['sɪks'ti:nθ] num. kuuteistkümmes
 sixth [sɪksθ] num. kuues
 sixtieth ['sɪkstiiθ] num. kuuekümmes
 sixty ['sɪksti] num. kuuskümmend
 skate [skeɪt] v. uisutama
 skating-rink ['skeɪtɪŋrɪŋk] n. liuväli
 at the skating-rink liuväljal
 ski [ski:, ʃi:] v. suusatama
 sky [skai] n. taevast
 in the skies taevast, taevaoludes
 Slayton ['sleɪt(ə)n] pn.
 sleep [sli:p] v. (slept [slept], slept) magama
 go to sleep uinuma, magama jääma
 sleeper ['sli:pə] n. magaja
 a heavy sleeper sügava unega inimene
 sleepily ['sli:pɪli] adv. uniselt
 sleepy ['sli:pɪ] a. unine
 sleeve [sli:v] n. varrukas, käis
 slept [slept] vt. sleep
 slice [slaɪs] n. viil, viilukas, (õhuke) lõik
 slid [slɪd] vt. slide
 slide [slaɪd] v. (slid [slɪd], slid) libisema;
 liugu laskma
 slight [slaɪt] a. tühine
 slightly ['slaɪtli] adv. halvaks panevalt
 slightly ['slaɪtli] adv. veidi, natuke(ne)
 slogan ['sləʊgən] n. loosung
 slow [sləʊ] a. aeglane
 slowly ['sləʊli] adv. aeglaselt
 slum [slʌm] n. the slums räpane agul,
 vaeste linnaosa
 small [smɔ:l] a. väike
 small change peenraha
 smell [smel] 1. n. lõhn; 2. v. (smelt [smelt]
 vði smelled, smelt vði smelled) lõhnama
 smelt [smelt] vt. smell 2.
 smile [smaɪl] 1. n. naeratus; 2. v. naera-
 tama
 smoke [sməʊk] 1. n. suits; 2. v. suitseta-
 ma; suitsema
 have a smoke suitsu tegema, suitsetama
 smoking ['sməʊkɪŋ] n. suitsetamine
 snorer ['snɔ:rə] n. norskaja
 snow [snəʊ] 1. n. lumi; 2. v. lund sadama
 snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l] n. lumepall
 snowflake ['snəʊfleɪk] n. lumehelvest
 so [soʊ] adv. nii
 so long! nägemiseni!
 soap [səʊp] n. seep
 soar [sɔ:] v. hõljuma, liuglema
 social ['soʊʃ(ə)l] 1. a. ühiskondlik, sot-
 siaalne; 2. n. (seltskondlik) koosviibi-
 mine

socialism ['səʊʃəlɪz(ə)m] *n.* sotsialism
 socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst] 1. *n.* sotsialist; 2. *a.* sotsialistlik
 society [sə'saɪəti] *n.* ühiskond; huviring
 dramatic society draamaring
 political society poliitring
 soda ['səʊdə] *n.* sooda
 baking soda söögisooda
 sodium ['səʊdiəm] *n.* naatrium
 sofa ['səʊfə] *n.* sohva
 soft [sɒft] *a.* pehme
 softly ['sɒftli] *adv.* tasa, vaikselt
 sold [səʊld] *vt.* sell
 soldier ['səʊldʒə] *n.* sõdur
 solid ['sɒlɪd] *a.* tahke, kõva; *mat.* kolme-
 mõõtmeline
 solidarity [sə'lɪ'dæɪrɪti] *n.* solidaarsus, ühte-
 kuuluvustunne
 solo ['səʊləʊ] *n.* (pl. solos) soolo; üksik-
 number (esinemisel)
 solve [sɒlv] *v.* lahendada
 some [səm, s(ə)m] 1. *a.* mõni, mõned;
 natuke; mingi; 2. *pron.* mõni, mõned;
 natuke
 somebody ['səmbədi] *pron.* keegi
 someone ['səmwʌn] *pron.* keegi
 somersault ['səməsɔɪlt] *n.* trel, kukerpall
 something ['səmtɪŋ] *n.* midagi, mingi asi
 sometimes ['səmtaɪmz] *adv.* mõnikord
 somewhere ['səmwɛə] *adv.* kusagil, kuskil
 son [sʌn] *n.* poeg
 song [sɒŋ] *n.* laul
 sonic ['sɒnɪk] *a.* heli-, hääle-
 son-in-law ['sɒnɪnlɔː] *n.* (pl. sons-in-law
 ['sɒnzɪnlɔː]) väimees
 soon [suːn] *adv.* varsti
 as soon as niipea kui
 no sooner ... than vaevalt ... kui
 sorry ['sɒri] —
 I am sorry palun vabandust
 feel sorry for (kellestki) kahju olema
 sort [sɔːt] *n.* sort, liik; laad
 all sorts of iga sorti, igasugused
 of some sort mingisugune
 sought [sɔːt] *vt.* seek
 sound [saʊnd] *n.* heli, hääle
 soup [suːp] *n.* supp
 source [sɔːs] *n.* allikas
 south [saʊθ] 1. *n.* lõuna (ilmakaar); 2. *adv.*
 lõunas, lõuna pool; lõunasse, lõuna poo-
 le
 south-west ['saʊθ'west] *n.* edel
 souvenir ['suːv(ə)niə] *n.* suveniir, mäles-
 tuse

Soviet ['səʊvɪet, 'səvɪet] 1. *n.* nõukogu;
 2. *a.* Nõukogude, nõukogude
 Soviet Estonia Nõukogude Eesti
 the Soviet Union Nõukogude Liit
 space [speɪs] *n.* ruum; kosmos, maailma-
 ruum
 space type sõrendatud kiri
 spaceman ['speɪsmən] *n.* (pl. -men) kosmo-
 naut
 spaceship ['speɪsfɪp] *n.* kosmoselaev
 spade [speɪd] *n.* pott, pada (mast kaardi-
 mängus)
 Spain [speɪn] *pn.* Hispaania
 Spanish ['spæniʃ] *n.* hispaania keel
 sparkle ['spɑːkl] *v.* sädelema
 spat [spæt] *vt.* spit
 speak [spiːk] *v.* (spoke [spouk], spoken
 ['spouk(ə)n]) rääkima, kõnelema
 speaker ['spiːkə] *n.* kõneleja, rääkija
 spear [spiə] *n.* oda
 special ['speʃ(ə)l] *a.* eriline, eri-, erialane
 special question eriküsimus
 specialist ['speʃəlist] *n.* eriteadlane, spetsia-
 list
 specialize ['speʃəlaɪz] *v.* spetsialiseeruma
 (in)
 spectator [spek'teɪtə] *n.* vaatleja, pealtvaa-
 taja
 spectre ['spektə] *n.* tont, viirastus
 speculation [spekju'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* mõlgutus
 speech [spiːʃ] *n.* kõne
 the Indirect Speech kaudne kõne
 speed [spiːd] *n.* kiirus
 at a speed of kiirusega
 speeding ['spiːdɪŋ] *n.* liiga kiiresti sõitmine
 spell I [spel] *v.* (spelt [spelt] või spelled,
 [speld], spelt või spelled) (sõnu) õigesti
 kirjutama; täht-tähele lugema
 spell II [spel] *n.* periood, vältus
 a spell of sunny weather päikesepaiste-
 liste ilmaga periood
 spelt [spelt] *vt.* spell
 spend [spend] *v.* (spent [spent], spent) veet-
 ma; raiskama, kulutama
 spent [spent] *vt.* spend
 spill [spɪl] *v.* (spilt [spɪlt] või spilled
 [spɪld], spilt või spilled) maha pillama;
 maha loksutama
 spilt [spɪlt] *vt.* spill
 spit [spɪt] *v.* (spat [spæt], spat) sülitama
 splash [splæʃ] 1. *v.* pritsima; sulpsatama;
 2. *n.* plekk, laik
 splendid ['splendɪd] *a.* tore, hiilgav, suure-
 pärane

spoil [spɔɪl] *v.* (spoilt [spɔɪlt], spoilt) rik-
 kuma
 spoilt [spɔɪlt] *vt.* spoil
 spoke [spouk] *vt.* speak
 spoken ['spouk(ə)n] *vt.* speak
 spoon [spuːn] *n.* lusikas
 sport [spɔːt] *n.* sport
 sports-club ['spɔːtsklʌb] *n.* spordiring
 sportsman ['spɔːtsmən] *n.* (pl. -men) sport-
 lane
 spot [spɒt] *n.* täpp, plekk
 sprang [spræŋ] *vt.* spring
 spread [spred] *v.* (spread, spread) levima
 spring [sprɪŋ] 1. *v.* (sprang [spræŋ],
 sprung [sprʌŋ]) hüppama; 2. *n.* kevad
 sputnik ['spʊtnɪk] *n.* tehiskaaslane, sputnik
 square [skweə] 1. *n.* ruut; *mat.* ruut, teine
 aste; väljak; 2. *v.* *mat.* ruutima
 a square mile ruutmiil
 ten squared kümme ruudus (10²)
 stadium ['steɪdɪəm] *n.* staadion
 Stafford ['stæfəd] *pn.*
 stage [steɪdʒ] 1. *v.* lavastama; 2. *n.* lava;
 (kanderaketi) aste
 staircase ['steɪkɪs] *n.* trepp
 stamp [stæmp] 1. *n.* postmark; 2. *v.* mar-
 gistama
 stand [stænd] 1. *v.* (stood [stud], stood)
 seisma; asuma; 2. *n.* tribüün; alus
 stand by pealtvaatajaks olema
 stand up püsti tõusma
 standard ['stændəd] *n.* (suur) lipp
 standpoint ['stænd(p)ɔɪnt] *n.* vaatepunkt
 star [stɑː] *n.* täht
 stare [steə] *v.* üksisilmi vahtima
 start [stɑːt] 1. *v.* võpatama; teele asuma;
 alustama; startima; 2. *n.* start
 start off teele asuma
 start out välja sõitma
 starvation [stɑː'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* nälginine
 state [steɪt] 1. *n.* seisund, olukord; riik;
 2. *a.* riigi-, riiklik
 the United States of America Ameerika
 Ühendriigid
 (the) Tartu State University Tartu Riik-
 lik Ülikool
 statesman ['steɪtsmən] *n.* (pl. -men) riigi-
 mees
 station ['steɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* seisu- või peatus-
 koht, jaam
 railway station raudteejaam
 statue ['stætjuː] *n.* (raid)kuju
 stay [steɪ] 1. *v.* peatuma, viibima, jääma;
 2. *n.* peatus, viibimine

steady ['stedi] *a.* püsiv, vankumatu
 step [step] *n.* samm
 step-daughter ['stepdɔːtə] *n.* võõrastütär
 step-mother ['stepmʌðə] *n.* võõrasema
 Steve [stiːv] *pn.*
 St. Giles [sn(t)'dʒaɪlz] *pn.*
 stick I [stɪk] *v.* (stuck [stʌk], stuck) klee-
 puma; kleepima; pistma, torkama (milles-
 segi into)
 stick together koos hoidma, kokku hoid-
 ma
 stick II [stɪk] *n.* kepp, pulk; (dirigendi)
 taktikepp
 still [stɪl] *adv.* veel, veelgi; siiski
 stipend ['staɪpend] *n.* stipendium
 Stockholm ['stɒkhoum] *pn.*
 stomach ['stʌmək] *n.* kõht
 stomach-ache ['stʌmʌkeɪk] *n.* kõhuvalu
 stone [stəʊn] *n.* kivi
 stood [stud] *vt.* stand 1.
 stop [stɒp] 1. *v.* (-pp-) peatama; lakkama;
 järele jätma; 2. *n.* peatus
 store [stɔː] *n.* Am. kauplus, pood
 storey ['stɔːri] *n.* majakord, korrus
 storm [stɔːm] *n.* torm
 story ['stɔːri] *n.* lugu, jutt, jutustus
 stove [stəʊv] *n.* ahi
 straight [streɪt] *adv.* otse
 strange [streɪn(d)ʒ] *a.* võõras; kummaline,
 imelik
 stranger ['streɪn(d)ʒə] *n.* võõras (isik)
 stream [striːm] 1. *n.* oja; jõgi; hoovus;
 2. *v.* voolama; hoovama
 the Gulf [gʌlɪ] Stream Golfi hoovus
 street [striːt] *n.* tänav
 in the street tänaval
 strengthen ['streŋθ(ə)n] *v.* tugevdama
 stress [stres] *n.* rõhk
 lay stress on (millelegi) rõhku panema,
 (midagi) rõhutama
 stretch [stretʃ] *v.* sirutama; sirutama; ula-
 tama; ulatuma
 strew [streu] *v.* (strewed [struːd], strewn
 [struːn] või strewed) laiali puistama
 strewn [struːn] *vt.* strew
 strike [straɪk] *v.* (struck [strʌk], struck)
 lööma
 strike out maha kriipsutama
 strike (up)on (millelegi) langema
 striking ['straɪkɪŋ] *a.* silmatorkav
 strong [strɒŋ] *a.* tugev
 struck [strʌk] *vt.* strike
 struggle ['strʌgl] *n.* heitlus, võitlus
 stuck [stʌk] *vt.* stick I
 student ['stjuːd(ə)nt] *n.* üliõpilane

study ['stadi] 1. v. õppima, uurima; 2. n. õping, uurimine; kabinet, töötuba
 study library õpperaamatukogu
 style [stail] n. stiil
 the same in style stiililt ühesugused
 subject ['sabdʒikt] n. õppeaine, (aine)ala;
 gr. alus, subjekt
 subjective [sabdʒektiv] a. gr. subjekti-, aluse-
 subordinate [sə'baɪdnɪt] a. alistuv
 subordinate clause kõrvalause
 substance ['səbst(ə)ns] n. aine, substant
 substitute ['səbstɪtju:t] v. asendada
 suburb ['səbə:b] n. eeslinn; agul
 success [s(ə)'kʌs] n. edu, kordaminek
 come to success edu saavutama
 successful [s(ə)'kʌsɪf(u)] a. edukas, menu-
 kas
 such [sətʃ] pron. niisugune, selline, sää-
 rane
 sudden ['sʌdn] a. äkiline
 suddenly ['sʌdnli] adv. äkki, äkitselt
 suffer ['sʌfə] v. kannatama (millegi pärast
 -for)
 sufficient [s(ə)'fɪʃ(ə)nt] a. küllaldane
 sugar ['ʃʊgə] n. suhkur
 suitable ['sju:təbl] a. sobiv, kohane
 summer ['sʌmə] n. suvi; attrib. suvine,
 suve-, suvi-
 Indian summer «vananaiste» suvi, järe-
 l-suvi, hilissuvi
 summit ['sʌmɪt] n. tipp; mäetipp
 sun [sʌn] n. päike
 in the sun päikese käes
 Sunday ['sʌndi] n. pühapäev
 sung [sʌŋ] vt. sing
 sunlight ['sʌnlaɪt] n. päikesevalgus
 sunlit ['sʌnlɪt] a. päikesest valgustatud
 sunny ['sʌni] a. päikesepaisteline
 sunray ['sʌnrei] n. päikesekiir
 sunshine ['sʌnʃaɪn] n. päikesepaiste
 superlative [sju:(r)'pɜ:lətɪv] n. gr. ülivõrre
 supper ['sʌpə] n. õhtusöök
 at supper õhtust söömas
 supply [sə'plai] 1. v. varustama (millegagi
 with); 2. n. varu, tagavara
 support [sə'pɔ:t] v. toetama, ülal pidama
 suppose [sə'pəʊz] v. oletama, arvama
 suppose ... oletame, et ...
 sure [ʃʊə] a. kindel (milleski of), veendu-
 tud (et that)
 be sure of (milleski) kindel olema
 surely ['ʃʊəli] adv. kindlasti
 surface ['sɜ:fɪs] n. pind (pinna), välispind

surprise [sə'praɪz] n. üllatus
 be surprised at (millegi üle) üllatuma
 surprising [sə'praɪzɪŋ] a. üllatav
 Surrey ['səri] pn.
 swallow ['swɒləʊ] n. pääsuke
 swam [swæm] vt. swim 1.
 Swedish ['swɪdiʃ] 1. a. rootsi; 2. n. rootsi
 keel
 sweep [swi:p] v. (swept [swept], swept)
 pühkima; vuhinal liikuma, vuhisema
 sweetheart ['swi:thə:t] n. armastatu, arm-
 sam
 swept [swept] vt. sweep
 swim [swim] 1. v. (swam [swæm], swum
 [swʌm]) ujuma; 2. n. ujumine
 swimming ['swimɪŋ] n. ujumine
 switch [swɪtʃ] v. (valgust) sisse (on) või
 välja (off) lülitama
 swum [swʌm] vt. swim 1.
 syllable ['sɪləbl] n. silp
 system ['sɪstɪm] n. süsteem

T

table ['teɪbl] n. laud
 tablespoon ['teɪblspu:n] n. supilusikas
 tablespoonful ['teɪblspu:nfʊl] n. (pl. -ls)
 supilusikatäis
 tag [tæg] v. külge kinnitama
 tag-questions ['tægkwɛstʃ(ə)nz] n. kinnita-
 yad lühiküsimused, eks-ole-küsimused, li-
 gendatud küsimused
 taiga ['taɪgə] n. taiga
 taiga overgrown taigaga kaetud
 tail [teɪl] n. saba
 take [teɪk] v. (took [tuk], taken ['teɪk(ə)n])
 võtma; minema; viima, saatma; (aega)
 kuluma
 how long did it take you? kui kaua see
 teil aega võttis?
 it took me some minutes mul kulus sel-
 leks paar minutit
 which road to take? millist teed minna?
 I took him home ma viisin (või saatsin)
 ta koju
 take a walk jalutama minema
 take care of (kellegi, millegi eest) hoo-
 litsema
 take charge hooldamisele võtma; juhti-
 ma
 take down üles kirjutama; maha võtma
 take for (kelleksi, milleksi) pidama
 take ill haigestuma
 take notes märkmeid tegema
 take notice tähele panema

take off ära võtma
 take on enese peale võtma
 take out välja võtma; laenutama
 take pains with (millegagi) vaeva näge-
 ma
 take part in (millestki) osa võtma
 take place toimuma, aset leidma
 take the place of (kedagi, midagi) asen-
 dama
 take the tram trammiga sõitma
 taken ['teɪk(ə)n] vt. take
 take-off ['teɪkə(ɪ)f] n. lendutõus; (lennuki)
 start
 tale [teɪl] n. jutt, lugu
 talent ['tælənt] n. talent, andekus
 talk [tɔ:k] 1. v. kõnelema, jutlema, rääki-
 ma (kellegagi to, with); 2. n. kõnelus,
 vestlus
 have a talk juttu ajama
 tall [tɔ:l] a. (kasvult) pikk, kõrge, pika-
 kasvuline
 Tallinn ['tælɪn, 'tælin] pn.
 tanned ['tænd] a. päevitunud
 tape [teɪp] n. (magnetofoni) lint
 tape-recorder ['teɪprɪ'kɔ:ɪdə] n. magnetofon
 task [tɔ:sk] n. ülesanne
 taste [teɪst] n. maitse
 taught [tɔ:t] vt. teach
 taxi ['tæksi] n. takso
 tea [ti:] n. tee (jook)
 teach [ti:tʃ] v. (taught [tɔ:t], taught) õpe-
 tama
 teacher ['ti:tʃə] n. õpetaja
 team [ti:m] n. meeskond
 tear [tiə] n. pisar
 technique [tek'nɪk] n. tehnika
 Ted [ted] pn.
 teeth [ti:θ] vt. tooth
 telephone ['telɪfəʊn] n. telefon
 televise ['telɪvaɪz] v. televisiooni kaudu näi-
 tama
 television [telɪ'vɪz(ə)n] n. televisioon
 tell [tel] v. (told [tould], told) jutustama;
 ütleva, rääkima; käskima
 tell smb. the way kellelegi teed juha-
 tama
 ten [ten] num. kümme
 tendency ['tendənsi] n. kalduvus, kallak,
 tendents
 Tennyson ['tenɪsn] pn.
 tense [tens] n. gr. aeg, ajavorm
 tenth [tenθ] num. kümnes
 term [tɜ:m] n. semester
 terrace ['terəs] n. terrass, astang

test [test] 1. v. kontrollima, järele proovi-
 ma; 2. n. katse
 test-tube ['testtju:b] n. katseklaas
 text [tekst] n. tekst
 text-book ['teks(t)bʊk] n. õpik, õpperaamat
 Thames [temz] pn.
 than [ðæn, rōhutult θ(ə)n] konj. kui
 thank [θæŋk] v. tänama
 thanks tänan
 thank you tänan
 no, thank you ei, tänan
 that 1. pron. a) dem. pron. [ðæt] (pl. those
 [ðəʊz]) see, too, see seal; b) rel. pron.
 [ðæt, ðət] kes, mis; 2. konj. [ðæt, ðət]
 et
 in those years noil aastail
 thaw [θɔ:] 1. v. sulama; 2. n. sula
 the [konsonandi ees ðə, vokaali ees ði]
 määrav e. definitsiooniline artikkel
 theatre ['θiətrə] n. teater
 their [ðeə] pron. nende, (nende) oma
 theirs [ðeəz] pron. (nimisõnaline vorm)
 nende, nende oma(d)
 them [ðem] pron. neid; nende, neile
 themselves [ð(ə)m'selvz] pron. (nemad) ise;
 (neid) ennast, endid
 then [ðen] adv. siis
 Theodore ['θiədɔ:] pn.
 theory ['θiəri] n. teooria
 there [ðeə] 1. adv. seal; sinna; 2. interj.
 noh!; 3. partikkel (sissejuhatav sõna,
 eesti keelde ei tõlgita)
 there is no one here siin pole kedagi
 therefore ['ðeəfɔ:] adv. sellepärast, järeli-
 kult
 these [ði:z] vt. this
 they [ði:] pron. nemad, nad
 they say räägitakse
 thick [θɪk] a. paks; tihe
 thimble ['θɪmbl] n. sõrmkübar
 thin [θɪn] a. õhuke; kõhn
 thing [θɪŋ] n. asi
 think [θɪŋk] v. (thought [θɔ:t], thought)
 mõtlema
 third [θɜ:d] num. kolmas; kolmandik
 two thirds kaks kolmandikku
 thirteen ['θɜ:ti:n] num. kolmeteist (küm-
 meend)
 thirteenth ['θɜ:ti:nθ] num. kolmeteistkümmes
 thirtieth ['θɜ:ti:θ] num. kolmekümmes
 thirty ['θɜ:ti] num. kolmkümmend
 this [ðɪs] pron. (pl. these [ði:z]) see
 this morning täna hommikul
 this week sel (või käesoleval) nädalal
 thistle ['θɪsl] n. karuohakas

Thomas ['tɒməs] *pn.*
 Thora ['θɔ:rə] *pn.*
 Thornton ['θɔ:ntən] *pn.*
 those [ðəʊz] *vt.* that 1.
 though [ðəʊ] *konj.* ehkki, ehk küll, kuigi,
 olgugi et
 as though just nagu
 thought [θɔ:t] 1. *vt.* think; 2. *n.* mõte
 thousand ['θaʊz(ə)nd] *num.* tuhat
 thousandth ['θaʊz(ə)n(t)θ] *num.* tuhandes
 three [θri:] *num.* kolm
 threepence ['θrepəns, 'θrip-] *n.* kolm penni
 threw [θru:] *vt.* throw
 thrilling ['θrɪlɪŋ] *a.* erutav, põnev
 throat [θrəʊt] *n.* kurk (kurgu)
 throng [θrɒŋ] *n.* rahvatung
 through [θru:] 1. *prep.* läbi, kaudu; 2. *adv.*
 läbi
 be through läbi tegema, sooritama
 throw [θru:] *v.* (threw [θru:], thrown
 [θrəʊn]) viskama; pilduma, loopima
 thrown [θrəʊn] *vt.* throw
 thunder ['θʌndə] *n.* müristamine
 roll of thunder kõnemürin
 thunderstorm ['θʌndəstɔ:m] *n.* äike
 Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] *n.* neljapäev
 ticket ['tɪkɪt] *n.* pilet
 return ticket edasi-tagasi-pilet
 a ticket for the opera (teatri)pilet oope-
 rietendusele
 tide [taɪd] *n.* tõus ja mõõn, looded
 tie [taɪ] 1. *v.* siduma; 2. *n.* lips, kaelaside
 tightly ['taɪtli] *adv.* tihedalt
 till [tɪl] 1. *prep.* kuni, -ni; 2. *konj.* kuni,
 seni kui
 time [taɪm] *n.* aeg; kord
 at the present time praegusel ajal
 at times mõnikord, vahetevahel
 many times mitu korda
 three times a day kolm korda päevas
 at that time tol ajal
 at the same time samal ajal
 at this time of night nii hilisel kella-
 ajal, sel kellaajal õhtul
 for a long time kaua aega
 from time to time aeg-ajalt
 in time õigel ajal
 have a good time aega lõbusasti veetma
 what time? mis ajal?
 what time is it? mis kell on?
 timidly ['tɪmɪdli] *adv.* kartlikult, arglikult
 tin [tɪn] *n.* konservikarp
 tiny ['taɪni] *a.* tilluke(ne), pisike(ne)
 tired ['taɪəd] *a.* väsinud
 tiresome ['taɪəsəm] *a.* väsitav

title ['taɪtl] *n.* tiitel, pealkiri
 to [konsonandi ees tɔ, vokaali ees tu]
 1. *prep.* -le, -ni -sse, kuni; 2. *partikkel*
 (infinitivi ees) -ma, -(d)a, (selleks) et
 -(d)a
 today [tə'deɪ] *adv.* täna
 together [tə'geðə] *adv.* koos, kokku; ühes-
 koos
 told [təʊld] *vt.* tell
 Tom [tɒm] *pn.*
 tomato [tə'ma:təʊ] *n.* (pl. tomatoes) tomat
 tomorrow [tə'mɔ:rəʊ] *adv.* homme
 the day after tomorrow ülehomme
 tonight [tə'nait] *adv.* täna õhtul või öösel
 Tony ['təʊni] *pn.*
 too [tu:] *adv.* ka, samuti; liiga, liialt
 took [tu:k] *vt.* take
 tooth [tu:θ] *n.* (pl. teeth [ti:θ]) hammas
 toothache ['tu:θeɪk] *n.* hambavalu
 tooth-brush ['tu:θbrʌʃ] *n.* hambahari
 Tooting ['tu:ɪŋ] *pn.*
 top [tɒp] 1. *n.* tipp, ülemine ots; 2. *a.* kõi-
 ge ülemine
 on the top shelf ülemisel riiulil
 on top üleval, peal
 toss [tɒs] *v.* pillutama, viskama; liisuhet-
 miseks raha üles viskama
 total ['təʊtl] 1. *a.* kogu-, täis-; 2. *v.* kogu-
 summas ulatuma
 tour [tuə] *n.* ring- või huvireis
 go on a tour ringreisile sõitma
 tourist ['tuərist] *n.* turist
 toward [tə'wɔ:d, tɔ:d] *prep.* *vt.* towards
 towards [tə'wɔ:dz, tu'w-, tɔ:dz] *prep.* poole,
 suunas, vastu
 towards the end lõpu poole
 tower ['taʊə] *n.* torn
 town [taʊn] *n.* linn
 in town linnas
 toy [tɔɪ] *n.* mänguasi
 trace [treɪs] *v.* jälitama
 track [træk] *n.* jälg; rada
 keep track jälgima, silmas pidama
 traffic ['træfɪk] *n.* liiklemine, liiklus
 traffic lights valgusfoor
 train [treɪn] 1. *v.* treenima; 2. *n.* rong
 by train rongiga
 tram [træm] *n.* tramm
 take the tram trammiga sõitma
 tramp [træmp] 1. *v.* hulkuma; 2. *n.* jala-
 matk; hulkur
 translate [træns'leɪt] *v.* tõlkima
 translation [træns'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* tõlge
 transmit [trænz'mɪt] *v.* edasi andma
 transport ['træns'pɔ:t] *n.* vedu, transport

travel ['trævl] 1. *v.* reisima, rändama; levi-
 ma; 2. *n.* reis
 travel by bus bussiga sõitma
 traveller ['trævlə] *n.* reisija
 Traviata ['trævi'atə] *pn.*
 tread [tred] *v.* (trod [trɒd], trodden ['trɒdn])
 tallama
 treat [tri:t] *v.* käsitlema; kohtlema
 tree [tri:] *n.* puu
 trend [trend] *n.* hoiak
 trick [trɪk] *n.* trikk; vemp
 play a trick on (kellelegi) vingerpussi
 mängima
 Tring [triŋ] *pn.*
 trip [trɪp] *n.* välja- või lõbusõit
 triviality [trɪvi'æliiti] *n.* tühisus
 trod [trɒd] *vt.* tread
 trodden ['trɒdn] *vt.* tread
 trouble ['trʌbl] 1. *n.* mure, häda; raskused;
 2. *v.* tülitama, tüli valmistama
 true [tru:] *a.* tõeline; õige
 truly ['tru:li] *adv.* tõeliselt, tõesti, tõepoo-
 lest
 truth [tru:θ] *n.* tõde
 tell the truth tõtt rääkima
 to tell you the truth tõtt-õelda
 try [traɪ] *v.* katsuma, proovima, püüdma
 tube [tju:b] *n.* toru; tuub
 test tube katseklaas
 Tuesday ['tju:zdi] *n.* teisipäev
 tumble ['tʌmbli] *v.* ülepeakaela kukkuma,
 kukerpallitama
 tune [tju:n] *n.* meloodia, (laulu)viis
 tunnel ['tʌnl] *n.* tunnel
 turn [tɜ:n] 1. *v.* pöörama; pöörduma; muu-
 tuma; 2. *n.* pööre; käänak; kord, järje-
 kord
 do a turn (millelegi) uut pööret andma;
 (midagi) alustama
 now it is your turn nüüd on teie (või
 sinu) kord
 turn into (millekski) muutuma
 turn off välja lülitama
 turn on (kraani) lahti keerama
 turn out osutuma
 turn over ümber pöörama
 T.V. programme ['ti:vi: 'prəʊgræm] *n.* tele-
 visiooniprogramm (= television pro-
 gramme)
 Twain [tweɪn] *pn.*
 twelfth [twelfθ] *num.* kaheteistkümmes
 twelve [twelv] *num.* kaksteist(kümmend)
 twentieth ['twentiθ] *num.* kahekümmes
 twenty ['twenti] *num.* kaksikümmend
 twice [twais] *adv.* kaks korda

twinkle ['twɪŋkl] *v.* vilkuma; sirama
 two [tu:] *num.* kaks
 type [taɪp] *v.* kirjutusmasinal kirjutama
 typewriter ['taɪpraɪtə] *n.* kirjutusmasin
 type-writing stand ['taɪpraɪtɪŋ 'stænd] *n.*
 kirjutusmasinalaud
 typical ['tɪpɪk(ə)l] *a.* tüüpiline
 tyranny ['tɪrəni] *n.* türannia

U

ugly ['ʌgli] *a.* inetu
 ultra-violet ['ʌltrə'vaɪələt] *a.* ultravioletne,
 ultraviolet-
 umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n.* vihmavari
 umbrella-maker [ʌm'brelə'meɪkə] *n.* vihma-
 varjutegija või -parandaja
 unable ['ʌn'eɪbl] *a.* võimetu; mittevõimeline
 (midagi tegema to do)
 uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n.* onu; lell
 uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmf(ə)təbl] *a.* ebamu-
 gav
 under ['ʌndə] 1. *prep.* all, alla; 2. *adv.* all,
 alla
 from under alt
 underground ['ʌndəgraʊnd] *a.* maa-alune,
 allmaa-
 the underground allmaaraudtee
 underground train allmaarong
 understand [ʌndə'stænd] *v.* (understood
 [ʌndə'stʊd], understood) mõistma, aru
 saama, taipama
 understanding [ʌndə'stændɪŋ] *n.* arusa-
 mine, mõistmine
 understood [ʌndə'stʊd] *vt.* understand
 unemployed [ʌnɪm'plɔɪd] *a.* töötu
 unemployment [ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt] *n.* töötus,
 töötaolek, tööpuudus
 unexpected [ʌnɪks'pektɪd] *a.* ootamatu
 unfair [ʌn'feə] *a.* ebaõiglane, ülekohtune
 unfamiliar [ʌnfə'mɪljə] *a.* tundmatu, vöö-
 ras
 unfold [ʌn'fəʊld] *v.* lahti rulluma, avane-
 ma
 unforeseen [ʌnfɔ:'si:n] *a.* ettenähtamatu
 unfortunate [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪt] *a.* õnnetu
 unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪtli] *adv.* õnnetu-
 seks
 unhappily [ʌn'hæpɪli] *adv.* õnnetult; kah-
 juks
 unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] *a.* õnnetu
 union ['ju:njən] *n.* liit
 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 (lüh. the U.S.S.R.) Nõukogude Sotsia-
 listlike Vabariikide Liit (lüh. NSVL)

united [ju'naɪtɪd] *a.* ühendatud, ühend-
 the United States (of America) (lüh.
 U.S., U.S.A) Ameerika Ühendriigid (lüh.
 USA)
 universe [ˈjuːnɪvɜːs] *n.* universum
 university [juː(n)ɪˈvɜːsɪti] *n.* ülikool
 unknown [ˌʌnˈnoʊn] 1. *a.* teadmata, tund-
 matu; 2. *n.* tundmatu (isik või suurus)
 unlike [ˌʌnˈlaɪk] *prep.* (millestki, kellestki)
 erinevalt
 unpleasant [ˌʌnˈpleznt] *a.* ebameeldiv
 unreal [ˌʌnˈriəl] *a.* ebareaalne, ebatõeline
 unscrew [ˌʌnˈskruː] *v.* lahti kruvima
 unstamped [ˌʌnˈstæm(p)t] *a.* margistama-
 ta
 unsteadiness [ˌʌnˈstiːdɪnɪs] *n.* ebakindlus,
 kõikumine; muutlikkus
 until [ənˈtɪl, ʌnˈtɪl] 1. *prep.* kuni, -ni; 2.
konj. kuni, seni kui
 untrue [ˌʌnˈtruː] *a.* ebaõige
 unusual [ˌʌnˈjuːʒuəl] *a.* ebatavaline
 up [ʌp] 1. *adv.* üles, ülal, üleval; 2. *prep.*
 üles
 up to kuni, -ni
 up to now siiani, senini
 upon [əˈpɒn] *prep.* peal, -l; peale, -le
 upstairs [ˌʌpˈsteəz] *adv.* trepist üles
 Ural [ˈjuərə(ə)l] *pn.* Uraal
 the Urals Uraalid
 us [ʌs, rōhʊtʊlt ʊs, s] *pron.* meid; meile
 U.S.A. [ˈjuːˈesˈeɪ] lüh. = the United States
 of America
 use I [juːs] *n.* kasutamine, tarvitamine;
 kasu, kasulikkus
 in use kasutusel
 use II [juːz] *v.* kasutama, tarvitama
 be used [juːst] harjunud olema (millegagi
 to)
 get used [juːst] harjuma (millegagi to)
 use up ära tarvitama
 useful [ˈjuːsɪf(ʊ)l] *a.* kasulik
 useless [ˈjuːslɪs] *a.* kasutu
 U.S.S.R. [ˈjuːˈesˈesˈɑɪ] lüh. = the Union of
 Soviet Socialist Republics
 usual [ˈjuːʒu(ə)l] 1. *a.* harilik, tavaline;
 2. *adv.* harilikult, tavaliselt
 as usual nagu harilikult
 usually [ˈjuːʒu(ə)li] *adv.* harilikult, tavalis-
 talt
 utensil [juː(t)ˈtens(i)l] *n.* kööginõu
 cooking utensils keedunõud
 utilitarian [juː(t)ɪlɪˈteəriən] *a.* kasulikkusel
 põhinev, utilitaarne

V

vacant [ˈveɪk(ə)nt] *a.* tühi, vaba; mõttelage
 vacation [vəˈkeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* õppevaheaeg; Am.
 ametipuhkus
 vacuum [ˈvækjuəm] *n.* vaakuum, tühjus
 vain [veɪn] *a.* tühine, asjatu
 in vain asjatult, ilmaaegu
 valley [ˈvæli] *n.* org
 valuable [ˈvæljuəbl] *a.* väärtuslik
 value [ˈvæljuː] *n.* väärtus
 variety [vəˈraɪəti] *n.* mitmekesisus
 various [ˈvɛəriəs] *a.* mitmekesine; (mitmus-
 like nimisõnaga) mitmesugused, eri, mit-
 med
 vase [vaɪz] *n.* vaas
 vehicle [ˈviːkl] *n.* sõiduk
 verb [vɜːb] *n.* verb, tegusõna
 very [ˈveri] 1. *a.* päris; just (see)sama; 2.
adv. väga
 very much väga (palju)
 very well hea küll
 from the very beginning päris algusest
 peale
 victim [ˈvɪktɪm] *n.* ohver
 victorious [vɪkˈtɔːriəs] *a.* võidukas
 victory [ˈvɪktəri] *n.* võit
 view [vjuː] *n.* vaade, vaateväli; arvamus;
 vaatepilt
 village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* küla
 fishing village kaluriküla
 vinegar [ˈvɪnɪgə] *n.* äädikas
 violin [vaɪəˈliːn] *n.* viiul
 visible [ˈvɪzəbl] *a.* nähtav
 visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *v.* külastama
 visitor [ˈvɪzɪtə] *n.* külastaja
 vocabulary [vəˈkæbjʊləri] *n.* sõnastik, sõna-
 vara
 voice [voɪs] *n.* hää; gr. tegumood
 in a loud (low) voice valju (tasase)
 häälega
 volcanic [vɒlˈkænik] *a.* vulkaaniline
 volcano [vɒlˈkeɪnə] *n.* (pl. volcanoes) vul-
 kaan, tulemägi
 Volga [ˈvɒlgə] *pn.*
 volume [ˈvɒljuːm] *n.* köide
 a three volume novel kolmeköiteline ro-
 maan

W

wages [ˈweɪdʒɪz] *n.* palk, töötasu
 wait [weɪt] *v.* ootama (kedagi, midagi
 for)

waiter [ˈweɪtə] *n.* kelner
 wake [weɪk] *v.* (woke [wouk] või waked,
 woken [ˈwouk(ə)n] või waked) ärkama,
 äratama (up)
 Wales [weɪlz] *pn.*
 walk [wɔːk] 1. *v.* käima, kõndima; jaluta-
 ma; 2. *n.* jalutuskäik
 go for a walk jalutuskäiku tegema, jalu-
 tama minema
 take a walk jalutuskäiku tegema
 wall [wɔːl] *n.* sein; müür; vall
 want [wɒnt] *v.* tahtma (midagi teha to
 do); vajama; puudust tundma
 war [wɔː] *n.* sõda
 at war sõjas
 warm [wɔːm] *a.* soe
 warmth [wɔːmθ] *n.* soojus
 warn [wɔːn] *v.* hoiatama
 Warsaw [ˈwɔːsɔː] *pn.* Varssavi
 was [wɒz, rōhʊtʊlt wɒz] üldmineviku ain-
 suse 1. ja 3. pööre verbist be
 wash [wɒʃ] *v.* pesema
 wash up lauanõusid (pärast söömist)
 puhtaks pesema
 wasn't [wɒznt] = was not
 watch [wɒtʃ] 1. *v.* vahtlema; 2. *n.* tasku-
 või käekell; valve; valvur
 water [ˈwɔːtə] 1. *n.* vesi; 2. *v.* kastma
 by water veeteed kaudu
 wave [weɪv] 1. *n.* laine; 2. *v.* lehvitama
 wave length lainepikkus
 wave motion lainetamine
 way [weɪ] *n.* tee; (tegu)viis; vahend
 by the way muide
 have one's way oma tahtmist saama
 in every way igas suhtes
 in this way niimoodi
 look both ways mõlemale poole vaatama
 on one's way oma teel
 rather a long way (off) kaunis kaugel
 that way niimoodi
 we [wiː, rōhʊtʊlt wi] *pron.* meie, me
 weak [wiːk] *a.* nõrk
 wealth [welθ] *n.* rikkus, jõukus
 weapon [ˈwepən] *n.* relv
 wear [weə] *v.* (wore [wɔː], worn [wɔːn])
 (rõivaid) kandma
 weather [ˈweðə] *n.* ilm
 Wednesday [ˈwenzdi] *n.* kolmapäev, kesk-
 nädal
 weed [wiːd] 1. *n.* umbrohi; 2. *v.* umbrohtu
 kirkuma, rohima
 week [wiːk] *n.* nädal
 weight [weɪt] *n.* kaal, raskus

what's your weight? kui palju te kaa-
 lute?
 weightless [ˈweɪtlɪs] *a.* kaalutu
 weightlessness [ˈweɪtlɪsnɪs] *n.* kaalutus,
 kaaluta olek
 well [wel] 1. *adv.* (better [ˈbetə], best [best])
 hästi; 2. *a.* (better, best) terve; 3. *interj.*
 noh!
 well-brought-up [welˈbrɔːtˈʌp] *a.* hästikas-
 vatatud
 well-fitting [ˈwelˈfɪtɪŋ] *a.* hästi sobiv
 well-known [welˈnoʊn] *a.* hästi teatud või
 tuntud
 well-lighted [ˈwelˈlaɪtɪd] *a.* hästi valgusta-
 tud
 went [went] *vt.* go
 were [wə, weə, rōhʊtʊlt wə] üldmineviku
 mitmuse 1., 2. ja 3. pööre verbist be
 weren't [wɛənt] = were not
 west [west] *n.* lääts
 the West End Londoni läänepoolne osa
 (jõukama kihi asukoht)
 western [ˈwestən] *a.* lääne-, läänepoolne
 Westminster Abbey [ˈwest(mɪn)stə(r) ˈæbi]
pn.
 wet [wet] *a.* märg
 what [wɒt] *pron.* mis, mida; missugune,
 milline
 when [wen] 1. *konj.* kui, siis kui; 2. *adv.*
 kunas, millal
 where [weə] *adv.*, *konj.* kus, kuhu
 whereas [weəˈræz] *konj.* kuna; kuna aga
 whether [ˈweðə] *konj.* kas (kaudses küsimu-
 ses)
 which [wɪtʃ] 1. *a.* missugune, milline,
 kumb; 2. *pron.* mis, kes
 while [waɪl] 1. *konj.* sel ajal kui, sellal kui,
 kuna; 2. *n.* ajavahemik, tükk aega
 white [waɪt] *a.* valge
 go white kahvatuma
 Whitehall [ˈwaɪtˈhɔːl] *pn.*
 who [huː] *pron.* kes
 whole [həʊl] 1. *a.* kogu, terve; 2. *n.* tervik
 on the whole üldiselt, kõike arvestades
 wholly [ˈhəʊli] *adv.* täiesti, täitsa
 whom [huːm] *pron.* keda
 whose [huːz] *pron.* kelle
 why [waɪ] 1. *adv.* miks, mispärast; 2. *interj.*
 kuidas!; noh!
 wide [waɪd] *a.* lai, avar
 widely [ˈwaɪdli] *adv.* laialt
 widow [ˈwɪdɔː] *n.* lesk(naine)
 widower [ˈwɪdɔː(ə)] *n.* lesk(mees)
 wife [waɪf] *n.* (pl. wives [waɪvz]) naine,
 abikaasa

Wilde [waɪld] *pn.*
 will [wɪl] *v.* (would [wʊd]) —:
 he will go tomorrow ta läheb homme
 he said that he would go on Monday ta
 ütles, et ta läheb esmaspäeval
 William [wɪljəm] *pn.*
 win [wɪn] *v.* (won [wɒn], won) võitma
 wind I [waɪnd] *n.* tuul
 wind II [waɪnd] *v.* (wound [waʊnd],
 wound) kerima; mähkima
 window ['wɪndəʊ] *n.* aken
 look out of the window aknaist välja
 vaatama
 windy ['wɪndi] *a.* tuuline
 winner ['wɪnə] *n.* võitja
 winter ['wɪntə] *n.* talv
 wireless ['waɪəslɪs] 1. *n.* raadio; 2. *a.* raadio-
 wireless programme raadiosaatekava
 wireless waves raadiolained
 wish [wɪʃ] 1. *n.* soov; 2. *v.* soovima
 with [wɪð] *prep.* -ga; ühes, kaasas, kaasa
 within [wɪðɪn] 1. *prep.* sees, piirides;
 2. *adv.* lit. sees
 within a few minutes mõne minuti jook-
 sul
 without [wɪðaʊt] *prep.* ilma, -ta
 wives [waɪvz] *vt.* wife
 woke [wəʊk] *vt.* wake
 woman ['wʊmən] *n.* (pl. women ['wɪmɪn])
 naine, naisterahvas
 women ['wɪmɪn] *vt.* woman
 won [wɒn] *vt.* win
 wonder ['wʌndə] 1. *v.* imestama; teada
 tahtma; 2. *n.* ime
 I wonder if... ei tea, kas...
 wonderful ['wʌndəf(ə)l] *a.* imeilus, imehea;
 suurepärase
 won't [wəʊnt] = will not
 wood [wʊd] *n.* mets
 they went to the woods nad läksid
 metsa
 word [wɜːd] *n.* sõna
 he could not say a word ta ei suutnud
 sõnagi lausuda
 wore [wɔː] *vt.* wear
 work [wɜːk] 1. *n.* töö; 2. *v.* töötama
 at work töö
 research work teaduslik uurimistöö
 work out välja arvestama
 worker ['wɜːkə] *n.* töötaja, tööline
 working ['wɜːkɪŋ] *a.* töötav
 working day tööpäev
 the working class tööliklass
 working people töötav rahvas, töörahvas

world [wɜːld] *n.* maailm
 all over the world üle kogu maailma
 kogu maailmas
 worm [wɜːm] *n.* uss
 worn [wɔːn] 1. *vt.* wear; 2. *a.* kulunud
 kantud
 worry ['wəri] *v.* muretsema, rahutust tund-
 ma
 don't worry ärge muretsege
 worse [wɜːs] 1. *a.* (keskvõrre adjektiividest
 bad ja ill) halvem, pahem; haigem;
 2. *adv.* (keskvõrre adverbist badly) hal-
 vemini, pahemini
 worst [wɜːst] 1. *a.* (ülivõrre adjektiividest
 bad ja ill) halvim, pahim; haigeim;
 2. *adv.* (ülivõrre adverbist badly) kõige
 halvemini, kõige pahemini
 would [wʊd] *vt.* will
 wound [waʊnd] *vt.* wind II
 wounded ['wʊndɪd] *a.* haavatud
 write [raɪt] *v.* (wrote [raʊt], written ['rɪtɪn])
 kirjutama
 write down üles kirjutama, kirja pane-
 ma
 writer ['raɪtə] *n.* kirjanik
 written ['rɪtɪn] *vt.* write
 wrong [rɒŋ] *a.* vale, ebaõige, ekslik
 what's wrong? mis viga on?
 wrote [raʊt] *vt.* write

X

X-rays ['eks'reɪz] *n.* pl. röntgenikiir

Y

yard I [jɑːd] *n.* jard (inglise pikkusmõõt
 = 0.9144 m)
 yard II [jɑːd] *n.* õu, hoov
 Y.C.L. ['waɪ'sɪr'el] lüh. = the Young Com-
 munist League [lɪŋ] Kommunistlik Noor-
 soõhing
 year [jɪə, jɜː] *n.* aasta
 first (second) year student esimese (tei-
 se) kursuse üliõpilane
 for years aastaid, aastate jooksul
 yearly ['jɜːli] 1. *adv.* igal aastal; 2. *a.* iga
 aastane
 yellow ['jeləʊ] *a.* kollane
 yellowish ['jeləʊ(ə)ɪʃ] *a.* kollakas
 Yenisei [jenɪ'seɪ] *pn.*
 yes [jes] *partikkel* jah
 yesterday ['jestədi] *adv.* eile
 the day before yesterday üleöö
 yet [jet] 1. *adv.* veel, veelgi, alles; 2. *konj.*
 ent, kuid, siiski

you-tree ['juːtri] *n.* jugapuu
 York [jɔːk] *pn.*
 you [juː, rōhūtult ju] *pron.* teie, te; sina,
 sa
 young [jʌŋ] *a.* noor
 your [jɔː, rōhūtult jɔː] *pron.* teie, sinu,
 (teie või sinu) oma
 yours [jɔːz] *pron.* (nimisõnaline vorm) teie,
 sinu, teie või sinu oma(d)
 yourself [jɔː'self, juə'self, jə'self] *pron.*
 (teie või sina) ise; (teid või sind)
 ennast, endid

yourselves [jɔː'selvz, juə'selvz, jə'selvz]
pron. pl. (teie) ise; (teid) ennast, endid
 youth [juːθ] *n.* (pl. youths [juːðz]) noorus,
 noorsugu

Z

zero ['ziərəʊ] *n.* null
 zone [zəʊn] *n.* tsoon, vöönd
 Zoo [zuː] *n.* loomaaed

ESTONIAN-ENGLISH ALPHABETIC VOCABULARY

A

aas (*rohuma*) meadow
aasta year
aastaeeg season
aatom atom
aatom- atomic
abi help
abielluma marry
abiellumine marriage
abielus married
abikaasa (*mees*) husband; (*naine*) wife
(*pl. wives*)
abiline assistant
abistama help
abitu helpless
abivalmis helpful
aed garden
aeg time; armas aeg! dear me!; sellest
ajast peale since; õigeks ajaks in time
aeg-ajalt from time to time
aeglane slow
aeglaselt slowly
aga but, (*ent*) however
agar eager (*midagi tegema to do*)
agul (*eeslinn*) suburb
ahi stove
ahv monkey
aine substance; (*õppe*-) subject
ainsus singular
ainult only, but, merely
ainus only, single
aitama help
ajal (*jooksul*) during
ajaleht newspaper, paper
ajalooline historic, historical
ajalugu history
ajama drive*; taga ajama race
ajamäärus adverbial of time

aken window
aknaklaas pane
akordion accordion
aktiivne active
ala (*aine*-) subject, field; (*maa*-) region
alati always
algama begin*, start; set* in
algupärane original
algvõrre *gr.* positive (degree)
all(a) down, below, under
allapoole down
alles (*veel*) yet
allpool down
alt from under
alumine bottom
alus *gr.* subject; (*põhi*) bottom; (*vundament*) foundation
alustama begin*
Ameerika America
ameerika American
ameeriklane American
ametiruum office
andekus talent
andestama forgive*
andma give*; edasi andma pass on
aprill April
arendama develop
arenema develop
arenemine development
areng development
armas dear
armastama love, be* fond of; (*meeldima*) like
armastatu (*armsam*) sweet-heart
armee army; Nõukogude armee the Soviet Army
armuma fall* in love (*with*)
arst doctor

arstim medicine
artikkel article; määrav artikkel the definite article; umbmäärane artikkel the indefinite article
arukas intelligent, clever
arukus cleverness
aru—: aru saama understand*
arutama discuss
arutlus discussion
arv number
arvama (*mõtlem*) think*, mean*, expect; consider
arvamus view
arvatavasti probably
arvestama count (*kellegagi on*)
arvestus end-of-term test
arvõna numeral
asemel instead of
asend position
asendama take* the place of
asesõna pronoun
asetama put*, place, lay*, set*
asi thing; (*asjaolu*) matter; asi on selles, et... the fact is that...
asjaolu matter
asjatu idle
askeldav busy
aste (*trep*-) step
astronoom astronomer
asukoht seat
asuma be* situated, stand*
asutaja founder
asutama establish
atmosfäär atmosphere
au honour
auditoorium lecture-room
august August
auhind prize
aurama steam
austama respect
auto car, motor-car; isiklik auto private car
autojuht driver
avaldama (*trüki*) publish
avalik public
avama open
avar large, wide, broad
avastama discover; (*selgusele jõudma*) find* out; (*leidma*) detect
avastus discovery
avaus opening

B

baar bar
ballistiline rakett high altitude rocket
baseeruma be* based (*millelgi on*)

bioloog biologist
briti British
buss bus (*pl. buses*)
bussipeatus bus-stop

D

dekoratsioon (*teatri*-) scenery
dekoreerima decorate
delfiin dolphin
demonstratsioon demonstration
detsember December
dialoog dialogue
diplomitöö diploma paper
dirigeerima conduct
dirigent conductor
doktor doctor
dotsent assistant professor
dünaamilis dynamite

E

ebakindlus unsteadiness
ebakorrapärane irregular
ebameeldiv unpleasant
ebamugav uncomfortable
ebareeglipärane irregular
ebasobiv out of place
ebatõeline unreal
ebaõige wrong
ebaõiglane unfair
ebaõnnestuma fail
edasi on, ahead, forward; edasi lükkama postpone
edasine further
edasi-tagasi back and forth
edasi-tagasi-pilet return ticket
edu success
eelistama prefer (*-rr*-)
eelmine (*möödunud*) last; eelmisel päeval the day before
eelnema precede
eelnev preceding
eemal away; seal eemal over there
eemalolev far
ees 1. *postp.* before, in front of, ahead of;
2. *adv.* before, in front, ahead
eeskiri rule
eeskuju model
eeslinn suburb
eesmärk purpose
eesotsas at the head
eesõna *gr.* preposition
eesti Estonian; eesti keel Estonian
eesuks front door

ehitaja builder
ehitama build*
ehitus building
ehituspuu timber
ehkki though
ei no, not; ei...ega neither...nor
eile yesterday; eile õhtul last evening, last night; eile öösel last night
eitav negative
ekraan screen
eksam examination, exam
eksikombel by mistake
eksima make* a mistake
eksinud lost
eksperiment experiment
eksperimentaalne experimental
elama live
elanikkond population
elanikud population
elatus living
elav* (kärmas) alive, lively; (elus) attrib.
live, pred. alive
elektir electricity
element element
elefant elephant
elu life (pl. lives)
elukutse profession
elus attrib. live, pred. alive
elustama refresh
elutu dead
ema mother
ematu motherless
enam more; ei (või mitte) enam no longer
enamasti mostly, for the most part
enamik most of
energia energy
enesekohane reflexive
enne before; enne kui before
enneminevik the Past Perfect
ennustama foretell*
ent (aga) however; (kuid, siiski) yet
era- private
erakordne extraordinary
eraldama isolate, separate
eraldama separate
eri- different (ainult nimisõnaga mitmuses)
various
erialane special
eriline particular, special
erinev different
erinevus difference
eriteadlane specialist
eriti especially
esikül front

esile—: esile kerkima arise*; esile kutsuma produce
esimees chairman (pl. -men)
esimene first
esiteks first
esitlema introduce (kellelegi to)
esmakordselt for the first time
esmaspäev Monday
et that; selleks et to, in order to, in order that
etendus performance
ette before, in front of; ette kujutama imagine; ette kuulutama foretell* ette valmistama prepare (millekski for)
etteheide reproach
ettepoole forward
ettevaatamatu careless
ettevaatamatus carelessness
ettevaatlik careful
ettevaatus care
etteütteleja prompter
etteütetus dictation
Euroopa Europe

F

fakt fact
farm farm
fašism fascism
film film
filosoofia philosophy
foneetika phonetics
fookus focus
foto photo (pl. *photos)
funktsioon function
füüsik physicist
füüsika physics

G

gaas gas
galerii gallery
geograafia geography
grammatika grammar
gravitatsioonitugevus gravity pull, G-force
grupp group

H

habe beard; habet ajama shave
haige ill (komp. worse, sup. worst); (patsient) patient; haiget tegema hurt*
haigestuma be* taken ill
haigla hospital

haigus disease, illness
haihtuma disappear
haikala shark
hajameelne absent-minded
hakkama begin*
hakkliha minced meat
hakklihakotlet rissole
halastamatu cruel
halastamatus cruelty
halb bad (komp. worse, sup. worst)
hall grey, gray
halvem worse; kõige halvem worst
hambahari tooth-brush
hambavalu toothache
hammas tooth (pl. teeth)
hammustama bite*
hani goose (pl. geese)
hankima get*
hape acid
hapnik oxygen
haridus education; kõrgem haridus higher education
harilik usual, common, ordinary
harilikult usual, usually, as a rule, ordinarily
haripunkt culminating point
harjuma get* used (millelegi to)
harjunud —: harjunud olema be* used (millelegi to)
harjutama practise
harjutamine practice
harjutus exercise
harrastama go* in (midagi for)
harva seldom
haukuma bark
hea good; hea küll very well, all right; olge hea(d) please; head õõd! good night!; väga hea excellent; hea meel pleasure
heaks postp. for
hein hay
heinamaa meadow
heinasaak hay-crop
heiskama raise
hekk hedge
heldeke(ne)! dear me!
hele light; (sära) bright; (kõlav) clear
heledalt brightly
heli sound
helisema ring*
helistama ring*; (telefoniga) ring* up
helkima glitter
hernes pea
hernesupp pea-soup
hetk moment

hiiglasuur huge
hõlgav splendid; bright
hiir mouse (pl. mice)
hiline late; hilisel tunnil at a late hour
hilissuvi Indian summer
hilja late
hiljem later, afterwards; since
hiljuti the other day
hind price
hinnaline precious
hirm fear, horror
hirmuma get* frightened
hirmus awful
hirmutama frighten
hirmuäratav terrible
Hispaania Spain
hispaania Spanish; hispaania keel Spanish
hirs deer (pl. deer)
hobune horse
hoiatama warn
hoidma hold*, keep*; saladust hoidma keep* a secret
hoiduma (vältima) avoid; paremale (vasakule) hoiduma keep* to the right (left)
homme tomorrow
hommik morning; hommikul in the morning
hommikueine breakfast; hommikueinet sööma have* breakfast
hool care
hooletu careless
hooletus carelessness
hoolikalt carefully
hoolikas careful
hoolimata —: kõigest hoolimata after all
hoolitsema take* care of; give* attention to, see* to, see* about
hoolitsus care
hoone building
hoov yard
hoovama (voolama) stream
hoovus stream
hotell hotel
hulgas postp. in
hulk number, quantity, amount; (suur arv) multitude; (midagi, kedagi) a number of, a quantity of
hulkur tramp
hunnik pile
humor humour
huvi interest; huvi tundma take* interest (millegi vastu in)
huvireis tour

huvitav interesting
 hõbe silver
 hõbedane silvery
 hõikama shout
 hõõguma glow
 hädasohk danger
 hädasohklik dangerous
 hämmeldama embarrass
 härg ox (pl. oxen)
 härjavõitlus bull-fight
 härmatis frost
 härra gentleman (pl. -men); (nime ees) Mr.; (ühtena) sir; jah, mu härra yes, sir!
 hästi well, all right; hästi teatud või tuntud well-known
 hää voice, sound
 hääldama pronounce
 hääldamine pronunciation
 hüpe jump, leap
 hüppama jump, spring*
 hüva all right
 hüvanguks for the good of
 hüvasti good-bye
 hüüdma call, cry, call out; (kisama) shout

I
 ida east
 idee idea
 ideoloogia ideology
 ideoloogiline ideological
 iga pron. every, each; (ükskõik missugune) any; iga aastal yearly; iga asi every-thing; iga päev daily; iga pool every-where
 iga [ea] age
 iga-aastane yearly
 iganes possibly; ever
 igapäevane daily; (tavajaline) common
 igasugused all sorts of
 igaatahes anyway
 igav dull
 igaüks everybody, everyone, anybody, any-one
 ial, ialgi never
 iri Irish
 irimaa Ireland
 irilane Irishman (pl. -men)
 ikka always
 ikkagi still
 ilu weather
 ilma without; ilma läbi ajama do* with-out; ilma tööta out of work
 ilmne evident

ilmselt evidently
 ilmuma appear
 ilukirjandus fiction
 ilus beautiful; (kena) nice; (ilma kohta) fine
 imehea wonderful
 imelik strange
 imetlus admiration
 imperatiiv imperative mood
 importima import
 indiid individual
 inetu (võlmuse kohta) bad-looking
 inglise English; inglise keel English
 ingliskeelne English
 Inglismaa England
 inimene man (pl. men); noor inimene young person; inimesed people
 inimlik human
 innukas eager (midagi tegema to do)
 insener engineer
 instituut institute
 intensiivne intense
 isa father
 isamaa fatherland
 isamaaline patriotic
 isand master
 isatu fatherless
 ise —: mina ise I myself; sina (või teie) ise you yourself; tema ise he himself (meessoost olendite kohta); she herself (naissoost olendite kohta); meie ise we ourselves; nemad ise they themselves
 isegi even
 iseloomustama characterize
 isik person
 isiklik private, personal
 isikuline personal
 iste [istme] seat; istet võtma take* a seat, sit* down
 istuma sit*, sit* down; istuma panema seat
 isu appetite
 Itaalia Italy
 itaalia Italian; itaalia keel Italian

J

ja and; ja nii edasi and so on, lüh. etc.
 jaa yes
 jaam station
 jaamaesine platform
 jaanuar January
 jaatav affirmative
 jagama divide
 jah yes
 jala on foot

jalam (mää-) foot (pl. feet)
 jalg foot (pl. feet)
 jalgpall football
 jalgratas bicycle
 jalgsi on foot
 jalutama walk, take* a walk; jalutama mi-nema go* for a walk
 jaoks for
 jaotama divide
 jook drink
 jooksmas run*
 jooksul (kestel) during, in the course of
 jooma drink*
 joon line
 joonis drawing
 joonistama draw*
 joonlaud ruler
 juba already
 juhataja (koosolekul) chairman (pl. -men); head
 juhatama muus. conduct; kellelegi teed ju-hatama tell* smb. the way
 juhend rule
 juhise rule
 juht I [juhi] (tee-) guide; (sõiduki-) driver; (muusika-) conductor
 juht II [juhu] case; juhul, kui in case
 juhtima lead*; (suunama) direct
 juhtnõu direction
 juhtum case
 juhtuma happen
 juhus chance
 juhuslikult by chance
 julge (ohutu) safe
 julgelt (ohutult) in safety, safely
 julgema (sõandama) dare
 julgeolek safety
 julm cruel
 julmus cruelty
 jumalaga good-bye; kellegagi jumalaga jät-ma say* good-bye to smb.
 just just
 jutlema talk, have* a talk
 jutlemine conversation
 jutt story, tale; juttu ajama have* a talk
 jutujamine conversation, talk
 jutustama tell*
 jutustus story, tale
 juuksed hair
 juuksekarv hair
 juuli July
 juuni June
 juur root (ka mat.)
 juurde to, up to, near

juurdekasv growth
 juures at, by, near
 juurest from
 juurviljakauplus greengrocer's (shop)
 juust cheese
 jõekallas bank
 jõgi river
 jõud force
 jõudma (saabuma) arrive (in, at), reach; koju jõudma get* home
 jõukus wealth
 jääne icy
 jälgima follow, watch
 jälle again
 jänes hare
 järel after, behind; üksteise järel one after another
 järele after; järele andma give* way; järele jätma cease; järele tulema call for
 järelikult therefore
 järgarvõna ordinal numeral
 järgi after
 järgmine next
 järgnema follow
 järgnev following
 järv lake
 jätkama carry on, continue, go* on, keep* on
 jätma leave*
 jää ice
 jäälohkuja ice-breaker
 jääma stay, remain
 jääpurikas icicle

K

ka also, too, as well (as)
 kaabu hat
 kaal (raskus) weight
 kaalutus weightlessness
 kaart (mängu-, post-) card; (maa-) map
 kaasa with; tule (või tulge) kaasa come* along
 kaasas with
 kaaslane fellow, companion
 kaastunne pity
 kaasüliõpilane fellow-student
 kabe draughts
 kabekivi man (pl. men), piece
 kabelaud board
 kabiin cabin
 kabinet study
 kaduma disappear
 kaebama complain
 kael neck

kaelaside tie
kaevama dig*
kahekordne double
kahekordselt doubly
kahekorraseline two-storeyed
kaheksa eight
kaheksakümmend eighty
kaheksas eighth
kaheksateist(kümmend) eighteen
kahekõne dialogue
kahju (kahjustus) damage; on kahju, et... it is a pity that...; kellestki kahju olema feel* sorry for smb.
kahjustav harmful
kahjutu harmless
kahtlemata no doubt
kahtlus doubt
kahvel fork
kaitsma defend
kaitstud (ohutu) safe
kajut cabin
kaks two
kakskümmend twenty
kaksteist(kümmend) twelve
kala fish
kalaluu fish-bone
kaldkiri italics
kallale —: kallale tungima attack
kallas shore; (jõel) bank
kallis (armas) dear; (kallihinnaline) expensive
kalliskivi precious stone
kallivara treasure
kannimägi comb
kana hen
kanafarm poultry farm
kanal (looduslik) channel
kand heel
kanderakett rocket-carrier
kandma carry; (rõivaid) wear*
kangelane hero (pl. heroes)
kangelaslik heroic
kann [kannu] jug
kannatama suffer
kannatamatu impatient
kannatlikult patiently
kantselei office
kantud (kulunud) worn
kaotama lose*; teed kaotama lose* one's way
kaotus (lööasaamine) defeat
kapitalist capitalist
karbitäis boxful
kardin curtain
kari (kariloomad) cattle

karjuma cry; shout
karjäär career
karp box
kartma be* afraid (midagi of)
kartul potato (pl. potatoes)
kartus fear
karu bear
karusnahk fur
kas (kaudses küsimuses) if, whether
kass cat
kassipoeg kitten
kast box
kaste [kaste] dew
kastetilk dew-drop
kastitais boxful
kastma water
kasulik useful
kasutama use
kasutamise use
kasutu useless, profitless; (asjatu) idle
kasutusel in use
kasv growth
kasvama grow*, increase
kasvatama grow*; educate; hästi kasvata-tud well brought up
kasvatus education
katma cover; lauda katma lay* the table
katse experiment
katsuma (proovima) try
katus roof
kaua long; kaua aega for a long time; kui kaua? how long?
kaudu (läbi) through
kauge far (komp. farther või further, sup. farthest või furthest)
kaugel far; kaunis kaugel rather a long way (off); mitte kaugel not far away
kaugus distance
kaunis 1. a. lovely, beautiful; 2. adv. (päris) rather
kaunistama decorate
kaup goods
kauplus shop
kavatsema intend, mean*; midagi teha kavatsema be* going to do smth.
keda whom
keegi somebody, someone; (eitavas, küsija tingimuslauses) anybody, anyone; (teatud) a certain; ei (või mitte) keegi nobody, none
keel language
keema boil
keemia chemistry
keetma boil; (toitu valmistama) cook

keha body
kell (seina-, torni-, laua-) clock; (kõlisti) bell; (tasku-, käe-) watch; kell kümme at ten (o'clock)
kelle whose
kelner waiter
kena nice
kepp stick
kerge (hõlpus) easy; (kaalult) light
kergesti easily; kergesti seeditav light
kergeus lightness
kerkima rise*, lift
kes who; kelle whose; keda whom
keskpäev noon; keskpäeval at noon
kesksõna participle; oleviku kesksõna the Present Participle; mineviku kesksõna the Past Participle
keskus centre
keskustelu conversation
keskvõrre gr. comparative (degree)
kesköö midnight
kestel during, in the course of
kestev continuous
kestma last
kevad(e) spring
kihlatud engaged
kiir [kiire] ray
kiire a. quick; kiire olema be* in a hurry; mul on kiire I am in a hurry
kiiresti quickly
kiirgav radiant
kiirgus radiance
kiirus speed; kiirusega 60 km tunnis at a speed of 60 kilometres per hour
kiirustama hurry
kiiver helmet
kilo(gramm) kilogram(me)
kimbatused at a loss
kimp bunch, bundle
kindel sure, certain; (määratud) definite; kindel olema be* sure (of); kindlas kohas in safety; kindlaks määrama fix
kindlalt firmly
kindlasti certainly
king shoe
kingitus present
kinnas glove
kinni shut; kinni jääma stick*; kinni panema shut*, close; kinni püüdma catch*; tööga kinni busy
kino cinema, the pictures
kiri letter; kirja panema put* down, write* down
kirjakandja postman (pl. -men)
kirjakast letter-box

kirjand composition, essay
kirjandus literature
kirjanik writer
kirjastama publish
kirjastus publishing house
kirjavahetus correspondence; kirjavahetuses olema correspond (with)
kirjaümbrik envelope
kirjeldama describe
kirjutama write*; kirjutusmasinal kirjutama type
kirjutis article
kirjutuslaud desk
kirjutusmasin typewriter
kiruma curse
kisama shout
kitsas narrow
kivi stone
klaas glass
klass class
klaver piano (pl. pianos)
kleepima stick*
kleepuma stick*
kleit dress
klient customer
klubi club
kodanik citizen
kodanlik civil
kodu home; kodus at home; ta pole kodus he isn't in
kodune domestic
kodulinnud poultry
koduloom domestic animal
kodumaine native
kodusõda civil war
kodutu homeless
koer dog
kogemata by mistake
kogemus experience
kogenud experienced
kogu (terve) whole, all
koguma collect; (kuhjata) accumulate
kogumine collection
koguni (isegi) even
kogus quantity, amount
kohal 1. posip. over, above; 2. adv. present
kohane suitable
kohatu out of place
kohe immediately, at once
kohkuma get* frightened
koht place; tühi koht (lünk) blank
kohtama meet*
kohtuma meet*
kohtunik judge

kohus [kohtu] Law Court, Court
 kohus [kohuse] duty
 kohusetunne sense of duty
 kohustama oblige
 kohustus duty
 kohutama frighten
 kohutav terrible, awful, dreadful
 kohutavalt terribly, fearfully
 kohv coffee
 kohvik café
 koju home; ma lähen koju I go home
 kokk cook
 kokku together; kokku puutuma come* into
 contact; kokku saama meet*
 kokkühoid economy
 kokkühoidlik economical
 kole [am.] awful
 kolhoos collective farm
 kolhoosnik collective farmer
 kollane yellow
 kollektiivne collective
 kolm three
 kolmandik third
 kolmapäev Wednesday
 kolmas third
 kolmeköiteline —: kolmeköiteline romaan
 a three volume novel
 kolmekümnes thirtieth
 kolmeteistkümnes thirteenth
 kolmkümmend thirty
 kolmeteist(kümmend) thirteen
 kõnialkauplus grocer's (shop)
 koma comma
 kommunism communism
 kommunist communist
 kommunistlik communist
 komnoor Y.C.L. member
 konservikarp tin
 kontor office
 kontrast contrast
 kontrollima test, control
 kontserdisaal concert hall
 kontsert concert
 konverents conference
 kook cake
 kool school; koolis at school; koolis käima
 go* to school
 koolikott school-bag
 koolimaja schoolhouse
 koolipoiss schoolboy
 koolivaheaeg holidays, vacation
 koor (piimal) cream
 koorem load, burden
 koormama load

koos together
 koosnema consist (millestki of)
 koosolek meeting
 koostama make*
 kops lung
 koputama knock
 kord [korra] order; üks kord once; kaks
 korda twice; kolm korda three times;
 mitu korda many times
 kordama repeat
 kordaminek success
 korduvalt frequently
 korgits, korgitõmbaja corkscrew
 koristama clear
 korjama gather; pick
 korjamine collection
 kork cork
 korraldama arrange
 korraldus order, arrangement
 korrapäraselt duly
 korrus storey; kahekorruseline two-storeyed
 korrutama multiply
 korsten chimney
 korv basket
 korvtool basket chair
 kosmonaut cosmonaut, Am. astronaut
 kosmoselaev spaceship
 kosutama refresh
 kotitais bagful
 kott bag
 kraad degree
 kriit chalk
 kruus [kruusi] jar
 kuhi pile
 kuhu where
 kui when, if, as; (võrdluses) than; kui
 palju? how much?, how many?; ta on
 vanem kui mina he is older than I
 kuid but; kuid siiski yet
 kuidagi possibly
 kuidas how
 kuigi as, though, although
 kuiv dry
 kuivama dry
 kuivatama dry
 kuivatatud dried
 kuju (ausammas) statue
 kujutlema imagine
 kukk cock
 kukkuma fall*; kukkuda laskma drop
 kuld gold
 kuldne golden
 kulunud worn
 kulutama (raha) spend*

kumbki each, either; ei (või mitte) kumbki
 neither
 kummaline strange
 kuna as; (sel ajal kui) while
 kunagi ever; ei (või mitte) kunagi never
 kunas when
 kuni (ajaliselt) till, until, to, up to
 kuningas king
 kunst art
 kunstiline artistic
 kunstipärane artistic
 kunstnik artist
 kurb sad
 kurk [kurgu] throat
 kurnatud exhausted
 kursiv(kiri) italics
 kurtma complain
 kurvalt sadly
 kus where
 kusagil somewhere
 kustuma go* out
 kustutama put* out
 kutsuma call, ask; (paluma) invite (mida-
 gi teha to do)
 kuu (ajalühik) month; (taevakeha) moon
 kuub coat
 kuuekümmes sixtieth
 kuuepenniline sixpence
 kuues sixth
 kuulama listen (midagi, kedagi to); raa-
 diot kuulama listen in
 kuulma hear*; kuule! I say!; kuulda saada
 hear* (kelleltki from; kellegi kohta of);
 sõna kuulma obey
 kuuluma belong
 kuulus famous
 kuulutus (plakat) bill; (teadaanne) an-
 nouncement
 kuum hot
 kuumutama heat
 kuup cube; kümme kuubis ten cubed, ten
 to the third power
 kuupäev date
 kuus six
 kuuskir six
 kuuskümmend sixty
 kuusteist(kümmend) sixteen
 kvartal quarter
 köblas hoe
 kõhn thin
 kõht stomach
 kõhuvalu stomach-ache
 kõige —: kõige enam most; kõige kauge-
 mal(e) farthest, furthest; kõige paremini

best; kõige rohkem most of all; kõige
 vähem least
 kõik all, everything
 kõikjal(e) everywhere
 kõlav (hele) clear
 kõlisti bell
 kõneaine subject
 kõneleja speaker
 kõnelema speak*; (jutlema) talk
 kõnelus talk
 kõneviis mood; kindel kõneviis the Indica-
 tive Mood; käskiv kõneviis the Impera-
 tive Mood; tingiv kõneviis the Sub-
 junctive Mood
 kõplama hoe
 kõrge high, tall
 kõrval(e) postp. beside
 kõrvallause subordinate clause
 kõrvuti side by side
 kõuemürin roll of thunder
 kõva (vali) loud
 kõvasti (valjusti) loudly, in a loud voice;
 (visalt) hard
 käepärast at hand
 kähe hoarse
 käima go*, walk; koolis käima go* to
 school; loengutel käima attend lectures;
 kuidas käsi käib? how are you?
 käis sleeve
 käitis plant
 kära noise
 kärmes alive
 kärmesti quickly
 käsi hand
 käsikiri manuscript
 käsitlema treat
 käsivars arm
 käsk order, command
 käskima order; (kedagi midagi teha) tell*
 (smb. to do smth.)
 kätte —: kätte andma hand (over); kätte
 saada obtain
 käänak turn
 kääne gr. case
 kõha cough
 kõhima cough
 köide volume
 köök kitchen
 kübar hat
 küla village
 külaline guest, visitor
 külalislahke hospitable
 külastaja visitor
 külastama visit, call (at)
 külg side

kõlla —: külla kutsuma invite; külla tule-
ma come* to see
küllakutse invitation
küllaldane sufficient
küllalt enough, plenty of
külm cold
külmetama freeze*
külmutama freeze*; kinni külmutatud frozen
over
kümme ten
kümnes tenth
künda plough
küps ripe
küpsutama cook
küsimus question
küsi interrogative
kütus fuel
küün barn

L
laas forest
labajalg foot (pl. feet)
laboratoorium laboratory, lab
ladusalt fluently
laenama (laenuks võtma) borrow; (laenuks
andma) lend*
laenutama lend*
laev ship
laevalagi deck
lagi ceiling
lahendada solve
lahkelt kindly, pleasantly
lahke kind
lahkuma leave*, part
lahkuminev (erinev) different
lahti open; lukust lahti keerama unlock;
lahti laskma let* go (millestki of)
lahune loose
lai wide, broad
laialt widely
lask splash
laine wave
lainepikkus wave-length
laisk lazy
lakkama stop, cease
lamama lie*
lame flat
lammas sheep (pl. sheep)
lamp lamp
langema fall*; välja langema drop out; ära
langema drop off
laps child (pl. children)
laskma (laskma) let*; minna laskma let*
go

laud (mööbliese) table; (puitmaterjal)
board
laul song
laulja singer
laulma sing*
laulmine singing
laupäev Saturday
lause sentence
lavastama stage
lebama lie*
leebe mild
lehekülge page
lehm cow
leht leaf (pl. leaves)
leib bread
leidma find*
leiutama invent
lell uncle
lemmik favourite
lend flight
lendama fly*
lendur pilot
lendutõus take-off
lennuk plane
levima spread*
libisema slide*
lible blade
ligida(e) near
ligikaudu about
liginema approach
liha meat
lihtlabane plain
lihtne simple
liialt too
liiga adv. too
liige member
liik sort, kind; iga liiki all sorts of
liiklemine traffic
liiklus traffic
liiklusõnnetus road accident
liikumine movement
liit union; Nõukogude Liit the Soviet
Union
liitma add
liituma join
lill flower
lillekauplus florist's (shop)
lind bird
linn town; (suur-) city; linnas in town
linnaosa quarter
linnufarm poultry farm
lint tape
lipp flag; (suur lipp) standard
lips tie
lisaks besides, as well

lisama add
liugu —: liugu laskma slide*
liuvälj skating-rink; liuväljal at the skat-
ing-rink, on the ice
loendama count
loeng lecture
logelema hang* about
loksutama (maha) spill*
lollus interj. nonsense!
loodus nature
loojuma set*
loom animal
loomma create
loomaaed zoo
loomaliha beef
loomasööd (kuiusööd) fodder
loomulik natural
loopima throw*
lootma hope; (ootama) expect (kelleltki of,
from)
lootsik boat
lootus hope
lootusetu hopeless
lubama let*; permit, allow; (tõotama)
promise
lugeja reader
lugema read*
lugemissaal reading-hall
lugu story, tale; lugu pidama respect
lukus locked
lukustama lock
lumehelves snowflake
lumepall snowball
lumesadu fall of snow; tugev lumesadu a
heavy fall of snow
lumesõda fight with snowballs
lumi snow
lusikas spoon
lustakalt merrily
luuk hatch
luuletus poem
lõbu pleasure; lõbu tundma enjoy
lõbus gay, merry
lõbusalt, lõbusasti merrily
lõbusus merriment
lõbusõit trip
lõbutsema have* a good time
lõhkeaine explosive
lõhn smell, odour; (meeldiv lõhn) fra-
grance
lõik slice; (kõnest või raamatust) passage
lõikama cut*; (vilja) reap
lõikus (viljasaak) harvest
lõpetama finish, conclude; (lakkama)

cease; kooli lõpetama Am. graduate
(from)
lõplikult finally
lõpp end, finish; lõpul at the end; lõpule
viima complete; lõppude lõpuks after all;
lõpu poole towards the end
lõppema end, finish; (lakkama) cease; tund
on lõppenud the lesson is over
lõpuks finally, at last
lõputu endless
lõuna (sööda) dinner; (ilmakaar) south
lõunaõde lunch
lõunatama dine
lõvi lion
läbi through, past; kell on viis minutit
kolm läbi it is five minutes past three;
läbi vaatama go* over; uuesti läbi vaa-
tama review
lähedal near
lähedane close
lähenev approach
lärm (kära) noise
lääs west
lõõma beat*; (kella kohta) strike*, chime;
tolmu kinni lõõma lay* the dust
lühendada shorten
lühendatult for short
lühijutt short story
lühike(ne) short
lühilaine short wave
lülitama switch; valgust sisse (välja) lüli-
tama switch on (off) the light
lünk blank
lõõasaamine defeat

M

ma I
maa land, earth; (vastandina linnale; riik)
country; maal in the country; maad mõõ-
da by land; kapitalistlik maa a capital-
ist country
maailm world
maailmaruum space
maakaart map
maakera earth
maalikunstnik artist, painter
maalima paint
maapind ground
maas down
madal low
magaja sleeper
magama sleep*; ta magab nagu kott he is
a heavy sleeper; magama jääma go* to
sleep; magama minema go* to bed

magnetofon tape-recorder

magnetofonilint tape

maha down; maha kriipsutama strike* out;

maha loksutama spill*; maha lööma (pl. kalt lööma) knock down; maha tulema get* off

mahe mild

mahutama contain

mai May

mainima mention

mais maize

maja house

majakord floor

majandus economy

majutama house

maksma (raha andma) pay*; maksma minema cost*

malend man (pl. men), piece

mantel overcoat

mari berry

mark stamp; ilma margita unstamped

marssima march

masendama depress

masin machine

masinaehitus machine-building

mass mass

materjal material

matma bury

matš match

mausoleum mausoleum

me we

meel (mõistus) mind; meele järele ole-

ma meet* with approval; meelde tule-

ma remember

meeldima like

meeldiv pleasant

meelsamini rather

meelsasti gladly, with pleasure

mees man (pl. men); mehele minema marry

meid us

meie we; meie (oma) our

meistriteos masterpiece

menu success

mererand seaside; mererannas at the sea-

side

meri sea; merd mööda by sea

metall metal

metallraha coin

mets wood; (põlis-) forest; metsa mine-

ma go* to the woods

metsik wild

nida what

midagi anything, something; mitte mida-

gi nothing

mill mile

miinus minus

miks why

miljon million

millal when

milline which; (hüüatusena) what (a)

mina I; mina ise I myself

mind me

minema go*; läheb lahti! off we go!; läh-

me! come along!; mehele minema mar-

ry; millist teed minna? which road to

take?; mõtlesin minna I thought of

going

mineraal mineral

mineraalväetis mineral fertilizer

minevik past

mingi a certain

minu my; üks minu sõpru one of my

friends, a friend of mine

minut minute

mis (küsiwa asesõnana) what; (siduva

asesõnana) that; mis on? what's the

matter?

mispärast why

missugune which; (hüüatusena) what

(a); ükskõik missugune any

mitmed several, many

mitmus plural

mitte not; mitte enam, mitte kauem no

longer; mitte keegi nobody, no one;

mitte kumbki neither; mitte midagi no-

thing; mitte nagu unlike; mitte mäle-

tama forget*; mitte ükski no one

moment moment

moodustama form

mootor motor

Moskva Moscow

muda mud

model model

mugav comfortable

muide by the way

muldugi certainly, of course

muistne ancient

mujal elsewhere

mulje impression

muna egg

murd fraction

murdma break*; kokku murdma fold

murduma break*

mure trouble

murelik anxious

murelikkus anxiety

muretsama worry; (hankima) get*; ärge

muretsage don't worry

must black; (määrdunud) dirty

muu else, other

muudatus change

muuseum museum

muusika music

muutlik changeable

muutma change

muutuma change; (millekski) turn, grow*;

(kellekski, millekski) become*

muutus change

mõistma understand*, realize

mõistus (meel) mind; (taip) brains

mõju influence

mõlemad both

mõned some, (a) few

mõni some (eitavas ja küsilauses) any;

nii mõnelgi hommikul in many a morn-

ing

mõnikord sometimes, at times

mõningad few, several

mõnus pleasant

mõte thought, idea; ootamatu mõte fancy

mõtlemine think*; (arvama) mean*

mõttevahetus discussion

mäejalg foot (pl. feet)

mäetipp summit

mäletama remember

mälu memory

mäng game

mängima play; mida mängitakse? (teatris)

what is on?

mänguasi toy

märke note

märk mark, sign

märkama notice

märkima mark

märkmik note-book

märkus remark; (seletav märkus) note

märts March

määratud (kindel) definite

määrdunud dirty

määrsõna adverb

mööda (millestki, kellestki) past; (piki)

along; mööda saatma pass

möödamineja passer-by

möödas over, past

mööduma pass

möödunud (eelmine) last

münt coin

mürin roar

müristamine thunder

müts cap

müük sale; müügil on sale

müüma sell*

müür wall

N

nad they

nael (kaalu- või rahaühik) pound

naeratus smile

naerma laugh (kellegi, millegi üle at);

naerma ajav amusing

nagu as, like; just nagu as though

naine woman (pl. women); (abikaasa)

wife (pl. wives); naiseks võtma marry

nali fun, joke

natuke(ne) a little, a bit, some

nauding pleasure

need these, those

neeger Negro (pl. Negroes)

neli four

nelikümmend forty

neliteist(kümmend) fourteen

neljakümnes fortieth

neljandik fourth, quarter

neljapäev Thursday

neljas fourth

neljateistkümmes fourteenth

nemad they

nii so, as

niikuinil anyway

niimoodi in this way, that way

niipea —; niipea kui as soon as

niisama as

niisamuti in the same way

niisiis so

niisugune such (a); like this, like that;

midagi niisugust something like this

niisutama moisten

nimekiri list

nimetama call, name; (mainima) mention;

(määrama) appoint

nimi name

nimisõna noun

nina nose

ning and

noh! why!, well!

nood those

noor young

noorsugu, noorus youth

noppima pick

normaalne normal

novell short story

november November

nuga knife (pl. knives)

nukk [nuku] doll

nukuteater puppet theatre

null nought, zero

number number

nupp (mängukivi) piece

nurk corner
nutma cry
nõu —: nõu andma advise
nõuane advice
nõudma ask (for)
nõukogu (NSV Liidu riigikogu) Soviet
nõustuma agree
nõidale week
nõigema see*
nõigemisen! so long!
nõgu face
nõgus pretty
nähtav visible
nähtavale —: nähtavale tulema appear
näide example, instance; näiteks for
example, for instance
näidend play
näidis example, model
näima seem, look
näitama show*; (viitama) point (to, at),
indicate
näitemukk puppet
näitleja actor
näitlemine acting
nälginine starvation
nüüd now

observatoorium observatory
oder barley
õhtlik harmful
õkutu safe, harmless
õhufalt in safety, safely
õhutus safety
õivaline excellent
õja rivulet
õks branch
oktoober October
olek state; kaaluta olek weightlessness
olema be*; olemas olema exist
olemasolu existence
oletama suppose; oletame, et suppose
olevik present
olukord situation, state
oma my, your, his, her, its, our, their;
mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs;
one's own; see raamat on minu oma
this book is mine; see on tema oma
auto this is his own car
omadussõna adjective
omama have*; fam. have* got
omastav possessive
omeü (siske) however, yet
onu uncle

ookean ocean
ooper opera
ootama wait (kedagi, midagi for), expect
(kelleltki of, from)
operett operetta
orbiit orbit; mööda orbiiti liikuma orbit
organiseerima organize
orkester orchestra; band
orkestrijuht conductor
osa part; suuremalt osalt mostly, for the
most part; osa võtma take* part (in)
osake(ne) particle
oskama be* able to; ma oskan I can
ostja customer
ostma buy*
osutama point (to, at), indicate
osutama prove
ots end; ülemine ots top
otsas (peal) on
otse straight
otsekohe at once
otsima look for; (pimesi või kobamisi)
grope
otstarve purpose
otsus decision; otsust muutma change
one's mind
otsustama decide

P

paat boat
paber paper
pada (kaardimängus) spade
pagas luggage
paha bad (komp. worse, sup. worst); pa-
haks panema mind
pahane annoyed, angry
paistma shine*
pakane frost
pakkima pack
pakkuma offer
pakkumine offer
paks thick, (rastane) fat
pala piece
palav hot
palavik, temperature; palavikus olema
have* a temperature
palitu overcoat
palju much, many, a great deal of, plenty
of, a lot of, lots of; palju töötama to
work hard
palk [palga] wages
palkama hire
pall ball
paluma ask, (anuma) beg

panema put*, lay*, set*; kinni panema
shut*; kirja panema put* down; jalga
(kätte, pähe, selga) panema put* on;
kedagi midagi tegema panema make*
smb. do smth.; ta pani meid töötama
he made us work
pankur banker
paraad parade
parajasti just
paraku alas!
parandama (paremaks tegema) improve;
(vigu) correct
paranema (paremaks muutuma) improve
parem (vasaku vastand) right; (halvema
vastand) better; paremal on the right;
paremale to the right; paremaks muutma
improve
paremus gain
parim best
park park
parlament parliament
parras board; laeva pardal on board a ship,
on deck; üle parda overboard
partei party; Nõukogude Liidu Kommu-
nistlik Partei (lüh. NLKP) the Commu-
nist Party of the Soviet Union (lüh.
CPSU)
parv raft
passiivne passive
pastapliats ball-pen
pea head; (noa-, kahvli-) handle
peaaegu almost, nearly
peaaju brain
peagi by and by
peal on
pealause main clause, principal clause
peale (lisaks) after, besides; (millestki)
from; peale selle besides; peale hakkama
set* in; peale tungima attack
pealegi as well
pealelõuna afternoon; pealelõunal in the
afternoon
pealinn capital
pealiskaudne shallow
peamine main
peamiselt mainly, principally
peast (mõõda järgi) by heart
peatama stop
peatuma stop
peatuskohas stop, station
peatänav main street
peavalu headache
peegel looking-glass
peegeldama reflect
peegeldus reflection

peenraha change, small change
pehme soft; (ilma kohta) mild
peitma hide*
peksma beat*
peotäis handful
perekonid family
peremees master
perenaine housewife (pl. -wives), mistress
periood spell; päikesepaistliste ilmade pe-
riood a spell of sunny weather
pesema wash; lauanõusid puhtaks pesema
wash up
pesumaja laundry
petma deceive
pettuma be* disappointed (in)
pettumus disappointment
pidama (kohustatud olema) have* to;
(hoidma) keep*; (kellekski, milleski)
take*; ma pean minema I must go, I
have to go; ma peaksin minema I ought
to go; lugu pidama respect
pidev constant, continuous
pidevalt continually
pigem(ini) rather
piim milk
piin (valu) pain
piip pipe
piir border
piirkond region
pikali —: pikali lööma knock down
pikendama extend
piki (mööda) along
pikk long; (kasvuli) tall
pikkus length
pilduma throw*
pilet ticket
pilku —: pilku heitma glance
pillama drop
piloot pilot
pilt picture
pilv cloud
pilves cloudy
pime dark; (mittenägev) blind
pimedus darkness
pimenema get* dark
pinal pencil-box
pind [pinna] surface
pindala area
pingeline intense
pingutus (töö, vaev) labour
pipar pepper
pirn pear
pisike tiny
pistma stick*
pisut a bit, a little

plaan plan
 plahvatus explosion
 plakat bill
 plank (laud) board; (tara) fence
 plekk (laik) splash, spot
 pliiats pencil; pliiatsiga in pencil
 ploom plum
 poeg son
 poiss boy
 poksimä box
 poliitiline political
 polütehniline polytechnical
 pood shop
 pool [poole] half (pl. halves); (külge) side
 poole towards; tulge minu poole come to my place; vaadake mõlemale poole look both ways
 poolt —: ühelt poolt on the one hand; teiselt poolt on the other hand
 populaarne popular
 pori dirt
 porine dirty
 *post post; posti teel by post
 postmaks postage
 postkontor post-office
 postmark stamp
 pott (kaardimängus) spade
 praadima fry
 praegu now
 praegune present; praeguseks hetkeks by now; praegusel ajal at the present time
 praetud fried
 prantsuse French; prantsuse keel French
 prantsuskeelne French
 Prantsusmaa France
 pritsima splash
 pronks bronze
 proovima try; järele proovima test
 pudel bottle
 puder porridge
 puhas clean; (karge) fresh; puhas õhk fresh air
 puhkama rest, have* a rest
 puhkepäev holiday; day off
 puhkus rest; (ametl-) Am. vacation; puhkust võtma take* a rest
 puhuma blow*
 puu wood; (ehitus-) timber
 pulss pulse
 punane red; Punane väljak (the) Red Square
 punapõseline rosy-cheeked
 puu bud
 punkt point
 purunema break*
 purustama break*

puu tree; (puu) wood
 puuduma be* absent
 puudumine absence
 puuduolev missing
 puudus —: puudust tundma want
 puudutama touch
 puuduv absent
 puutuma touch
 puuvili fruit
 põhi (alus) bottom; (ilmakaar) north
 põhjarvõna cardinal numeral
 põhjus reason, cause; sel põhjusel that's why
 põhjustama cause
 põld field; põllul in the field
 põlema burn*; tuld põlema panema put* on the light
 põletama burn*
 põlismets forest
 põlv knee
 põlvili on one's knees; põlvili laskuma get* down on one's knees
 põrand floor
 põrkama bump (kellegi vastu into)
 põsk cheek
 põõsas bush
 päev day; päeval by day; vaba päev day off
 päevapilt photo (pl. photos)
 päevauudised news
 päevik diary; päevikut pidama keep* a diary
 päevitunud tanned
 pähe —: pähe tuupima con; pähe õppima learn* by heart
 päikene nut
 päike(ne) sun; päikese käes in the sun
 päikesekiir sunray
 päikesepaiste sunshine
 päikesepaisteline sunny
 päikesevalgus sunlight
 pärast after
 pärastlõuna afternoon; pärastlõunal in the afternoon
 pärastpoole afterwards, later
 päris (ärsna) quite, very; päris algusest peale from the very beginning; mitte päris not quite
 päritolu origin
 pärl pearl
 pärn lime
 päästma save
 pöörama turn; gr. conjugate
 pööramine gr. conjugation
 pöörduma turn

pööre turn
 pöörelema turn round
 pöörelev turning
 pühapäev Sunday
 püsima (jääma) remain
 püsiv steady
 püstitama (ehitist) put* up
 püüdma catch*; (proovima) try; hoolega püüdma take* pains

R

raadio radio, wireless; raadio kaudu edasi andma broadcast
 raadiolained wireless waves
 raadiosaatekava wireless programme
 raamat book
 raamatukogu library
 raamatukoguhoidja librarian
 raamatutiil bookshelf (pl. bookshelves)
 rada path
 raev passion, anger
 raha money
 rahaline —: rahaline abi financial help
 rahanduslik financial
 rahu peace; rahus at peace
 rahul, rahuldatus content; endaga rahul olema be* pleased with oneself
 rahulik quiet, calm
 rahulikult quietly, calmly
 rahulolematust —: rahulolematust avaldama protest (millegi vastu against)
 rahutus —: rahutust tundma worry
 rahvalaul folk-song
 rahvas people
 rahvastik population
 rahvuslik national
 rahvusvaheline international
 raidkuju statue
 rajama cut*
 rajama establish
 rakendama apply
 rand shore
 rannik coast
 raputama shake*
 raske difficult, (ränk) hard; (kaalult) heavy
 raskus difficulty; (kaal) weight
 raskustung gravity pull
 rasv fat
 rasvane fat
 ratsutama ride*
 raud iron; rauast iron
 raudne iron
 ravi cure
 ravima cure
 reaktiivlennuk jet aircraft
 reaktiivlennukite reactionary
 rebane fox
 redel ladder
 reede Friday
 reegel rule
 reeglipärane regular
 registreerima register
 reis journey
 reisija passenger, traveller
 reisima travel (-ll-)
 reisipakid luggage
 relvad arms
 retsept recipe
 revolutsioonäär revolutionist
 revolutsioon revolution
 rida line, row
 riided clothes
 riietuma dress
 riik state
 riis rice
 riil shelf (pl. shelves)
 rikas rich
 rikkis faulty
 rikkus richness
 ringi about, round
 ringlema circle
 ringreis tour
 rinne front
 rippuma hang*
 risk risk
 risk(eer)ima risk; run* the risk (of)
 risti adv. across; risti üle across
 rivi line
 rivistuma line up
 roheline green
 rohi grass
 rohima weed
 rohkem more; kõige rohkem most
 rohuline blade of grass
 roie rib
 romaan novel
 rong train; rongiga by train
 ronima climb
 roog [roa] dish
 roomama creep*, crawl
 roos rose
 rutakalt hurriedly
 rutt hurry; suure rutuga hurriedly
 ruttama hurry; (tormama) rush
 ruttu quickly
 ruum room; (maailmaruum) space
 ruumikas large

ruut square; kolm ruudus three squared,
three to the second power
rõhk stress; pressure; rõhku panema lay*
stress (millelegi on)
rõhuma press
rõivad clothes
rõivas dress
rõõm joy, pleasure; rõõmuga gladly
rõõmsameelne cheerful
rõõmus glad, pleased, gay, merry
rändama (reisima) travel (-ll-)
ränk hard
rääkima speak*; say*, tell*; (jutlema) talk;
räägitakse, et they say that, it is said
that
röntgenikiired X-rays
rühm group
ründama attack

S

saaduma arrive (at, in); (jõudma) get*,
reach
saabumine arrival
saak crop
saal hall
saama get*, receive; (kellekski, millekski)
become*
saar island
saatekulu postage
saatma send*, accompany; kedagi koju
saatma take* smb. home
saavutama obtain
saavutus gain
saba tail
sada hundred
sadam port
sadama —: lund sadama snow; vihma sa-
dama rain
sageli often, frequently
sajand century
sajas hundredth
sajatama curse
saksa German; saksa keel German
Saksamaa Germany
sakslane German (pl. Germans)
saladus secret
sama the same
samasugune similar; pred. alike
sarnuti also, too, as well
sarnane pred. alike; nad on väga sarnased
they look very much alike
sarnanema look like
seadus law

seal there, over there
sealt from there
seas in
seda it, that
see it, this (pl. these); (too) that (pl.
those)
seen mushroom
seep soap
seepärast therefore
sees 1. postp. in, inside, within; 2. adv.
inside
seesama the same
seespool 1. prep. in, inside; 2. adv. inside
seetõttu therefore, that is why
segaduses (kimbatuses) at a loss
segama mix
sein wall
seinakapp closet
seinakell clock
seisma stand*
seitse seven
seitsekümmend seventy
seitseteist(kümmend) seventeen
seitsmekümmes seventieth
seitsmes seventh
seitsmeteistkümmes seventeenth
sekund second
seletama explain
selg back; selga panema put* on
selge clear, pure; (ilma kohta) fine; sel-
geks tegema explain
seljatugi back
sellal —: sellal kui while
selle —: selle asemel instead of
selleks for this purpose; selleks et in
order to
sellepärast therefore, that is why; selle-
pärast et because
selline such
seltsiline fellow
seltsimees comrade
seltskond party
semester term
seni —: seni kui till
senini up to now
sent cent
sentimeeter centimetre
seostama connect
september September
serv edge
sest for; sest et for, because
sestsaadik since
siberi Siberian
sibul onion
side communication

sidesõna conjunction
siduma tie
sigaret cigarette
sihtis object
siht (suund) direction
sihtima point (at)
siia here
silani (ajaliselt) up to now
siin here; siin ümbruskonnas round here
siiras sincere
siis then; siis kui when
siiski still, however, yet
sild bridge
silma eye; silmas pidama keep* an eye (on)
silmapilk moment
silp syllable
sina you
sind you
sinine blue
sinna there
sinu your
sisaldama contain
sisenema enter
sisisema fizz
sisse in, into, inside; sisse astuma enter;
sisse vedama import
sisu contents
sobima fit
sobiv suitable
soe warm
sohva sofa
solidaarsus solidarity
soojendama warm
soojus warmth, heat
soojuskiirgus heat-rays
sool salt
soov wish
soovima wish; ma sooviksin I should love
(midagi teha to do)
soovitama recommend
soravalt fluently
sort sort; lga sorti all sorts of
sotsiaalne social
sotsialism socialism
sotsialist socialist
sotsialistlik socialist
spetsialiseeruma specialize (in)
sport sport
sportlane sportsman (pl. -men)
stiil style; stiililt ühesugused the same in
style
sugu gr. gender
suhkur sugar
suhtes concerning
suits smoke

suitsetama smoke, have* a smoke
suitsetamine smoking
sulama melt, thaw
sulepea pen
sulg (kirjutus-) pen
sulgema shut*, close
sulguma shut*, close
sulpsatama splash
sulud brackets; (ümar-) parentheses
summutama (heli) muffle
sundima force, oblige; make* (obj. +
inf.); peale sundima force
suplema bathe
suplus bathing
supp soup
surema die
surm death; surma saama be* killed
surnuad cemetery
surnud dead
suruma press
surve pressure
suu mouth
suudlema kiss
suunas towards
suund direction; samas suunas in the same
direction
suur large, big; (silmapaistev) great; suur
hulk a large number (of)
suurenema increase
suurepärase excellent, splendid, wonderful
suuresti greatly
suurlinn city
suurtäht capital letter
suusatama ski
suuteline able
suutma be* able (midagi teha to do); ma
suudan I can
suvi summer
sõber friend; sõbraks saama make* friends
(with)
sõbralikult pleasantly
sõbratar friend
sõda war; sõjas at war
sõimama call names
sõitja passenger
sõitma drive*, travel; bussiga sõitma take*
the bus, travel by bus; trammiga sõitma
take* the tram; ringreisile sõitma go*
on a tour
sõitmine driving; liiga kiiresti sõitmine
speeding
sõltuma depend (millestki, kellestki on)
sõna word
sõnalik part of speech

sõnaraamat dictionary
 sõna-sõnalt literally
 sõnum (uudis) news
 sõprus friendship
 sõrmkübar thimble
 sõrmus ring
 sõdelema glitter, sparkle
 särav bright
 säravalt brightly
 sõtendama glitter, sparkle
 süürane such
 sõandama dare
 sõõdav eatable
 sõõgiaeg meal
 sõõgituba dining-room
 sõõma eat*; hommikueinet (lõunat, õhtust)
 sõõma have* breakfast (dinner, supper)
 sõõmaaeg meal
 sõõstma rush
 süda heart
 südamehaigus heart disease
 sügav deep
 sügis autumn
 sütlema embrace
 sündima be* born
 sünnipäev birthday
 sünnitama bear*
 süsihappegaas carbon dioxide
 süsinik carbon
 süütama light*

Sotimaa Scotland

ta he (meessoost olendite kohta), she
 (naissoost olendite kohta)
 tabama (kinni võtma) catch*
 taevast sky
 taga after, back, behind
 tagajärg result
 tagajärjetult without any result
 tagasi back, round; (teatav aeg tagasi)
 ago; tagasi andma return; tagasi pöör-
 duma, return; tagasi saatma return; ta-
 gasi tooma bring* back, return; tagasi
 tulema come* back, return; tagasi tõm-
 buma retire; tagasi viima return
 tagasipöördumine return
 tagastama return
 tagavara supply
 tagumine back, rear
 tagurlik reactionary

taha back, behind
 tahke solid
 tahtma want
 tahvel blackboard
 taibukas intelligent
 taiga taiga
 taim plant
 taip brains
 taipama understand*, realize, make* out
 takistama prevent
 takso taxi
 taldrik plate
 taldrikutäis plateful
 talitama do*; plaanikohaselt talitama fol-
 low a plan
 talu farm
 taluma bear*
 talv winter
 tamka draughts
 tamm [tamme] oak
 tants dance
 tantsima dance
 tantsupidu dance
 tapma kill
 tarbepuit timber
 tark clever
 tarvis necessary
 tarvitama use
 tarvitamine use
 tasa softly
 tasane calm, quiet; (hääle kohta) low;
 tasase häälega in a low voice
 tass cup
 tassitais cupful
 tasu reward
 tasuma (maksma) pay*
 tavaline usual, ordinary, common
 tavaliselt usual, usually, as a rule, ordi-
 narily
 tavatsema —: me tavatseme tõusta kell
 kuus we used to get up at six
 teada —: teada saama learn*; teada taht-
 ma wonder
 teadaanne announcement
 teade [teate] news
 teadlane scientist
 teadma know*; ei tea kas... I wonder
 if...
 teadmatu unknown
 teadmine knowledge; teadmised know-
 ledge
 teaduskond faculty
 teaduslik scientific
 teatama report, tell*; (kurba) sõnumit ette-
 vaatlikult teatama break* the news

teatav certain; teatavat värvi of certain
 colour
 teater theatre
 teda him (meessoost olendite kohta), her
 (naissoost olendite kohta), it (asjade ja
 loomade kohta)
 tee I (liiklemiseks) way, (maantee) road;
 teele asuma start, start off, set* out,
 set* off; kitsas (hekkidevaheline) tee
 lane; õhuteed mööda by air; kellelegi
 teed juhutama tell* smb. the way
 tee II (jook) tea
 teekond journey
 teemant diamond
 teener seryant
 teenija servant
 teenima earn
 teerada path
 teesklema pretend
 tegelema go* in (for); be* engaged (in)
 tegelikult really, actually, as a matter of
 fact
 tegema do*; (valmistama) make* läbi te-
 gema undergo*; märkmeid tegema take*
 notes
 tegev active, busy
 tegevus action; (toimekus) activity
 tegu action, act
 tegumood gr. voice
 tegusõna gr. verb
 tehnika (tehnilised võtted) technique
 teid you
 teie you; teie (oma) your
 teine other, another; (järgarvuna) second
 teisipäev Tuesday
 teistmoodi in a different way
 tekst text
 telefon telephone
 telefoneerima ring* up, phone
 televisioon television
 telliskivi brick
 tema he (meessoost olendite kohta), she
 (naissoost olendite kohta), it (asjade ja
 loomade kohta); tema (oma) his (mees-
 soost olendite kohta), her (naissoost
 olendite kohta), its (asjade ja loomade
 kohta)
 tendents tendency
 teooria theory
 teravili grain, corn
 tere how do you do?; tere hommikust good
 morning; tere õhtust good evening
 terve (kogu) whole, all; (mitte haige)
 healthy, pred. well; terveks saama get*
 well

tervem better; kõige tervem best
 tervis health
 tervitama greet, welcome
 tibatilluke(ne) tiny
 tihe (lihtlase kohta) heavy
 tihti often
 tiik pond
 tiirlema circle
 tikk (tule-) match
 tikutoos box of matches
 tilk drop
 tilluke(ne) tiny
 tingimus condition; tingimusel, et ... on
 condition that...
 tingitud (millestki) due to
 tint ink
 tipp top; (mäe-) summit
 toetama (ülal pidama) support
 tohtima —: (ma) tohin I may; (sa) tohid.
 you may
 tohutu enormous, huge
 toidunõud dishes
 toime effect
 toimekas busy
 toimetama (tegutsema) do*
 toiming act
 toimuma take* place
 toit (roog) dish; (toidus) food
 toitma feed*
 tolm dust; tolmu kinni lööma to lay* the
 dust
 tomat tomato (pl. tomatoes)
 too that
 toodang output, production
 tool chair
 tooma bring*; (minema ja tooma) fetch
 toos box
 toositais boxful
 tootmine production
 torkama stick*
 torm storm
 tormama rush
 tormine stormy
 torn tower
 tosin dozen
 trahvima fine
 traktor tractor
 tramm tram
 treenima train
 trepp staircase, flight of steps
 tribüün stand
 tsentrifuug centrifuge
 tuba room
 tublisti much; greatly; hard
 tugev strong

tugevasti (*kindlalt*) firmly
 tugitool armchair
 tuhat thousand
 tuhk ashes
 tuim dull
 tuju humour; heas tujus in a good humour; halvas tujus in a bad humour
 tulema come*; alla tulema come* down;
 tule (*või tulge*) kaasa come along!
 tulelik match
 tulevik future; kaudne tulevik the Future in the Past
 tuli fire; (*valgustus*) light
 tuline red-hot
 tulipunane red-hot
 tume dark; (*sünge*) black
 tund hour; (*õppe*-) lesson
 tundma feel*; (*teadma*) know*
 tundmatu unknown
 tunglema crowd
 tunne feeling, sense
 tunnistama recognize
 turist tourist
 tuttav familiar
 tutvustama introduce (*kellelegi to*)
 tuul wind
 tuuline windy
 tõde truth
 tõeliselt really, actually, truly
 tõenäoliselt probably
 tõepoolest really, indeed, as a matter of fact
 tõestama demonstrate, prove
 tõesti really, truly, indeed
 tõke barrier
 tõkestama block
 tõlge translation
 tõlkima translate
 tõotama promise
 tõrjuma —: kõrvale tõrjuma displace
 tõsi (*tõde*) truth; (*õige*) true
 tõsiasia fact
 tõsine serious
 tõstma raise
 tõtt-õelda to tell (you) the truth
 tõusma arise*, rise*, lift; püsti tõusma stand* up
 tüdi aunt
 tähele —: tähele panema take* notice
 tähelepanelik attentive
 tähelepanu attention
 tähendama mean*
 tähendus meaning
 tähestik alphabet
 täht (*kirja*-) letter; (*taeva*-) star

tähtis important; tähtis olema be* of importance
 tähtsus importance
 täide —: täide saatma fulfil
 täielik complete
 täiesti wholly, perfectly, completely
 täis full (midagi of); täis saama fill
 täisminevik gr. the Present Perfect
 täitma fill, fulfil; käsku täitma obey
 täitsa wholly, perfectly, completely
 täna today; täna hommikul this morning;
 täna õhtul tonight
 tänama thank
 tänav street; tänaval in the street
 tänu thanks
 tänulik grateful
 töö work, labour, job; tööl at work; mind
 võeti tööle I was employed
 töökoda workshop
 töölisliikumine labour movement
 tööpuudus unemployment
 tööpäev working-day
 tööstus industry
 tööstuslik industrial
 töötaja worker
 töötama work
 töötaolek unemployment
 töötuba (*kabinet*) study
 tüdinud bored
 tüdruk girl
 tühi empty; (*vaba*) vacant
 tühik blank
 tühisus triviality
 tühjus emptiness
 tükk piece
 tütar daughter
 tütarlaps girl

U

uba bean
 udu fog
 udune foggy
 uinuma go* to sleep
 uisutama skate
 ujuma swim*
 ujumine swimming
 uks door
 ulatama pass, hand
 ulatuma extend
 ulatus extent; suures ulatuses to a great extent
 umbes about
 umbrohi weed; umbrohtu kitkuma weed

unenägu dream
 uni (*unenägu*) dream; und nägema dream*
 unine sleepy, drowsy
 unistama dream*
 unistus dream
 universaalkauplus department store
 universum universe
 unustama forget*
 uskuma believe
 uskumatu incredible
 uudis news
 uuendama renew
 uuesti again
 uurima study
 uurimistöö research work
 uus new

V

vaade view, scene
 vaagen dish
 vaatama look (*at*); mõlemale poole vaatama look both ways; uuesti läbi vaatama review; vaata ette! look out!; vaatama tulema come* to see
 vaatamata (*millelegi*) nevertheless
 vaatepilt scene
 vaatepunkt standpoint
 vaatlema watch; (*uurivalt*) examine, observe
 vaatlus observation
 vaba free; vacant; (*tee kohta*) clear
 vabandus —: palun vabandust I am sorry
 vabanema get* out of
 vabariik republic
 vabastama set* free
 vabrik factory; plant, works
 vaene poor; vaesed (*inimesed*) the poor
 vaenlane enemy
 vaenulik opposed (*to*)
 vaesus poverty
 vaev (*hool*) pains; (*töö, pingutus*) labour; vaeva nägema take* pains
 vaevalt hardly, scarcely
 vahe (*erinevus*) difference
 vaheaeg interval; (*kooli*-) vacation
 vahel postp. between
 vaheldus change; vahelduseks for a change
 vahepeal meanwhile
 vahetama —: mõtteid vahetama discuss
 vahetevahel at times
 vahetus change; (*töö*-) shift
 vahetusraha change
 vaid but, only

vaidlema discuss
 vaidlus discussion
 vaikne calm, quiet, silent
 vaikselt quietly
 vaim ghost
 vaip blanket, carpet
 vajalik necessary
 vajama want, need, require; on vaja it is necessary
 valama pour
 vale wrong
 valge (*värvuselt*) white; (*hele*) light
 valgus light; kunstlik valgus artificial light
 valgusfoor traffic lights
 valgustama light*, illumine; päikesest valgustatud sunlit
 valgustus lighting
 vali (*hääle kohta*) loud; valju häälega in a loud voice, aloud
 valima choose*
 valitsus government
 valjusti loudly, aloud
 vall wall
 vallutama conquer
 vallutus conquest
 valm fable
 valmis ready
 valmistama make*, prepare
 valu pain; valu tegema hurt*
 vana old
 vanaaegne ancient
 vanaema grandmother
 vanaisa grandfather
 vanamoeline old-fashioned
 vananema age
 vanduma curse
 vanemad parents
 vankumatu steady
 vannituba bathroom
 vanus age
 vapper brave
 vapralt bravely
 vara early
 varane early
 varem before
 vari shade; shadow
 varjama hide*
 varjukülg dark side
 varukas sleeve
 varsti soon, by and by
 varu supply
 varustama provide
 vasak left; vasakul on the left; vasakule to the left
 vastama answer, reply

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▲

äratama wake* up
 ärevus alarm; suures ärevuses olema be*
 in great alarm
 ärablek absence
 äri business
 äriasjus on business
 ärkama wake* up
 ärritatud (erutatud) excited
 äsja freshly
 äär edge; border
 äärestama line

o

öö night; head ööd good night
 ööseks for the night
 öösel at night; täna öösel tonight

o

üheksa nine
 üheksakümmend ninety
 üheksakümnes ninetieth
 üheksas ninth
 üheksateist(kümmend) nineteen
 üheksateistkümmes nineteenth
 ühendatud united
 ühendus communication; ühendusse astu-
 ma communicate (with)
 ühenduskoht junction
 ühes (koos) together, with
 üheteistkümmes eleventh
 ühinema join
 ühinenud united
 ühing league
 ühiselamu hostel
 ühiskondlik social
 ühtekuuluvus solidarity
 üks one; veel üks another
 üksik single
 üksikasjaline further

ükskord once
 ükskõik —: ükskõik kes anybody, anyone;
 ükskõik mis anything
 üksteisele to each other
 üksteist(kümmend) eleven
 ülal above, up; ülal pidama support
 ülalpidamine living
 üldine general
 üldiselt on the whole, for the most part
 üle over; (kohal) above; (risti üle) across;
 (mööda) past; risti üle minema cross
 ülele the day before yesterday
 ülehomm the day after tomorrow
 ülekohtune unfair
 ülekaik (tänaval) crossing
 ülemine top; ülemisel riulil on the top
 shelf
 üles up; üles kirjutama, üles märkima put*
 down, take* down, write* down; üles
 tõmbama hoist; üles tõstma pick up; kätt
 üles tõstma put* up one's hand; üles
 tõusma get* up
 ülesanne (harjutus) exercise; (töö-) task
 ületama (üle olema) exceed
 üleval up, above
 ülikool university
 ülistus glorification
 üliõrre gr. superlative (degree)
 üliväga especially
 üliõpilane student
 üll on
 üllatunud —: üllatunud olema be* sur-
 prised
 üllatus surprise
 ümar round
 ümber 1. prep., postp. round, about; 2. adv.
 round, about; asja ümber mõtlema
 change one's mind
 ümbrik envelope
 ümbri (kate) envelope
 üsna rather, quite
 ütleva say*, tell*
 üürima hire, rent

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